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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Report on Keeping Apples in Oregon.

The following report on the keeping qualities of Apples in Oregon, we copy from the Oregon Farmer, as it will be of some interest, if not of value, in this State. The report is dated:

Benton Court, Jan. 15, 1860.

Having been appointed one of a committee to report on Keeping Apples, I submit the following:

Baldwin.—They are now in good keeping order, and are plump and sound. The tree thrives well with me, and the apples do not "spot" in my orchard. They will keep a long time.

Winesap.—This apple is in good keeping order, and its time is much later than this. The tree does well with us. It is a strong grower; forms a neat head; very productive, and is a number one winter apple.

White Water Pears.—Is yet in good order and is classed among the best keepers. The tree is a strong grower, hardy and very productive.

Winter Queen.—Keeps well yet. Is a good winter apple, and will keep for some time to come. The tree grows well; is very productive; forms a very compact head, and requires considerable thinning.

Maiden's Blush.—A fine large apple, very handsome. Flesh fine-grained, tender, with a sub-acid flavor; a number one apple. Tree rather spreading; is very productive and forms a very neat head.

Ladies' Sweeting.—This is a fine large sweet apple, the best sweet winter apple we have. Tree rather a slow grower, but very hardy and productive. Should be more generally cultivated.

Canada Reinette.—A very large apple. Is tolerably handsome, fine flavored, and will keep some time yet. Tree hardy; forms a neat upright head, and is very productive.

Tulpehocken.—Is a fine large saleable apple. It is now in good keeping, and will remain so two or three months yet. I ate one last July that was grown in 1858, which looked sound and nice at the time. The tree makes as fine a top as any I ever saw.

Blue Pearmain.—Is in good keeping order, sound and plump, and will keep a month or so yet. The tree thrives well on our soil; forms a neat upright head, but is a shy bearer.

Winter Sweet Pears.—In good keeping, sound in every respect, and promises to keep for some time yet. The tree thrives well with me, but on one or two farms I have seen it winter-killed.

Teekebury Winter Blush.—Keeps well yet, and is perfectly sound and plump. The apple is rather small compared with descriptions given in fruit books, but otherwise comes up to the mark very well. The tree does well in our soil; is a very strong grower, and forms a neat and compact head. Is very productive.

Ross Nonpareil.—A very fair apple, of medium size; fine flavor; but will be out of season soon. Tree of strong upright growth, forming a neat head, with little trouble. Is hardy; never known to winter-kill.

Gentle.—In fine keeping order. The apple is rather handsome, of fine flavor, and I think a first-rate market fruit. Tree very hardy, productive, and an upright grower; wants considerable thinning out and cutting back.

Roxbury Russet.—Is a very fine apple; medium size, tolerable handsome, and of fine flavor; very productive. On my place, where there is almost a constant west wind, the tree inclines to the east; but by staking and cutting back, can be made to form a fine head. The apple gets mellow a little too soon.

English Russet.—In good keeping order. Is a handsome apple, and of fine flavor. The tree has rather a spreading head and requires cutting back to enable it to bear up against the wind. Some say this variety is identical with the Roxbury Russet, but I think not.

Snow.—This is the apple of all apples for me. It is handsome, of a golden yellow color, and one of the finest flavored apples I have ever tasted; rich, aromatic, and a spicy smell. The tree forms a handsome head; is of a very thrifty growth, and I think no orchard should be without twenty-five or more trees.

Ripens Spitzenberg.—Is remarkably handsome; first-rate flavor; fair size, and a good keeper. It is a number one apple in every respect, and should be more generally cultivated.

Vanderburg.—Is a handsome apple; fine flavor, and good size; a good keeper, and merits general cultivation. Tree tolerably hardy; rather slender growth, and must be headed back to make a fine tree.

Pick's Pleasant.—A fine apple; rather larger than usually described; is tolerable handsome. It is now as hard as ever it was, and bids fair to keep four or five months yet. The tree is a strong upright grower, and is very hardy.

Yellow Bellflower.—Is large, fine-shaped, golden yellow color; flesh yellow, juicy, with a fine flavor. A good [home] market fruit. The tree is hardy, but a hard customer to manage in making a fine tree.

I wish to say a word or two about grain, weather, etc. Grain in the ground looks well. Wheat that was sown in September last has completely covered the ground, and I have some that was

sown the last of October, that looks first-rate for late sowing. Oats, sown in the fall, or what has come volunteer, on low wet ground, is not winter-killed, while that on high rolling ground is all killed out. We have very fine weather here now. The sun is shining to-day, and it feels quite warm and nice. Grain and grass are starting finely. I intend starting the plow this week, if the weather remains the same as to-day.

J. P. F.

Restore your Land to Fertility.

We have received from a subscriber of Sierra County the following letter containing an inquiry which we have reason to believe could be made with truth in many portions of our State, as there are many farms that are not yielding at the present time a tithe of their former crops:

"I have a small place near the head waters of the North Yuba. There are about twelve acres enclosed, a great part of which has been under cultivation since 1853, mostly in potatoes each year. The soil on the flatter portions is a black loam, but the strength of the soil is gone, though I raised about half a crop on it the past season. Now, I wish you would explain to me through the columns of your paper some means by which I might improve the soil without permitting it to remain idle. There is no possibility of getting common barn-yard manure. Guano, I presume, is a good substitute, but I know nothing about applying it to the soil. In the East I have seen plaster used. How would it answer here?"

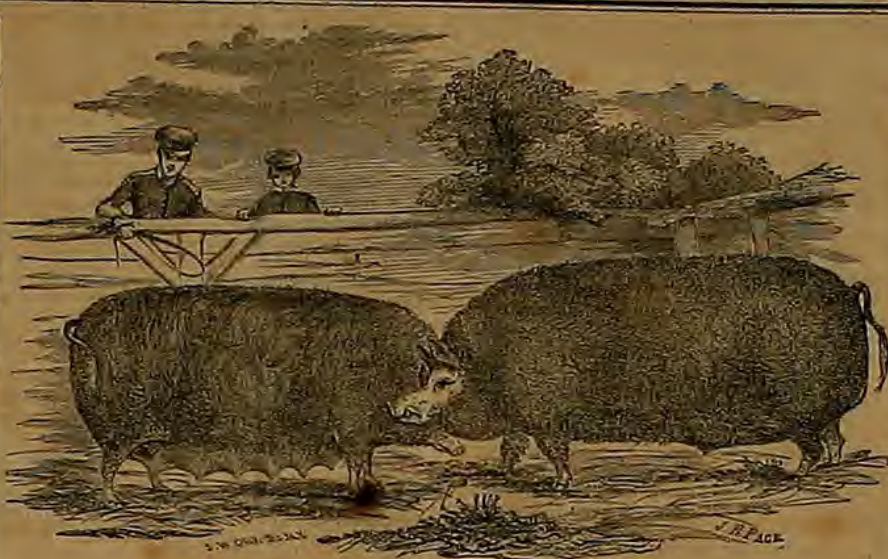
The cause of this deterioration arises from the simple fact that the *skinning process* has been carried on for years, i. e. crops have been taken from the soil without giving it anything back, and this is like asking our work-horses and oxen to plow the land, harrow it, haul fencing-stuff, and labor hard, while feeding them on *shavings*, or what they chance to find if confined to a dry and barren land. Every crop taken off reduces the strength of the soil, and succeeding crops must grow less and less until perfect sterility is the result.

In a new country like ours, with the soil naturally rich like that described by our correspondent—a *black loam*—we do not wonder that "the strength of the soil is gone." Seven years' cropping without any return, is surely enough to impoverish any soil, and especially a continuous crop. Our recommendation would be first, to subsoil it as deep as possible. By this we do not mean merely to plow it deep, but really subsoil it by transporting the soil as much as possible. Bring up the new and virgin soil below and mix it with the surface-soil. By subsoiling, the sour and unwholesome matters which have collected in the former plowings and coverings will have a chance to pass away. Light, air and heat will penetrate deeper into the soil and produce entire renovation. When thus thoroughly sub-soiled, a diagonal cross-plowed and harrowed, the soil would almost be restored. After that a top-dressing of guano, if stable manure cannot be had, of from 200 to 400 pounds an acre, would richly pay, and guano can now be had of Messrs. Fay & Hill, on Front street, for \$30 a ton. These gentlemen kindly offer to supply any person with small samples for scientific experiment gratis. The same cause of sterility as described by our correspondent of Sierra County, will be found all over our State. Over-cropping, skinning the land, and taking from it without a return, are the poorest kinds of farming that ever was devised. We hope the practice will give place to a better system.

Large arrivals of Merino Sheep.

The recent arrivals of so many of the very best kind of sheep, French and Spanish Merino's, Southdowns and Cotswolds, causing many persons to believe that the market might possibly be overstocked by such arrivals, and that like every other branch of business, like the "bee business," it would be "overdone," has induced us to open a correspondence with those parties that have an experience of the rise and progress of sheep-raising in other States, on the prospect of such an event in California as overstocking our market; not that we believed such an event could occur, but that we could give other opinions besides our own.

In a letter we received from one sheep raiser in New York, well known to the world (which we quote from, though private) is a valuable array of facts which will prove true to the very letter. This is our belief as the letter will show. The letter says: "California is to be the great wool-growing country, and the best sheep will be wanted there. Not by the tens and twenties, but by the hundreds and thousands; therefore let those who have bought sheep of me take good care of them, raise them well and if they are not wanted at good paying prices, it will then be time enough to complain; but I did not expect the few sheep I sold there, would deprive me from sending more if I thought it best to do so. I cannot send sheep from here to California with men to sell them, without the expenses costing me \$100 for each sheep sold. Then can I compete with those who breed them there? Is not the \$100 expense of itself a good profit saved by the California breeder, to say nothing about risk, which is a large one, and the advantage of their being raised in that climate where they are really better and in better condition to sell than they can be when taken from here under the most favorable circumstances?"



A PAIR OF BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Improved Breeds of Swine.

Now that we are having many valuable breeding animals of this species imported into our State, it is important that those who desire the best should know them. We refer to the Suffolk, Essex, and Berkshire, of which some of the very best have recently been brought to parties here, and of which we have spoken. The cut above represents a pair of Berkshire breeders.

Mixed Husbandry.

Some valuable letters are published by the Oregon Farmer, from Mr. J. B. Knapp, of this city. We make an extract from one of them, which contains some sensible remarks on the above subject. He writes:

Another great fault of farmers, both in California and Oregon, they want to do everything by wholesale, on a magnificent scale; they want to see a fortune in one crop; they are constantly changing from one crop to another, hoping to hit something that will "pay big." One year, they all raise potatoes, consequently they won't pay for the sacks and freight to market; and thousands of tons are left in the ground, and plenty more shipped from the wharves into the bay. Next, barley takes a rise, and all raise barley the following year, which produces a similar glut in the market, so that it will hardly pay freight and charges. Beans, wheat, etc., follow in like manner with like results. While the attention of the mass is directed to one thing, other products are neglected, become scarce, and bear a good price in the market. So long as farmers direct their attention to only one thing, they will be liable to similar results. We believe the true policy should be to cultivate a variety of crops. If one thing fails from drought, blight, or an overstocked market, he will have something else to rely upon, and his year's labor will not prove a failure. I have said that the farmers want some stimulus, some inducement—they dislike to commence anew with a prospect of low prices ahead. If our Legislature would make a liberal appropriation to be divided into prizes to be awarded by a State Agricultural Society for the best exhibit of the different products of the farm, it would present a stimulus which would do much towards arousing a proper spirit among our farmers.

Loss of Fertility in Soils.

The question on the loss of fertility by sending off the produce of the soil, being lately before the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, Mr. Fuller said he believed it was a principle of nature of all plants to deposit on the earth enough to keep up its fertility. It is the case with forests. If all the straw grown on land be restored to it, the grain from the straw may be removed. The Secretary said, that lands in Virginia and North Carolina had been rendered barren by sending off the crops, and again restored by restoring the straw to the land, after thirty bushels of wheat to the acre were taken off. He read, that Great Britain maintained her fertility by importing fertilizers, and consuming at home her own products. We are far behind Russia in Agricultural Schools. The people need such schools. If the excrements of all the animals in the country could be returned to the soil, it would do much to restore the fertility reduced by grain crops. But, taking from the soil a crop of wheat, year after year, soon incapacitates it for producing wheat. Compared with previous years, wheat is decreasing and rye is increasing. Barley is usually consumed at home; this grain and oats, as well as corn, do not deteriorate soil as wheat does. Tobacco exhausts the soil; its exportation takes off an immense amount of fertilizing material. It needs strong soil and large quantities of manure to raise tobacco; every part of the plant is removed from the soil. Other members remarked, that they added to the bulk of manure everything at hand—any vegetable matter, all muck and scrapings, drainings from the road, etc.—anything to increase the quantity. When necessary, pabulum is added, to sandy soil—plants grow well on it. Then, why not take muck from worthless swamps to sandy soils, and produce useful vegetation?

Enrich Your Garden Soil.

Our City Gardens would be much improved at this season by a top-dressing of fine manure, and nothing is better than *guano* or *bone dust*, or a mixture of both. Both these very excellent materials may be had now at little expense in our market. *Guano* at Fay, Hill & Co.'s on Front street, and *bone-dust* at Hussey, Bond & Hale's on Sansome street (from the sugar-refinery), and to these valuable articles we desire to call particular attention.

Washington Market.

Almost all the old Atlantic States boast of their Markets. New York, Philadelphia and Boston—each boasts of its Market; they pride themselves in each of the seasons of their beef, mutton, poultry, fish, oysters, fruits and vegetables; and yet we do not believe there is but one single article in which they can excel us—and that is oysters. It is probable they can also boast of mutton and lamb a little larger, but we will show them in a few years, or perhaps months, that our Markets can vie with them even in our Southdown or Leicester chops, equal even to the luscious samples on the Strand, in London.

Let it be remembered that we are so young a State, that even a single decade of years has hardly passed since the tide of emigration set to these shores; let it also be remembered that where the fine Market House stands of which we now speak, once floated the ships that bore the thousands of new-comers in 1849, and that some distance above it the jolly sailors, in their hurry to reach the Golden Land, bent lustily to the oar, as they shouted, "Row brothers, row," let us quickly make the shore. We're now in California, and we'll dig the golden ore; So, "row brothers, row," behold this Sunny Isle. We long to touch its golden sands; we soon will make "our pile."

Those of us that can remember when the high tides wafted the boats even up to where Montgomery street now is, can realize that "California has made rapid progress, as we walk through Washington Market, in 1859-60, and pass from stall to stall and see the products at all the seasons of the year."

We venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that take every month of the year 1860, examine the beef, mutton and lamb, the game of various descriptions, the scale and shell fish; look at the complete array of the vegetable kingdom, unparalleled in any part of the world—even in its winter display; the stands of cured meats, the stalls of French preparations, that would tickle the palate of a Parisian gourmand, the display cannot be excelled, if it can be equaled, in any country.

Then the luscious Fruits of our Sunny Climate: whoever has seen the markets of all the principal cities of our country, and the great markets of Paris and London, will dare deny that we can equal them and even surpass them now. There is no market in the world, where in the month of January so splendid an array of Apples can be shown, as in the San Francisco market. True, in London and Paris, they may parade a few pine-apples, peaches and pears, and even grapes, grown and produced at great cost; but for a natural display, save the famous show of Pears, in the Parisian markets, there is not or cannot be a superior exhibition than at our own markets. To prove this assertion we can bring the visitors to the Washington Market, who will agree with us, let them come from what part of the world they may. To those who may not be familiar with the stalls in Washington Market, we will name some who pride themselves upon being always ready to show the best, and to answer any demand for the luxuries of the season. To such we invite families who wish the best. Among those who always have their stalls well filled we would name, for

DEEF STALLS.
Waller & Fisher, No. 12; M. O'Brien, No. 11;
R. O'Neil, Nos. 15 and 16; Edward Barron, No. 14.

SHOEED MEATS.
Dietrich & Bowen, No. 54; Charturie, No. 24.

GAME AND POULTRY.
Loudenback & Anderson, Nos. 5 and 6.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
Leverett & Swan, No. 1; Hall & Brigham, No. 42;
Savory & Co., No. 8.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
F. W. Shattuck & Co., No. 48; T. H. Hatch, No. 44;
Ring & Boswell, No. 53; C. H. Rumrill, No. 47.

FISH.
Switzer, No. 19.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS.
Potter & Co., No. 32.

There are others we should be happy to name, if time and space would permit.

NEW VEGETABLES IN OUR MARKETS.—The past week Washington Market presented green peas, asparagus, cucumbers and new potatoes. How many markets can boast of these things in February?

Arrival of More Stock.

Every steamer that arrives brings more valuable stock for our State. The steamers previous to the last brought another lot of bees, which we omitted to notice by reason of mislaid notes. They were as follows:

Mr. Reed of Sacramento.....	130 hives.
Mr. Veeder of New York.....	88 "
Mr. Champion of San Francisco.....	240 "
Mr. Gregory of New York.....	48 "
Scattering lots.....	11 "

Total.....670 hives.

About one-third to one-half were lost. The lots by Veeder came in very neat hives, carefully arranged and in very fine order, nearly all safe. Mr. Hoy's lot next best, and Mr. Reed's third best. Other lots in bad order.

A greater portion of this importation of bees were taken to Sacramento.

Now for sheep: J. D. Patterson, of New York, had by same steamer twenty-five Merinos and Southdowns—very superior sheep. Messrs. Bingham, of Vermont, also had about the same number. Two died on passage—others came well, and were fine sheep.

By the last steamers some three hundred hives of bees arrived, but in poor order. Some sixty more Merino sheep from Vermont, by new importers. They were very fine—French and Spanish breeds, and of high repute.

These last were brought to this country by Messrs. Jones & Rockwell, distinguished sheep raisers of Vermont. These sheep, we believe, will be taken away to ranch, but they will benefit the State.

While we announce the arrival of such repeated lots of fine sheep—and all of one season—let it be understood that sheep raisers here need not be alarmed about the quantity. We refer them to the letter of that distinguished sheep raiser, J. D. Patterson, Esq., of New York (whose splendid stock of Merinos and Southdowns are now at San Antonio), wherein he gives a true and mainly exposition of the true condition of the wants of California as a sheep raising State. His words will be found true.

Valuable Sheep Ranches.

The famous flocks of Merino Sheep recently brought to this country by the Messrs. Bingham of Vermont, consigned to Samuel Brannan, Esq., are now upon the large ranch of Mr. Brannan, on the Feather river, where we learn Messrs. Bingham having leased the Brannan Farm, will permanently locate as sheep-raisers.

Mr. Jewett, also of Vermont, we learn has taken a large farm on the Fremont estate, to which he will take his large and valuable flocks recently brought hither; and thus we have another valuable stock-ranch to increase the wealth of California.

Agriculture at Los Angeles.

The Star of the 28th ult. says: The farmers are busily engaged in field operations. The season has been favorable for plowing, and advantage has been taken of it to the fullest extent. A great breadth of grain has been sown, which is already making its appearance in a vigorous growth. Wheat and barley give promise of an early crop; we have heard of several farmers who have sown rye, which is in a more forward condition than other grain sown at the same time. It is a more hardy plant than the others, and will mature on soil where barley would fail. It is as remunerative as either wheat or barley, some preferring rye-bread to wheat. For feeding purposes, it is equal to any grain; and it thrives well in this climate. Our informant prefers raising rye to barley, and he has a large quantity of it sown.

In the vineyards, pruning has been commenced; we have been informed that many of the vine-growers will not plow this season so early as formerly, to prevent the approach of the cut-worm on the vines. Last year it was found that the best-cleaned vineyards were most attacked, and that those in which grass and weeds were allowed to grow, escaped. As an experiment, it is intended by some to allow the grass to remain, so that the worm, having vegetation to feed upon, will not be compelled to resort to the vine. The theory is at least reasonable, and we hope it may prove successful.

PLANT ALFALFA.—The present is the time to prepare the land for Alfalfa. Remember and sub-soil the land. Let it be a deep, rich alluvial soil, made fine and thoroughly prepared. Sow about sixteen pounds to the acre. Cut it before it grows too rank, and wilt it, not dry it. Let it be dried green so as to retain the rich aroma of the clover. With proper soil, well prepared, and cut at the proper time, six, eight, or ten, tons per acre can be harvested, according to the soil and the care given to it.

ROOT CROPS FOR STOCK.—Stock raisers should remember that it is much cheaper for them to sow a few acres of Sugar-Beet, and Rutabaga Turnip, than to loose their stock by starvation; and our dairy stock will make much better returns, when fed by a plenty of the sugar-beet and other roots.

THE DOVE.—This beautiful poem will be found to be a real gem, and we are proud to lay it before our readers. Doubly glad it emanates from our own fair land, a California poet.

(From the Water-cure Journal.) Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

BY L. T. TRAIL, M. D.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Is treating of the diseases of the throat and lungs. I shall comprehend all the ordinary forms of acute and chronic inflammation, usually known and described under the names of *throat-ill*, *quincy*, *croup*, *bronchitis*, *dysphtheria*, *putrid sore-throat*, *canter or epith*, *pneumonia*, *influenza*, and all forms of consumption.

They are all peculiarly the maladies of what is called civilization, and the scourges of fashionable society. Comparatively rare in the ruder and cruder states of society, they increase and multiply with the enervating habits and unphysiological refinements of artificial life.

Altogether, the group of diseases we are about to consider, constitutes the sources of nearly one-fourth of the mortality of the country. Inflammation of the lungs alone is the cause of about one-fifth of all the deaths; while consumption is everywhere sweeping the young and middle-aged in droves to their graves. Mortuary statistics show that the mortality from this disease embraces about one-seventh of the whole amount. In New York city there are not far from three thousand deaths annually of consumption, averaging more than one death in nearly ten per day. This is a fearful picture; and the picture becomes appalling in view of the fact that it is growing worse instead of better.

It is true that the medical profession has no lack of remedies; that it professes to have in its ample *MATERIA MEDICA* many valuable medicines for consumption; but there is one prominent fact which seems to stamp delusion, if not deception, on their pretensions: *they never cure; they frequently kill.*

Their dispensaries, pharmacopoeias, and medical journals, do indeed abound with prescriptions. Physicians are always ready with the "latest fashion" of a remedy. Chemists and apothecaries are continually putting forward new specifics, which the doctors endorse and recommend as obsequiously as the American milliners and mantua-makers respond to the latest Parisian fashion-plate. And no sooner is one vantage-specific or nostrum—be it digitalis, prussic-acid, sarsaparilla, cod-liver oil, inhalation, blood-food, hypophosphite, ready-resolve, tincture of credu-lity, or essence of moonshine—run out, and thrown aside as useless, or worse than useless, than some other equally detestable poison or nuisance is ready to take its place in professional favor and popular experience, have a similar run, and meet a similar fate. History has, however, recorded one fact in relation to all of the consumptive nostrums of the past, as true science can infallibly predict the history of all future ones: *they never cure a single case, and they never will.*

For the irregular physicians—quacks they are sometimes called—less diligent in driving a profitable trade in the matter of selling worthless and injurious nostrums to poor miserable and dying consumptives. These enterprising speculators in human gullibility very well know that this class of invalids will catch at promises as drowning men do at straws. They are aware that they have but to concoct some flavored compound of alcohol, opium and sugar, which will temporarily stimulate the blood and deaden the sensibilities, and then advertise, repeat, reiterate, declare, and, if need be, swear, that they have marvellously, miraculously, superhumanly, and preternaturally, discovered a wonderful and infallible preventive and curative of all kinds of consumption, and of all predispositions thereto, and which never fails in any stage; or to proclaim that, by some very strange and, for the cause of suffering humanity, most opportune and lucky adventure, they have stepped in the shoes or been invested with the mantle of some Indian "wild man of the woods," or gipsy-doctor, to enable them to rifle the pockets of the swarms of desperate and dying consumptives, as effectually as leeches and rascals draw the life-blood of the slumbering traveler.

Did we go where Thugs slow creep,
Murthering men while yet they sleep;
This gives poison. Doth not he,
Who for poisoning takes a fee,
Softly cure those heathen Thugs,
While by race is steeped in drugs?

The newspapers all over the country are continually displaying long columns of nostrums vended to cure consumption; and no sensible person, it seems to me, can fail to be disgusted with their self-evidently false assertions and absurd pretensions. I have known eight hundred and fifty dollars paid for a single insertion of one of these quack advertisements, filling eight or ten columns of one of our city papers. If such investments are profitable to the nostrum-venders, what immense sums of money must be paid by the credulous dupes of these cunning knaves!

And every specious pretense, every perversion of truth, every falsification of science, as well as every outrageous lie that can be made to subserve the sale of the fraudulent merchandise, is resorted to with a heartiness that ought to bring a blush to the fire-branded face of Satan himself.

FORMS OF CONSUMPTION.

Medical authors are neither clear nor precise as to what disease or diseases they apply the term consumption. Some authors recognize only one form of consumption proper; other authors recognize two, three, and even more.

There are, however, no less than seven distinct and prominent forms of this disease. Many physicians do not regard an affection of the lungs as really consumption, until disorganization has progressed to a fearful, if not fatal stage. But this method of diagnosis is practically useless; for, unless we can detect it in its incipient stages, we have very little chance to effect a cure.

Some writers limit the term consumption to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. Although this is the most common form of consumption, and although most forms of the disease are liable to be complicated with more or less of tuberculation, during some stage or stage of its progress, this condition is by no means a uniform nor necessary accompaniment.

Consumption may be said to exist wherever the patient has the following aggregate of symptoms: Cough, pain or sense of weight in the chest, emaciation, and hectic fever. There is usually more or less emaciation, and the hectic fever may be so slight as to be unnoticed. Very frequently, in the early stages, the patient will complain of a disposition to cough frequently, with a scanty expectoration of a tenuous phlegm, with a scanty exertion of breathing on sudden exertion, a sense of chilliness in the fore part of the day, and a feeling of feverishness about the face toward evening. If these symptoms are attended with general decline of health and strength, there is no time to lose. The case should be regarded and treated as consumption.

The term consumption properly applies to all forms of chronic inflammation of the lungs, at-

tended with ulceration, tuberculation, or any kind of disorganization, and it presents the following varieties:

1. *Catarrhal*.—This is the result of frequent colds "settling on the lungs." It is known by a violent and constant cough, and very decided paroxysms of hectic fever. There is great chilliness, sometimes, and at others the surface is hot and feverish. In this form the night sweats are apt to be severe. The cough is severe, and the expectoration copious. The local condition of the lungs is that of an open ulcer, extending deeper and wider, in one or both lungs. As the ulceration progresses, the cough becomes deep and hollow, but the breathing is not very greatly disturbed.

2. *Tubercular*.—This form affects more particularly persons of a scrofulous diathesis. It consists in the formation of myriads of little tumors, or hardened lumps, in the substance of the lungs, generally commencing in the upper portion and extending downward. As the tumors or tubercles enlarge, they coalesce, soften, and ulcerate, and form variously shaped cavities, from which more or less purulent matter is expectorated.

The incipient stage of this form of consumption is denoted by short breath, sense of weight or oppression in the upper part of the chest, tickling cough, slight expectoration of tenacious pus or mucus, and frequent pulse.

The nature or origin of tubercles has very much perplexed medical writers; and all the ideas advanced on the subject seem to be little more than vague hypotheses. By the term, dyspeptic consumption, is understood the extension of disease from the liver to the lungs, by means of the portal system, or tuberculation of the lungs supervening on a primary disease of the digestive organs. It is named, not in reference to any peculiar state or condition of the lungs, but in reference to the primary malady. It may take the form of catarrhal or tubercular—usually the latter—and is known by the symptoms already mentioned as pertaining to those forms.

4. *Laryngeal*.—In this variety the local inflammation fixes upon the mucous or lining membrane of the larynx (upper portion of the wind-pipe), constituting *chronic laryngitis*. It is usually preceded by some form of dyspepsia or liver complaint. It presents very mild symptoms in the early stage, but is really one of the most difficult forms to cure. It is characterized by an almost constant soreness in the vicinity of the projecting portion of the trachea or windpipe, a tickling cough and peculiar roughness or hoarseness of the voice. The expectoration is often copious, and sometimes streaked with blood. This affection, and also the common "throat-ill," is commonly, though erroneously, called *bronchitis*.

5. *Apostematous*.—This is the form of consumption in which abscesses are said to form and break in the lungs. It differs from the catarrhal form in being an abscess in the lungs instead of an ulcer. It is attended with violent paroxysms of coughing, fixed pain and soreness in the chest, and, when the abscess opens, copious expectoration. Abscesses sometimes gather, suppurate, discharge, and heal successively, for months and years.

6. *Hemorrhagic*.—Frequent attacks of *hemoptysis*, or spitting of blood, are the distinguishing features of this form of consumption. Persons of frail, lax fiber are most liable to it. Enlargement of the liver often induces hemorrhages from the lungs, which may be followed by rapid disorganization. Hemorrhagic consumption is generally complicated with tubercles in the lungs; and if these occupy any considerable portion of the lungs, the result is always fatal.

7. *Bronchial*.—This form of consumption is the *bronchitis* of medical authors. It is evinced by a diffused sense of soreness through the chest, increased on deep inspirations, and attended with frequent cough and moderate expectoration. It may be confined to one lung, but usually affects both more or less. The seat of the local inflammation is the mucous membrane of the bronchial ramifications. In its early stages, its symptoms resemble a mild influenza or a severe cold; without, however, the catarrhal complication of influenza, or of the catarrhal variety of consumption. In severe cases, and in the later stages, there is considerable difficulty of breathing, sometimes amounting to crepitus—rattling, or wheezing, sometimes simulating a slight croup, and at other times resembling a mild paroxysm of asthma.

OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

The "throat-ill," frequently termed "clergyman's sore throat," is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and fauces, often affecting the tonsils, and frequently attended with a relaxed *uvula*. On looking into the mouth, the ulcerous specks or cavities are apparent. It is usually connected with a similar condition of the *duodenum*, or some other portion of the alimentary canal.

The *quincy* is an acute inflammation of the tonsils—almonds of the throat. They are red, swollen, and very painful. There is great difficulty of swallowing, and in severe cases the sense of suffocation is extremely distressing. If not soon checked, the inflamed organs suppurate. This disease is always accompanied with fever.

The *croup* is an acute inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the trachea or windpipe, attended with the secretion of a glairy, tenacious fluid which, in severe cases, concretes into a membranous coating, obstructing respiration, and causing death by suffocation. This concreted hardened substance when once formed is extremely difficult to expel through the narrow opening of the glottis, hence the great fatality of the disease unless checked in its early or forming stages. The croup is easily known by the shrill ringing cough, the thick, heavy, adhesive matter expectorated, and the great difficulty of breathing which attends. It is always accompanied with a fever of a low typhoid character.

Bronchitis in the acute form is not distinguishable from pneumonia. In the chronic form it is the *bronchial* consumption already mentioned. *Acute bronchitis*, *pleurisy*, and *pneumonia*, for all practical purposes, may be regarded as essentially the same disease.

The term *dysphtheria* has been applied to some forms of croup, but more frequently to that form of malignant scarlet fever in which the violence of the throat affect prevents or supersedes the ordinary rash or eruption from appearing on the skin. We shall regard it in this article as identical with the common *putrid sore throat*, and both as the malignant form of scarlatina alluded to.

Canter or epith is another form of the "throat-ill," already mentioned. Most persons are familiar with its appearances. *Influenza* seems to be compounded of acute catarrh and pneumonia. It is an acute inflammation of the lungs, extending to and involving the mucous membrane of the nose. It is always attended with a low typhoid fever. With the cough, soreness of the chest, difficult breathing, and more or less expectoration, there is great depression of strength, feeble pulse, great congestion of the lungs as indicated by the oppressed respiration, and copious or constant sweating.

Pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, is indicated by cough, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, and general fever. The pulse is variable, according to the form of the accompanying fever; and this may either be the inflammatory, the putrid typhus, or the nervous typhus; and the latter forms may present all degrees of severity, from very mild to extremely malignant. When there is much blood expectoration, the disease has been called *bloody pneumonia*, the disease has been called *bloody pneumonia*, the disease has been called

peri-pneumonia notha, or *bastard pneumonia*; when the fever has been of a low diathesis without either of these complications, it has been denominated *typical pneumonia*; and when attended with high fever, *simple pneumonia*. These distinctions are, however, founded on erroneous pathological notions.

Love of Nature—Birds—The Chick-a-Dee.

BY C. S. REMENT.

It is impossible that we should be other than an admirer of Nature. In all our solitary rambles, whether upon the wild and lonely hill-side, or in the heart of the pastoral valley; at the edge of the mirror-like lake, the bank of the babbling brook, or along the border of the mountain rivulet—our eye is always filled with beautiful and picturesque objects. Our ears soon become familiar with the light carol of every bird which inhabits the thicket or the forest; and our eye is soon made acquainted with the whole lovely family of flowers, which enamel the earth, and enrich the air with their perfume. There is not a wild flower that nods to us from the top of the verdant bank, or the vine-covered precipice, or a bird that salutes us with its voluble overture from its leafy dome, that we cannot recognize and call by name.

We have ever been lovers of birds, the denizens of the air. They have ever appeared to us almost too fair and pure for this groveling sensual world. In our boyhood we were taught that it was wrong to harm some kinds of birds; but there was a large class that were proscribed as doing injury to the farmer (while they were innocently employed in seeking their daily food), and he that killed the most was the best fellow. For many years past, we have supposed that the birds were rapidly decreasing, for their numbers in the fields and groves were few. A few years ago we moved on to Springside, our present habitation, where the cottage is surrounded with beautiful trees, and we soon found the birds made it their home, as they arrived from their southern journey. They were not allowed to be disturbed, and they built their nests and reared their young in the immediate vicinity of the cottage. In the month of June more than twenty varieties of birds made their homes on the premises, to whose songs we could listen in the lawn and surrounding fields. No birds are allowed to be killed on the place, not even the saucy and impudent Cherry-bird that steals our fruit, or the Sparrow that robs us of our strawberries; the consequence is, their numbers have greatly increased.

Treat the birds kindly, and they will become almost domesticated, follow the plow and pick up every straggling worm or grub that is turned up from his dark dwelling. For doing so they deserve well of the farmer, and no honest man will cheat them out of their part of the crop, much less kill them for trying to get it.

There is reason to believe, that although most birds live on a variety of food, yet each particular species of birds have a greater partiality or fondness for some particular kinds of insects or reptiles. This evinces a plan. Many species of birds follow civilization. The same may be said of several kinds of insects; or, at least, they multiply under its influence. Hence, the birds follow in order to reduce the number of insects. This, also, evinces a plan. Let us then study and observe. No man can study "Nature's works and ways," without becoming wiser and better.

"Birds," says an elegant writer, "are the best of entomologists. No ornithologist ever hunted specimen birds with more industry and perseverance than is exhibited by birds themselves in their researches. They disport in the air, penetrate every nook and corner of thicket, hedge and shrubbery; they search the bark, pierce the dead wood, glean the surface of the soil, watch for the spade, trench, and follow the plowman after worms and larvae. A single bird in one season destroys millions of insects for its own food and for that of its own nest. No computation can be made of the insects which birds devour."

"Birds are the best of scavengers, the nimblest hunters and adroit butchers. They have no Grammatical scruples to agitate this worm and bug-loving tribe. They do not show their teeth to prove that they were designed for meat. They eat what they like, wipe their mouth on a limb, return thanks in a song, and wing their way to a quiet nook to dose or meditate, sung from the hawk that sails above in the air above. To be sure, birds, like men, have a relish for variety. They are the best of pomologists. We charge every man and boy with positive cruelty and dishonesty who drives the birds from the garden in fruit time. On investigation it has been discovered that they never disturb sound cherries, and none but those that have worms in them." We say, therefore, spare the birds, and they will destroy millions of your worst enemies—the worms.

We are not writing the history of birds; we are not writing methodically; we aim at no order. Ours is the humble task of recording a few observations called forth by the phases of the months; we may therefore be pardoned for introducing the little birds, our favorites, whose visit to our section appear to be irregular.

Look up into that branch whose beauteous spray sweeps to and fro, responsive to every breathing of the wind. See you that merry, lively little Chick-a-dee, hopping about from branch to branch in the ecstasy of joyous freedom—now pecking pertly at the dun-colored cuticle of the tree; now seizing coyly in its beak some grub or aphid? Most varied are the attitudes which they now assume: not an instant of repose do they know; restless, creeping, calling, pendent, but ever in progress, advancing with the cautious watcher. Beautiful birds are the Chick-a-dees, whose action we now stop for a moment to contemplate, and who are now displaying their characteristic restlessness and vivacity in rose-bush or fruit-tree, to obtain a supply of hibernating insects. Most graceful and easy are their actions. Hovering on the wing, over and anon lightly darting away and as lightly returning.

Oh! it is not the deed of a noble heart which can ruthlessly slaughter the little feathered songsters of our lawns and groves—those brilliant Psalmists of Nature, who are ever reiterating their jubilant songs of praise, and thanksgiving, and love—whose sweet melodious voices come wafted like incense to us upon the summer zephyrs, and, floating onward and upward through the grand old woods, are caught and re-echoed with new power and new beauty, and varying tones, by myriad tuneful chorists, until the air seems filled with the very essence of harmony, and the embowered branches of the overspreading trees are converted into a grand, orchestral temple.

We love little birds. We delight, when suffering and care and sorrow have left their impress upon our mind, or some dark shadow of Evil or Spirit of Gloom has crossed the brightest path of life, dimming our faculties, destroying our perception of enjoyment, and filling our very soul with the impress of Melancholy, to stroll into the woods, leaving the artificial world behind us, turning our backs upon our fellow-men, and shutting ourselves up in a close communion with the mysteries, and wonders, and beauties of Nature.—[N. Y. Hort.

How to PREPARE FAVOR POSTS.—At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, in Hudson, N. Y., one of the members exhibited a post which, previous to being placed in the ground, had been soaked in a solution of blue vitriol—one pound of vitriol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine, and when taken up was as sound as when first put down eight years since. This solution is good for all kinds of timber exposed to the weather—spouts, shingles, stakes, bean poles, etc.

About Wintering Stock.

WHILE so much is said relative to the loss of Cattle and other stock for want of food, let us look to the following fact, for all such facts tell. A vast amount of stock dies from want of care. Neglect and cruelty lose as much stock as want of food, and although the following was written for the Rural New Yorker, much of it will apply to our State. Be advised: raise root-crops, save your straw, and you will be the gainer largely thereby.

As much is being said about the scarcity of fodder, I wish to give the public, through your paper, a sure way to help it "hold out." It has been my experience that stock kept warm and dry, will do well with one-fourth less feed than when exposed to "the fury of a winter's storm." Now, farmers, if you are short of fodder, instead of buying hay at exorbitant prices to feed out of doors and perhaps be trampled in the mud, just expend a trifling sum for lumber, and batten up all the crevices about your stables, and make some good managers, and underpin your barn, making it, as the sailors say, "all taut," then keep your cattle in there most of the time while the snow is on the ground. Having done this, go and expend two, three or five dollars more for blankets for your horses, and employ an idle hour in fastening on straps and buckles to keep them on, and you are rigged to brave a hard winter with thirty tons of hay, where before you needed forty. But, I will add that you had better get a good feed-cutter and use it as much as you can. Don't say you can't afford it, or that it "won't pay." Take my assertions, and figure up, and see if it won't pay.

Cultivating Hops.

The London Star says on this subject: A valuable discovery in the cultivation of hops has just been communicated to the Academie. Like most agricultural improvements it has been the result of observations made by a laboring peasant. It consists in making the plant run in a horizontal direction instead of climbing up the pole. This is managed by means of a low trellis of the simplest construction. The advantages of this mode of culture are numerous. In the first place, it enables the grower to investigate the plant while growing, and cleanse it from the numerous insects which injure it to so vast an extent; then it is protected from the sun which always destroys the upper shoots; it obviates the great destruction of hops in stormy weather, when the winds lay low whole hop grounds from the height of the poles; and, most of all, it enables the gathering of the cones to take place without uprooting the plant, besides permitting the selection of the ripest ones at first and preventing the great loss which arises from the necessity of tearing down the whole plant to get at the ripest blossoms.

We have no storms at the harvest season in this State, yet the above seems worthy of trial.

THE BEST FUEL.—Wood is the healthiest, because it contains a large amount of oxygen; coal has none, hence, in burning it the oxygen necessary for its combustion must be supplied from the air of the room, leaving it "closely" oppressive. A coal fire will go out unless it has a constant and large supply of air, while wood, with comparatively little, having a large supply within itself, turns to "live" coals. Close-grained heavy woods, like hickory and oak, give out the most heat; while pine and poplar, being open-grained, heat up the quickest. The value of fuel, as a heating material, is determined by the amount of water which a pound will raise to a given temperature; thus, one pound of wood will convert forty pounds of ice to boiling water, while a pound of coal will thus heat near eighty pounds of ice-cold water; hence, pound for pound, coal is as good again for mere heating purposes, and wood is as good again as peat, which is the product of sedges, sedges, rushes, mosses, etc. But if a ton of coal, that is, twenty-eight bushels, or twenty-two hundred and forty pounds, cost five dollars, it is about equal to the best wood at two dollars and a quarter a cord. Coal at twelve dollars and a half a ton, is as cheap as wood at five dollars and a half a cord. It would be more equitable, if wood was dry, to sell it by the pound. For heating sleeping apartments, wood should be used.

TO INCREASE THE GROWTH OF TREES.—It may be depended upon as a fact, says a writer, that by occasionally washing the stems of trees, their growth will be greatly increased; for several recent experiments have proved that all the ingredients of vegetation united, which are received from the roots, stem, branches, and leaves, of a mossy and dirty tree, do not produce half the increase either in wood or fruit, that another gains with clean stem. It is clearly obvious that proper nourishment cannot be received from rain, for the dirty stem will retain the moisture longer than when clean; and the moss and dirt will absorb the finest part of the dew, and likewise act as a screen, by depriving the tree of that share of sun and air which it requires. A common scrubbing-brush, and clean water, are all that is necessary, only care must be taken not to injure the bark.

BUNCH GRASS.—The San Jose Reporter says: On the Wasatch Mountains, and also upon the hilly portions of Western Utah, abounds a species of grass, called by immigrants bunch-grass. On many portions of the Northern route to California, this grass supplies the only food for cattle. The grass grows in bunches, having from ten to twenty stalks to a single root. In good soil, it will attain a height of three feet. Its head, or seed, is not unlike that of the dog's-foot, or herd's grass. It is exceedingly nutritious, and will stand drought better than any grass in the world. It is indigenous to Utah, but it would doubtless do well in California. Will not some of our enterprising farmers give it a trial?

KIDNEY-WORMS IN SWINE.—The Germantown Telegraph says this disease may generally be known by the animal appearing weak across the loins, and sometimes by a weakness in one or both hind legs. As soon as these symptoms appear, give the animal corn that is soaked in lye of wood ashes or strong turpentine. An Ohio farmer cures this disease by giving one ounce of coppers daily, for six or eight days, dissolved in warm water, and mixed with two quarts of corn meal and dish water.

THREE hundred sparrows, carefully selected, were recently sent from England to Australia, to be naturalized in the latter country, and to assist the farmers in keeping down the caterpillars and other grubs that occasionally devour the harvests.

It is said that sugar candy is a narcotic, when taken on going to bed. To use it, put two or three pieces of sugar candy of the size of a hazel-nut into your mouth, on going to bed, and before they are melted away, you will be asleep.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer cured warts upon cows' teats by a few applications of spirits of turpentine; in a few weeks the warts all disappeared, and they were never troubled afterwards.

Rev. James Peeler, of Tallahassee, Fla., has sold the patent right of a plow, of his own invention, for \$250,000, and has given away for church purposes \$200,000 of it. So it is stated.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.—A man never knows what he is capable of until he has tried his powers. There seems to be no bound to human capacity. Insight, energy and will, produce astonishing results. How often modest talent, driven by circumstances to undertake some formidable-looking work, has felt its own untapped and hitherto unconscious powers rising up to grapple and to master, and afterward stood amazed at his own unexpected success.

Those circumstances, those people, enemies and friends, that provoke us to any noble undertaking, are our greatest benefactors. Opposition and persecution do more for a man than any seemingly good fortune. The sneers of critics develop the latent fire of the young poet. The anathemas of the angry church inflame the zeal of the reformer. Tyranny, threats, fagots, torture, raise up heroes and martyrs, who might otherwise have slept away slothful and thoughtless lives, never dreaming what splendid acts and words lay buried in their bosoms. And who knows but the wrongs of society are permitted, because of the fine gold which is beaten out of the crude ore of humanity.

Here is the truth worth considering. Are you a poverty? Have you suffered wrong? Do circumstances oppose you? Are you beset by enemies? Now is your time! Never lie there depressed and melancholy! Spend no more time in idle whining. Up, like a lion! Make no complaint, but if difficulty fights you, roar your defiance. You are at school, this is your necessary discipline, poverty and pain are your masters—but use the powers God has given you, and you shall be master at last. Fear of failure is the most fruitful cause of failure. Stand firm and you will not fail. What seems failure at first is a discipline. Accept the lesson; trust the grand result; up and up again; strike and strike again; and you shall always gain, whatever the fortune of to-day's or to-morrow's battle.

THE DEATH OF DR. QUINCY, THE OPIUM-EATER.—The Asia brings us intelligence of the death of Thomas De Quincy, which happened on Thursday, the 8th of December, at Edinburgh, having considerably passed the term of three score years and ten. For many months past he has resided in Edinburgh, preferring the town to his house at Lasswade, mainly for the convenience of superintending the passage through the press of the collected edition of the works, now issuing by Messrs. Hogg, and of which the fourteenth and last volume is nearly ready for publication. For some weeks past his health had been seriously affected; but, as he was frequently an invalid, alarm was not excited as to his condition till very lately, and the end, though it could not be said to be either sudden or premature, was yet so far unexpected.

Two of Mr. De Quincy's daughters were with him at the time of his death. The Scotsman says that almost till the very last his perceptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and affairs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day faded and shrank, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness, activity and acuteness. Within a week or two before his death he talked readily, and with all that delicacy of discrimination of which his conversation partook equally with his writings, of such matters as occupied public attention; displaying so much of elasticity and power that even those who had the rare privilege of seeing him in those latter days were startled and shocked by the seeming suddenness of his death.

WHY DON'T YOU LEARN A TRADE?—This question was propounded, in our hearing, a few days since, to a young man who had been for several months unsuccessfully seeking employment as a clerk or salesman in some of our leading houses. Complaining of his ill luck, one of his friends, who knew he had a mechanical talent, but doubtful whether he could make himself useful either as a clerk or salesman, put the interrogatory to him which we have placed as the caption of this article. The reply was, that a mechanical trade was not so respectable as a mercantile occupation.

Under this delusive idea, our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their minority upon salaries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditures. Late, too late, they discover their error, and, before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic, whom, in the days of their boyhood, they were accustomed to deride.

WHAT CAUSES THE HAIR TO TURN GRAY.—An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of time in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea or coffee, or soup, because hard water is always impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that liquid that will color the human hair black, and not stain the skin, may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair beautifully black, without injuring it in the least. The articles must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken before applied.

THE petition against Coolism in California, recently sent to Sacramento from this city, is 240 feet in length, and is estimated to contain about eleven thousand signatures.

What One Great Man can Accomplish.

The "great ones" of the earth have been justly designated as such for having achieved ends and objects unattained by their fellow-men. If we trace the rise and progress of them, we shall see, that not only has their success been owing to a new idea or suggestion, but in a far greater measure to the systematic mode of carrying out the projects and bringing them to a successful issue. In no instance has this fact been more truly exemplified than in the career and lightning-speed progress to fame of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, and the proportionate universal dissemination of his PILLS and Ointment, as a specific for nearly every disease of the human frame. We have been fortunate enough to learn from his own lips the *modus operandi* of this wonderful working system, which evinces its superiority not only in having reached the acme of perfection, but in keeping ahead this mighty organization, a "harp of a thousand strings," to keep in tune!

Let the reader conceive to himself the possibility of creating and continuing in working order, a business from whose focus two articles, with the simple components easily extracted from the vegetable kingdom, are kept perpetually in the hand and within the reach of one in every hundred of the community, and that community contained in no less limits than the circle of the EARTH'S broad surface. Now this is not only accomplished, but done with ease and harmony withal: these almost ubiquitous remedies, called originally (as we are assured) from the vegetable productions of that soil which gave birth, are moreover so compounded, from careful study and research, as to act with divers tendencies, but wondrously uniform in effect; the individual properties of Holloway's medicines become passive or active, to suit the exigencies of the case, the Pills containing both tonic, as well as detergent qualities, develop the one or the other, as the symptoms of the particular case may demand, the Ointment being an "excellent" for a healing application, takes a similar mode of attaining the desired end, thus mutually assisting nature to cast off the common enemy, and subduing the temporary reign of evil disease.

Much more could be said on this point than can well come within the scope of this short article, which we have thought it our duty to devote to a subject, and a great undertaking, that may have escaped the observation, and consequently the due appreciation of a great portion of our readers; a system conceived as it was, and carried out as it is, by a master mind! We will at some future time render some further interesting particulars with regard to this marvelous and unprecedented enterprise.—[Milwaukee News.

[For the California Farmer.]
THE DOVE.

BY DELTA.

When the day was fast declining,
Sitting in the crimson west,
In my study I was sitting,
Visions thick were round me flitting;
Busy once the fields were quivering,
For their homes and hearths so blessed;
Even the stars were out and shining
Sweetly on the world at rest.

I was silent, pondering, thinking
Of the past, the buried years!
Gone from whence there's no returning,
Gone with human hopes and learning,
Gone with hearts for light, love yearning—
Seeking hope, but finding fears!
Every cop of life we're drinking
Mingled is with gall and tears!

While I mused, instead of plying
Over tomes of varied lore,
Sympathizing with the weary,
With the stricken, sad and dreary,
Answering each suggested query—
"Find they homes with open door?"
Through my open window flying
Lit a Dove upon my floor!

"Not a single cloud is darkling
In the star-lit heavens above;
Not a gale disturbs the ocean—
What strange freak or wild commotion,
At this hour of night's devotion,
Brought thee here, thou timid dove?
Heaven and earth with gleams are sparkling,
Thou shouldst seek thy mate, thy love!"

But no answer, no good reason
Could it give for coming thus;
Much I pondered, wondering, guessing;
Cursing not, but still not blessing;
Never once the bird caressing;
Thing so strange, mysterious!
At this late, untimely season
Seeking place so perilous.

Yet I did not harm or scare it,
Undisturbed I bade it stay;
Lost I was again in soaring
Through the fields of thought, now poring
Over classic works, now storing
Spirits of the ancient day.
Will believe me? I declare it—
Stirred it not till morning ray!

"Tell me, stricken one, pray tell me,
What mishap has brought thee here?
Coming thus so boldly fearless,
Why art thou so sad and cheerless?
Are thy mates so heartless, careless?
Thy distress they will not bear?
What is it which late befell thee?
Tell me while I drop a tear."

Still it sat there never flitting,
Never quitting once the spot;
All my wild conjectures hearing,
Never answering, never fearing,
Narrowly around it peering
Eying closely its new role;
Nothing but its soft "coo" muttering,
Well contented with its lot.

Then I did not mind or heed it,
Did not throw it even a crumb;
Yet it went and came thus nightly,
When the stars were shining brightly
And the flocks were winging lightly
Homeward whence this one had come.
Though I did not coax or feed it,
Still it came—and still was dumb.

But I grew impatient, tired
Of what seemed a stupid bore;
I was rough and cross then to it,
Though the window that I loved so,
Saying "Come not back, or rue it!
Come not in my presence more!"
Still it came when not desired,
Sitting nearer than before!

Burned my soul with indignation,
But the bird was patient still;
When I studied, it sat by me;
When I walked, it followed high me—
Did it mean to tempt me, try me?
Did it mean good or ill?
Though it brought me sore vexation,
Never said it "Peace! good will!"

Lit it then upon my borders,
Walked my flower-beds o'er and o'er;
Then, at length, becoming bolder,
Perched upon my very shoulder!
In plain English then I told her
"Leave me! hither come no more!
For your safety heed my orders—
Darling ne'er again my door!"

But the bird was calm, undaunted,
Gentlest when I threatened most;
When the sun's last rays were gleaming,
When the stars' first lights were streaming,
And the silver moon was beaming
Over the sea and o'er the coast,
Then this bird my study haunted—
Haunted like a nightly ghost!

Daily round my cot it hovered
Till I drove it from my side;
Every day 'twas tamer, fonder,
Coming from the green hills yonder
Where the wild birds gayly wander
Over wood-lands, far and wide;
Scenes with food and pleasure covered,
Where no want could be denied.

Months passed by: no more I drove her
From my presence to the wood;
Now I sought her, gladly wooing,
Loved to hear her softly cooing,
All my frowns to smiles subsiding
From my stern, impatient mood;
I had learned to love—love her,
Of her kindness, care and food.

Thus my cold, hard heart relented,
And I loved to see her come;
Now I offered her caresses,
Teased her not with awkward guesses,
Vexed her soul not with distresses—
But she now desired to roam!
When my coldness I repented,
Then she sought another home!

Yes, she scorned my proffered kindness,
Scorned my tenderness and love;
Left me when I wished her near me,
When I called she did not hear me,
When I moaned she did not cheer me—
I was then the stricken dove!
I by kindness, in my blindness,
Drove her to the distant grove!

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1860.

The new telegraphic instrument, lately arrived here, that prints dispatches in capitals on a slip of paper, and as rapidly as a man can work the keys, which are arranged like those of a piano. New lines of telegraph are to be established throughout the State, the wires, says the Call, being on the way here. They will connect with the Salt Lake telegraph at Placerville.

Dr. Jewett has left with the Boston Traveller an ounce or two of fine starch, extracted from only eight horse-chestnuts picked up in the street; the experiment shows this nut to be so abundant in starch that it may readily be turned to valuable account.

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can be better trusted than white men, not to betray secrets. We suppose this is upon the principle that they always keep dark.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Hamilton, Ohio, do 4 and 6 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES AND RAKES.

SKELTON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
38 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey,

Governor of California.

A. H. Myers,

President A. C. Agricultural Society.

Wm. Rufus Langley,

Elam Carrington,

M. F. Butler,

A. R. Hill,

E. A. Marab,

Charles B. Cooley,

C. E. Lovell,

R. B. Woodward,

Bernard S. Fox,

John L. Lottell,

B. F. Mauldin,

W. W. Light,

Fred Woodward,

T. G. Phelps,

John A. Satt,

C. I. Hutchinson,

President Cal. State Ag. Society.

Col. Warren,

Editor California Farmer.

A. Lamott,

H. M. Houston,

Ed. Davis,

J. P. Melchior,

Jas. Haworth,

Joe Harris,

J. Forman,

P. A. McRae,

W. H. Parks,

J. B. Valliant,

J. Morrill,

Wm. Rabe,

Jacob L. Lewis,

Joe. Klompson,

B. R. Crocker,

C. O. Jenks,

O. C. Wheeler,

Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.

W. Wadsworth,

Editor California Cultivator.

Joe. S. Silver,

Thomas Hays,

Wilson Flint,

A. Johnson,

Artemus Davison,

R. Gibbons,

Charles J. Collins,

H. C. Hurrige,

Joe. H. Nevitt,

John R. Rogers,

F. K. Shattuck,

H. Cronkite,

J. C. Davis,

J. S. Harbison,

Charles Zeiler.



NURSERY CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE GRAPES, AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,

OFFERED THE PRESENT SEASON OF 1859 AND 1860, BY

A. P. SMITH,

AT THE

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

SACRAMENTO. Two-and-a-half Miles from the City,

AND AT THE

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J Street, between Second and Third streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, AND THE PLANTING OF VINEYARDS UPON AN extensive scale, is at the present time exciting a lively interest among the people of our State.

The congeniality of our soil and climate, and the success which has thus far attended the operations in the vineyard, are exciting the attention of hundreds to this subject, and destined to make vine-growing and wine-making one of the great interests of our State. With the world for a market, who can estimate the wealth that will hereafter accrue to our people in the manufacture and exportation of wine. This State and this interest yet in infancy, and this great interest is of such magnitude that it is of the first importance to begin aright. To do this, we should now ascertain what is to be the most desirable GRAPE TO CULTIVATE, especially for wine-making. The California or Los Angeles grape makes a good and pleasant wine, and while some claim it to be as good as any for making wine, the majority of experienced growers pronounce it inferior, and some assert that it will be superseded by some other and a much better grape. Among our own hundred varieties of grape cultivated by us, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE has always proved to be the most tender, while the French and German grape invariably resist the frosts that have been so very destructive to our California grape. This is a very important point to establish, as the loss by frost in some wine-districts alone, would be very great, and therefore the attention of the cultivator should be directed to attaining a hardy class of grapes. Experiment alone must determine this, and whatever experience we have already attained should be carefully noted and improved upon.

For some years we have been most carefully experimenting upon and propagating from a very large stock of the finest kinds of foreign grapes, and while most of these have proved perfectly hardy, the CALIFORNIA grape has been entirely killed. At the same time no two opinions exactly agree as to their superiority in other respects over our native grape. Thus it will be seen that the wine-grapes of Europe have so far proved to possess a very decided advantage over the grape now being cultivated and known as the Los Angeles grape.

With these points established, and with the opinions of practical wine-growers of Europe to sustain us, there can be no reasonable doubt of the superiority of this State of the finest wine-grapes of Europe. The foreign grapes having a world-wide reputation as wine, table, and raisin grapes, and having been proved to be hardier than our own grape, and better adapted to our soil and climate, they must and will become very extensively cultivated. We cannot sufficiently impress upon those about to plant vineyards, our own opinions and preferences for this class of grapes, believing as we do, that the varieties to be eventually selected from this class will be grown to the exclusion of all others. We would not by any means wish to discourage the planting of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE, which is indeed a useful and valuable grape, and of which we sell largely; but when it has to come in competition with varieties of superior merit, it must necessarily give place to them.

From many of the foreign grapes we have experimented in wine making, and while all have proved to be good wine-grapes, some of the kinds have produced wine of such superior quality as to leave no doubt in the minds of competent judges of this class of grapes being ripe grapes from which we may hope to manufacture an article of wine that will improve by age and be fit for exportation. The present season we have made wine from TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS of this class of grapes, as well as a large quantity from the California grape, and another season we hope to be able to report more fully. We have also made some very interesting experiments in the grapes for raisins, and notwithstanding our process has been crude and imperfect, our success was very flattering, and we have no doubt but that the very finest quality of raisins can be profitably prepared in this country. We wish to draw the attention of parties to our extensive stock of this class of grapes which are very select, and which we have been propagating for several years at large expense, having heretofore limited our sales till the stock now in hand is the largest in this State. Such varieties as we have specified we can furnish by the hundred or thousand, and when taken in large lots we will put them at much lower rates than heretofore offered.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our stock has been all grown by ourselves from bearing vines in our own vineyard, and we enumerate only such as we can furnish in large quantities.

When a thousand or more vines are ordered, the selection of kinds will partly rest with us, but will be comprised within the following assortment:

WE would suggest to our customers that they should name to us the proportions they desire for TABLE and for WINE grapes. The following is the list for the present season:

Black Hamburg—An immense bearer, a large and purple berry, one of the finest and most luscious of black grapes known.

Willmott's Black Hamburg—Extraordinary bearer, and fruit with immense sized berries, differing in shape from other berries.

Black Prince—Large, very productive, rich and very delicious.

Black Morocco—Very prolific, large clusters, and gives promise of being a very fine wine grape.

Black St. Peters—Long and large clusters, a late fruit, sweet and very delicious.

Black Frontignan—A good grape with a sweet and musky flavor.

Cannon Hall Muscat—One of the largest white grapes known. From our experience this year we think it a fine wine grape.

Chasselas of Fontainebleau—A white, very productive grape, medium size.

Early White Sweet-water—A well known early sweet grape, being more than three weeks earlier than the California grape, and a great bearer.

Early White Malvoison—Early, and sweet, and good.

Frontignan Muscat—Very fine.

Syrian—An immense bearer, very large, a late sort.

Grizzly Frontignan—A good bearer, fine flavor, good table grape.

Lashmer's Seedling—White, good size, medium bearer, high flavor, believed to be good for wine.

Large Rose of Peru—A large and superior grape, and very prolific.

McKeady's Early White—Very prolific, and a fine white grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Large and fine, the very finest of table grapes, and of exquisite flavor.

Royal Muscadine—A delicious grape, great bearer, incomparable as a table grape, and promises to be first rate as a wine grape.

Red Frontignan—A very fine grape.

White Frontignan—A very delicious grape.

Our native grapes consist of the California grape from one to three years, Isabella, Catawba, Ollinton, Concord, and Rebecca. Some of the latter are new sorts, and of these we are not largely stocked this season. We particularly ask planters of vineyards to review our remarks in this card.

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common Native or Oregon stock of this Coast.

Apple, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, and Almond,

Beides a miscellaneous collection of other small fruits. Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the trees in good shape, and purchasers of two-years-old trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and are now firm, symmetrically shaped trees. We guarantee no finer healthier trees, will be found in the market this season.

We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Greenhouse Plants,

Embracing all the old and well known varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new. Also, a very fine lot of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscence of home, the good old-fashioned Elm Tree of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size and when well established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth. Also,

Locust; LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN; MAPLE, in variety; LINDEN, European and American; CATALPA; CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of THE CAMELLIA, now so well acclimated as to be growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as elegantly out of doors here, as possible with the tenderest care in a conservatory. It is no longer a house-plant, but one of the gems of the pleasure grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c., see CATALOGUES, which are sent by mail to all applicants.

VEGETABLE SEED—We invite attention to our very large and general assortment, the crop of THIS YEAR, which is very fine. We are now prepared to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in the State. We have now been growing SEED of GOOD FRESH SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up prepared to supply large quantities for sale or Retail Trade and will always be in readiness at our GARDEN, and at City Office, 44 J Street Sacramento.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.
Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct letters to "Col. Warren, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent miscarriages for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

To CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a communication from a distinguished writer of New York, "Miriam's Memories," ("A Story of an incomplete Life," by Mary C. Vaughn, which will commence in our next number. This lady stands high as a writer, and we are proud to know we shall be favored by her valuable aid.

Rosa's letters received, will be responded to, as well as all our other valued correspondents. We rejoice to know of the restoration of one on whom the hand of disease has so long been laid. We hope we shall hear often from her.

Agricultural Convention.

On Friday next, the 24th, a Convention of the *Tillers of the Soil* will meet in this city to take into consideration the subject of a State Agricultural Fair, the present year, in this vicinity. This call for a Convention has been demanded by the voice of the people interested in Agriculture, because they feel that their rights and privileges have been abused and violated by the late Agricultural meeting which was held under the auspices of the late State Agricultural Society at Sacramento.

As the State Agricultural Society was an incorporated Society, organized for the good of the whole State, and not of a particular county, and as at that meeting the voice and wishes of fifteen out of sixteen counties were set aside, these counties feel themselves aggrieved, and a portion of them have resolved not to take any part or lot with the present acting State Agricultural Society, but to take measures to present their case to the Legislature, and ask for a new Charter and Constitution that shall be free from the former and present control, and the debts now hanging over them, and by this means rise and act with freedom and a greater good for the whole State. To this end, San Joaquin district, and Alameda district, and San Francisco district have taken measures to hold a Convention as named above, and they invite all the Farmers and Stock-raisers everywhere, who desire to organize anew, to join them in this Convention, and unite with them in the formation of a better Constitution and better system of action, one that shall be free from the numerous objections that have hung as a cloud over the old organization for years, and to give this Society into the management and influence of the agriculturists who alone should and can secure and protect the interests of their own profession.

The importance of this movement can best be appreciated when it is remembered that the old Society is now embarrassed with a debt of six or seven thousand dollars unless the county of Sacramento is willing to assume it, which is not very probable. And if the Legislature should act as it ought by reason of the violation of the charter, and take it away or withhold the \$5,000 appropriation, the Society is then embarrassed with a load of debts sufficient to destroy it, and no other section of the State would be willing to receive the books and set under it, and assume their heavy responsibilities. It is for these reasons that a new organization is now demanded, and to this end the invitation is now given for all the friends of a good institution to assemble at San Francisco on the 24th instant, and act as the case may require. It is earnestly hoped that where no county meeting has been called, individuals who have at heart the great cause of agriculture in any of its branches, should come forward and give their influence to this meeting. We speak from authority when we say that if a proper spirit is but shown now, the noble sum of \$20,000 can be had to insure a grand and glorious State Fair in this vicinity the present year, and in accordance with the will of the people. Farmers who have business near San Francisco next week, should make it a point to so arrange as to be at the Convention on the 24th instant.

Washington's Birth-Day.

Where every the weary eye repose,
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glow,
Nor despised blue!
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best,—
The Cincinnati of the West,
Whom every day's not base—
Beneath the name of Washington,
To make men think there was but one.

O'er all our land—even on the sea, and even in foreign lands, under monarchical and despotic governments, wherever the air of Heaven is wafted in its freedom, there will this day be remembered, and kept in honor of one whose memory will be sacred through all time. How like a Beacon light amid the stormy waves of a surging world the spotless name and fame of the immortal Washington stands out above all other names of mortal men—spotless in his patriotism and love of country—pure and holy in all the deep devotion of the heroic leader of our army, and as a statesman and chief councillor of our nation, what a bright example for mankind to follow.

Keep, then, this day glorious; make it bright with the purest and holiest of all associations in our country's annals, and bid our children and children's children copy the life and example of the immortal Washington.

OREGON WINTER.—The Farmer of that State says that the weather for the past month of January was quite mild, the mercury at no time being below 20 degrees. The people to the east of the Rocky Mountains will certainly think this is mild weather, compared with their similar latitudes.

A Noble Californian.

Amid all the calamities of the Golden State, amid all the charges made against her citizens for their "love of gold," there will appear upon the pages of California's history as many noble deeds—as many manly actions—as many magnificent charities, and as many unselfish and self-sacrificing deeds, as has ever illumined the pages of a like number of people the world over.

California is made up of people from all parts of the world, and in all parts of the world will stand recorded the generous deeds of noble-hearted Californians, and while the hearts of parents may have often been called to mourn in sad bereavement the loss of loved ones, and husbands and wives and kindred and friends may have also been deeply afflicted. Yet there have also been thousands of hearts made joyous and happy, and years of life added to many by the noble and generous deeds of Californians.

We have before us the proof of one true Californian, whose generous and manly soul has not only gladdened many hearts in his early New England home, but whose generous deeds in the early history of this State were proverbial. The author of so much happiness to others as we shall show by letters received from the Atlantic States, was a resident of Sacramento in '49, '50, and '51—well and truly known as among her most enterprising merchants, and although he suffered the usual fate of the Pioneer by fire, flood, wreck and ruin, yet with undaunted faith he always braved adversity with a strong heart and manly courage, and defied all adversity, always scattered his bounty with a lavish hand.

Like the many young men of early days, his was a gay and swift life; money was valueless. Yet his generous soul always remembered the absent and "loved ones at home," and constantly, even amidst the adverse winds, contrived to send sunshine into other hearts, while his own met the storm. After many years of a changeful fortune, we find our hero a man of active business in another territory, active as ever and generous to a fault, and incidentally drew from him those facts which will always sustain a man under all the bitter stings of adversity—"the doing good to others"—and we learned too, indirectly, that our friend had been for years contributing most bounteously to many of his kindred elsewhere, and the return he received in love and gratitude was his incentive and support in the hour of trial. A young bachelor—he must love something, and so he loved good wine, as his friends well knew. But by one of the letters we shall give, he has become a *Dashaway*, to the joy of his aged mother and many friends—and now not loving wine he loves still more his mother and father, uncles and cousins, and by his noble deeds wins their love to him, which he richly deserves, as will be seen by the two following letters we are permitted to publish without names.

The first letter is from his mother, seventy years of age; a letter written in a neat and pretty hand, clear and distinct, and its tone speaks as only a mother's heart could speak. To that mother, father and household he had been all a son and a man.

The second letter is from a niece, and its tone speaks for itself. It tells of the generous deeds of her uncle, and surely such a letter even is a rich reward. We only regret we are not at liberty to give the name of the author of such deeds, for it is one, were we to name him, would recall "a host of friends." May this little sketch of one of our early pioneers stimulate all to spend their means while living in scattering blessings around them. It is so much better than to hoard up wealth to be bequeathed after death, and for which monuments are raised. Far better is it to do all the good possible while in life and see the fruits thereof. Well do we remember the words of the generous man of whom we have been speaking. Said he: "I do not wish to die rich—I only want enough to live comfortably and make those I love happy around me while I do live," and this he will do, as we have the evidence of it in the letters we publish. We hope this example will induce many to imitate Uncle John, and win the reward he has won.

Monday evening, Feb. 16th.
Dear Son: I must write you a few lines to thank you for your kindness to Anna, poor blind woman, yet rich in faith and cheerful and hopeful, under all her trials, she will bless you in her heart, and may you be blessed here and hereafter. Also, how your dashing away the cup has gladdened my heart; dash away till the serpent and adder have no more power to bite or sting. Oh John, I have trembled for you lest you with all that was good and generous and noble in your nature, your heart and soul might be ruined by that terrible demon, fire water; but John don't buy nor give away, that will be wronging yourself and others by tempting yourself and them. Discard the whole thing, it is the only safe way; persevere and you will ennoble yourself and send a ray of sunshine across my poor old heart. Would that some other dear to me would do the same thing. And now, John, as you have made one good move, I trust you will go on, retrace your steps and try to get where you was once, a good Christian in heart and life. And you may yet, live to do a great deal of good in the world. If you live a few years longer, you will have to stop and think for all the pleasures of this world, will be nothing that will satisfy, and a dark cheerless old age, God in his mercy save you from. I don't forget the birth-days of any of you, and my own has just past. It don't seem possible I have entered my 70th year, but so it is. I am well. Good-by till Spring. From your mother and best friend.

JANUARY 19th, 1880.
DEAREST UNCLE JOHN: What shall I say to you in return for your very kind letter, which reached me yesterday morning? Could you but know all the joy it brought our hearts, you perhaps would feel in a measure repaid; but words are inadequate to express how we feel. It came like the warm sunshine breaking through the clouds that had for a long time obscured its light. It came like the beautiful rising of the morning sun after a long night of darkness and gloom. Truly "sunshine follows darkness as it travels round the world." It came, Uncle, just in the time of need, for with New-Year's-day you know comes pay-day, and could you have seen the cloud leave father's face and the cheerful smile settled there, you would have rejoiced with us; but mother she began to cry, and Charlie put his arms around her and said "I would not cry until Uncle John did something not of sorrow." This satisfied him, but more than one tear filled his eyes as he said, "I am going to be just such a man as Uncle John is, and have people cry because I am so good. I wish my name was John." That night we all went to bed with

thankfulness that we had an uncle with such a heart. You did so much for us last spring and even your assisting kindness was so great, in contributing to us the place as our home, that we dare not expect more. But that was not enough for your kind, noble heart, and this New Year follows another gift. How kind in you, uncle. Be sure at this moment our hearts are overflowing with gratitude towards you. In our life's history are pleasant war marks; there are bright pages following the darker ones, made bright by some lofty, noble deed of yours illumining it. It is a pleasure for us, and ever will be, to turn back to those sweet pages and read them o'er and o'er again—our hearts drawing closer and closer to yours the while. Were there more hearts like yours in the world there would be less sorrow. O that in some way we might repay you for your many and great kindnesses. If works alone would save the soul, then, indeed, your many good deeds would make your salvation sure. May God watch over you, and guide you safe through your toils and dangers there, and bring you again safe to your New England home, where kind and loving hearts are waiting to receive you; where lips are waiting to give the kiss of welcome to you, and may he also guide you safe through life's thorny pilgrimage and bring you at last in safety to your Heavenly home, where the spirits of those who have known and loved you on earth, will be waiting to welcome you to that more glorious than an earthly abode.

Would, uncle, that were not a dream, that you were indeed with us; but I will keep a clean towel in readiness, whenever you come.

We are all well as usual; mother improving a little. Grandfather—has been very sick, so that his life was for a long time despaired of, but God has kindly spared him yet a little longer, to cheer our hearts.

Uncle John, please imagine your own feelings were you in our places, and perhaps then you may form some idea of the great joy you have given us. We will not forget you, and I would that we could thank you sufficiently. May God reward you tenfold for your kindness toward us; may a long life of joy be yours here, and a life everlasting beyond the grave. Love of all is yours and thanks of overflowing hearts. Write soon.

Action of the State Agricultural Society.

"Almost with entire unanimity, the press of our State have condemned the course pursued by the State Agricultural Society, in locating the Fair again at Sacramento."

We published the above some weeks since, and it seems it has called out some feeling from the Bee and Union of Sacramento City. This might have been expected from that place. The Bee responded, defending Sacramento, yet it will find a broader feeling of dissatisfaction than it supposed. We can name numerous journals that have condemned the action of the Society. The manner of response of the Union was beneath the dignity of a journal of its standing. To its allusion to ourselves simply reply, we removed our office to Sacramento in 1855, at the urgent request of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society, gave them the free use of our museum, exchanges, and all the influence of our press and personal efforts to further the cause of the State Society and State Fair then to be held there, and after two years' labor and a sacrifice of several thousand dollars by the removal, we returned to San Francisco. In that removal of our office up and down, our foreman had the entire charge of the office, as he always has, moving when suited his convenience and the issue of the paper. We were not present nor directed it, and the innuendo about moving on Sunday was as unkind as it was unjust. We had made sacrifices to serve Sacramento, and had labored for her; and this attack comes with an ill-grace from that purse-proud journal. If necessity compelled the removal on that day to gain time, it was not so bad as to play poker all Saturday night till the Sunday sun shone through the cabin lights. No one can charge us with want of love for Sacramento. In the labor of seven or ten years past, it has been so deeply burned into us that even the floods could not wash it away. And yet we will not uphold them in the wrong they have done to the great cause of Agriculture. This evil could have been avoided if all the officers of the State Agricultural Society had acted as nobly as did General Redington. We remember Mr. Crocker also protested against the wrong. But every officer should have done so, and had this been done their influence would have changed the action of the meeting and we shall always hold that there was a secret influence at work to retain the Fair, right or wrong, moved by those who were to be the personal gainers by holding lucrative offices; time will reveal all this, and on them let the responsibility fall.

A Chief Magistrate Exalted.

Aspiring politicians all seem to think that the highest honor has been attained in our State when they are seated in the gubernatorial chair. But we can point to a recent example of a case where a Chief Magistrate has taken a much higher office without leaving the State. Ex-Governor John B. Weller has been elected to the ownership of a splendid farm and orchard in Eden Valley, Alameda County, and is now at work with his own hands planting trees and attending personally to the duties of his estate, laboring with his men daily. Now we ask in all truth, if this is not a much higher office than that of the Governor? and yet he is the Governor of his own farm, a prouder title than can be purchased at any "ballot-box" in the world. And we venture the assertion that however much Mr. Weller's mind may heretofore been given to politics and engrossed by it, he will say that in his present occupation there is a greater pleasure, a sweeter satisfaction, and vastly more real happiness given to his heart and mind, added to a better health, than he ever before enjoyed. The estate, which he purchased of Mr. Luciling, is in a highly cultivated condition and one of the finest locations in Alameda County.

INVESTMENTS FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.—We invite public attention to the Card of Messrs. Ploche & Bayerque, the well known bankers, who are very large owners of real estate in this city and the suburbs around it. They are ready to offer lots, and acres, on the most liberal and easy terms, and such chances should be improved by the man of small means. Mechanics and laborers can by that means secure a "homestead" on easy terms, and they should now improve the opportunities offered to them.

Spring Returns to us Again.

"Merry nature bounds as from her birth,
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth;
Flowers in the valley, splendor in the beam,
Health in the gale, and freshness in the stream."

How the veins swell! how swiftly the blood flows through the heart, and to the extremes of our physical frames, as the balmy breath of Spring touches our cheek. We inhale its life-giving, soul-reviving power, and feel the same renewing of our existence as the birds and blossoms feel when the warm sun touches them or the dew of heaven rest upon them.

Who that has a mind capacious enough to contemplate the renewal of earth's beauties in Spring-time, can fail to be inspired with the order and perfection of all Nature's laws. They speak to us in everything that meets our vision—the tender grass that sends up its green points at our feet, or the little "wee" blossoms that come out early in the spring-time, peeping out like a little playful child that thrusts its rosy cheeks from beneath its cradle-covering on a cool morning—the early bird that hops from bough to bough, looking for a place for its nest—the frolicsome lamb that, feeling the genial sunshine sports and gambols by its mother's side—the song of praise from every living creature but man, as they see, feel, and act, while they acknowledge the return of Spring as the immortal part of the year, when new life is infused into all the things that God has created. Wherever we go, after leaving the thronged city, as we enter the rural districts, we behold the signs of returning Spring.

The hills are dressed in living green,
The early flowers appear;
Nature speaks out—her smiles are seen,
For God is everywhere.

How much of life is lost by the dull round of duties that confine men to our cities, while engaged in accumulating wealth that in a few years they must leave for others to squander perhaps. Why not live now? Why does not man awake to life as other plants do, at the return of Spring-time?

A single trip to Sacramento ought to inspire the human mind with the great truth revealed in nature at the "Return of Spring." Look at the beautiful green hills above Benicia! The heart must be dead indeed that will not throb with delight at such a scene, reminding us of those glorious strains in the melodious song:

"With verdure clad."

The river-banks, too, bursting out with the signs of early vegetation, while the eye looks off in the distance to the ice-cold Sierras, the contrast to the sight proving the reality that it is the "Return of Spring" with us. These scenes upon the Sacramento river, and from thence to the Levee City, and from thence to her beautiful gardens and flower-covered prairies, should serve to awake better thoughts and better feelings than those which urge men to waste life, health and happiness in the mere pursuit of wealth.

Then let us awake to the beauty around us,
Aye, live while we do live, as Spring comes again,
And welcome these bright little flowers that hath found us—
These types of the soul's spring eternal to judge.

PROGRESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—We learn with much pleasure that a bill granting \$5,000 to the San Francisco Protection and Relief Society, has passed to be engrossed. We also notice the introduction of a bill granting bonds for \$10,000 to J. W. Marshall, for life, the first discoverer of gold in California. This is right, and we hope the same Legislature will do a greater deed of justice and grant a bounty of \$100,000 to General Sutter, one whose once princely domain has been stripped from him to enrich others, and without whose efforts to improve his own farm, the gold of California might have remained buried another century. We do hope our Legislature will view this subject in its true light. England has granted a life-bounty to the man who first discovered gold in Australia! A princely gift of \$50,000 per annum for life, and shall General Sutter be forgotten and suffer now in his old age? Let a just liberality speak for him, the good old Pioneer of California.

SOUTHERN RURAL MAGAZINE.—We have received No. 1, new series, of the Southern Rural Magazine and American Cotton Planter and Soil of the South. This Magazine comes to us in an enlarged size and much improved, for we find a "Ladies' Department" added to it; and who should we find as the editors but our very accomplished and talented correspondent "Lizette Linn," whose happy letters have graced the columns of the FARMER until her advent into the Editorial Chair. Most sincerely do we welcome the lady into the circle. Long may her life and strength be wielded to bless mankind with her sprightly and truthful delineations of character, and pictures of truth. The Southern Rural Magazine, edited by Dr. Cloud for so many years so ably, may indeed be said to shine now in its advent with the Ladies' Department, for a star of more than ordinary brilliancy will illumine the Clouds, and thus bear the Magazine into a higher atmosphere of usefulness and fame. It is published at Montgomery, Alabama.

PLANT CURRANTS.—We hope every person who has a garden will plant currants. This excellent fruit grows so quickly, and the tree bears so very abundantly, and the fruit is so excellent as a desert fruit at a morning meal, and for pies and tarts, that every family should have it. Currant trees can now be had at very low prices, and should be planted very generally.

FIRST BLOOM ON PEACH TREES.—In a trip to Oakland the past week, we found a large peach tree in full bloom in the garden of A. W. White, the large grower of Raspberries. It was a beautiful sight. We bore away a few branches of the early and fragrant blossoms as a memento of the first flowering of this luscious fruit, Feb. 11th.

VERMIN CATCHERS.—We ask attention to the card of Ferrets advertised in our columns. These animals are worth their weight in gold to parties who are troubled with any visitors like squirrels and particularly gophers. Farmers should remember that Ferrets will destroy this king of pests, the gopher.

Flowers! Bright Flowers!

The Editors of this journal desire to acknowledge the very handsome present of a large and beautiful plant of the Camellia Japonica from A. P. Smith, Esq., of the Pomological Gardens, Sacramento. Laden with buds and flowers, this gorgeous plant has now in perfection three of those pure white blossoms which to the human eye speak of innocence and purity. How appropriately they tell of the exalted calling of the florist from whom she has received this valuable present. Her kindest wishes are tendered to Mr. Smith, hoping his life may be full of happiness and prosperity, and like the flowers always better and brighter when two or more blossoms grow upon one tree.

Also, to acknowledge from L. Prevost, Esq., of San José, a liberal parcel of Roses and Lilacs from his delightful garden. We hardly know how to return thanks for so liberal a bounty. Fourteen varieties of the very choicest Roses, and six of Lilacs. Our words must be brief when we have a heart full of gratitude. May his pathway in life ever be crowned with flowers, and may they be sweet with fragrance, and thornless too. Having seen both these gardens, we say, lovers of the Camellia should not fail to visit Smith's Garden now and see the show of "Camellias." What a gift for friends! Also, Prevost's Garden to purchase "Roses," for these two places are famous for these two gems of their species; both are truly Queens in Flora's fair domains.

ANOTHER GIFT OF FLOWERS.—From that beautiful spot across the bay, Shell-Mound, came a large cluster of rich and fragrant Hyacinth blossoms in spikes of flowers, and Roses blue and white. These, with other flowers, and a choice shrub or two, we acknowledge in the name of the editors, from Mr. Patterson of the Shell-Mound Nursery, to whom is offered grateful acknowledgements. While passing over this Nursery lately, we felt the truth of the compliment paid to its proprietor for the fine lot of trees sent to the mountains recently, for we saw trees of all kinds, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, and Peach, with Vines and Shrubs, all finely grown, such as must please every purchaser.

A GIFT FROM "POMONA."—From E. L. Beard, Esq., we have to acknowledge a very handsome parcel of choice grape-vines, figs, etc., of very rare kinds. We know them to be rare, as they were the product from the very choicest kinds we imported from France direct in the year 1853, and from which we supplied the vineyard of Capt. Macondray at San Mateo, whose splendid grapes have been the theme of praise everywhere; and also from the same importation we supplied Smith's gardens, from whence his very choicest kinds now emanate. These grapes will soon be scattered over our State, and we shall have the proud satisfaction of eating this delicious fruit in almost every county.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY AT THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.—We have received an invitation from the President and Faculty of the Santa Clara College to the celebration of this memorable day, at this distinguished institution by the students. We accept the courteous invitation and regret we cannot be present, for we know that it will be an exhibition that will reflect credit and honor upon the Institution as well be highly complimentary to the students.

The Santa Clara College is now in a flourishing condition, having a large number of pupils who are making great progress in all departments of learning. This Institution is supplied with the best philosophical apparatus in the State, and with every facility for a complete education.

BEES-HIVES.—A Sacramento paper—we presume it was the Bee of course—is now boasting of using 50,000 feet of lumber, in three months, for bee-hives. This is well, and we rejoice at it. But we can call attention to the well known establishment of Messrs. Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., on Market street, of this city, that can eclipse them all hollow. This firm are making hives for San Jose, Santa Clara, Alameda, and all the neighborhood around, and they manufacture them in splendid order, turning out 100, 200 or 300 a day, as they are wanted. Messrs. H., G. & Co. have added largely to their machinery. They have many new improvements, and their mills are a wonder worth visiting; and what is real, they can and do work to the complete satisfaction of all who give them contracts.

OREGON APPLES.—Messrs. Hull, Knapp, of the Oregon Fruit Warehouse, on Washington street, have lately been receiving several lots, some 12 or 1500 boxes of splendid apples from Oregon; a few pears also came with them—this fruit all found ready sale to our retail dealers, the principal purchasers being Messrs. Bryant, Hill, & Co., whose sales the past year would reach far above \$50,000 in this trade.

Messrs. H. K. & Co., will receive about 1000 boxes in the next steamer. Apples in good order now sell, wholesale 9, 10, 12. Extra, 13, and a few still higher. Messrs. Bryant, Hill & Co. hold now the best lot in the market.

STANFORD BROTHERS.—This old and well known firm, manufacturers of oil and camphine, have taken the spacious block on the corner of Front and California streets. This extensive warehouse will now give them an opportunity to respond to the calls of their large and rapidly increasing business. Messrs. Stanford Brothers have been so long and so favorably known over the State, that all that is required is to announce the fact of their removal and their readiness to fill orders to any extent, in their line. Their manufactory is the largest in the State, and the quality of their oils and camphine the very best offered.

T. OSGOOD SHAW'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—Every farmer who visits our city should make it a special duty to go to the workshop and warehouse of this manufacturer. It will pay them well to examine the fine implements now made and making.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Red Bluff Beacon of 15th says: We have now had two days rain, which is causing our farmers to wear smiling faces, in the hopes of a bountiful harvest.

The Contra Costa Gazette mentions the discovery of a coal mine four miles from Martinez, and states that the coal has been tested and proved of excellent quality. The vein is said to be extensive and easy of access.

The engineers have completed the preliminary survey of a railroad route between Auburn and Nevada, and say that the grade will not exceed eighty feet to the mile on any part of the road, and that the deepest cutting will not be more than thirty feet.

The Governor has approved the following joint resolutions of the Legislature: Resolution asking for 20,000 stand of arms and four batteries of heavy artillery; an extension of pro-emption privileges to March, 1860; asking for a new land district to be composed out of the 1st and 3d district.

Discoveries of rich quartz near Hornitos are reported. "On the first of last month a Mexican discovered a rich and inexhaustible quartz vein between that town and Quartzburg. No discovery has ever been made in this country that will equal it in value and extent. Every piece of rock contains visible gold, some of it being nearly two-thirds gold."

We learn from the Butte Record that a town plot is laid off at Maj. Bidwell's Ranch. The location of the town is on the north side of Chico creek, and is favorably situated for irrigation. Chico has long been an important business point in the upper country, and the new town may, at some time in the future, become the shire town of a wealthy agricultural county. Success to the new town.

New and important discoveries in Calaveras county, of rich veins of gold and silver ore, at a place a few miles beyond Railroad Flat, are reported. Three veins of silver have been opened, and they are reported to be of fabulous richness. Much excitement has been caused by these discoveries, and many of the miners who had determined to go to Carson Valley, are preparing to locate themselves in the new region.

Iron Valley, the pretty foothill valley in Amador, is progressing healthily. The Ledger publishes a list of fourteen farms which have an aggregate of 1,700 acres seeded to wheat and barley, and this is but a fraction of the whole amount. A great deal of the best land has been reserved for spring crops, corn, potatoes, &c. Very many fruit trees are being set out, and one person is setting out 1,200 apple trees.

The STOCKTON AND SAN FRANCISCO STAGE LINE. A Stockton paper says this despatching company have conveyed the mail between Stockton and San Francisco through the bad weather of the winter without making a single failure, and we think that when the roads are good, it is the duty of the Stocktonians traveling south, to patronize the Stage Company. All connected therewith are worthy men.

While a Mexican *seguro* was herding cattle in the valley, a short distance above Livermore's ranch, he accidentally discovered an extensive vein of rich cinnabar. The San Jose Reporter says, the discovery was immediately done to the Mission, and like Esau of old, sold his fortune for a mess of pottage. In other words he sold his right of discovery for about twenty dollars worth of clothes. The ore is said to be extremely rich, and specimens have already been sent to San Francisco to be assayed.

KEEP IT GOING.—Says the San Joaquin Republican: Keep the District Fair proposition going to complete organization. Let us have no agricultural show monopoly like the State combination at Sacramento. Marysville has a district society and the first annual fair took place splendidly last year. We would call the new societies "Industrial" rather than agricultural, and have all trades—all work—every species of industrial product interested.

A DANCING master at Mariposa lately introduced a novelty into his schools. The Gazette says: The sets were formed as if for a quadrille, with the lady of the first couple was called to "sashay" with the gent having the biggest foot in the set, or the gent with red hair, or with the long nose, or was the fattest or handsomest, homeliest, best dancer, &c. The performance occasioned a good deal of fun, and as might be expected an occasional show of ill-temper by those unfortunate individuals who cannot take a joke.

LIME IN NEVADA COUNTY.—The Hydraulic Press has a specimen of carbonate of lime from the quarry of Mr. O. Darst, which is situated on the south bank of the South Yuba, at Illinois Bar, and says: The quarry is a vein of dark grey marble, about two hundred feet wide, extending from the river into Gopher Hill, and of unknown depth. Lines of cleavage mark it into oblong blocks, and it would be valuable for building purposes were there any home demand for marble fronts or mantels. At present it is burned for lime, and sold in considerable quantities at the kiln for one cent and a half a pound. Last summer it was sold as low as one cent. The quarry has been leased by the proprietor.

The RAILROAD CONVENTION at SACRAMENTO adjourned finally on Friday last, after making various recommendations and upon coming almost unanimously to the opinion that the following resolution should embody the views of the Convention:

Resolved, That the Legislature be recommended to adopt such measures as will enable the State to lend her aid, as it may be required, to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to the extent of not more than \$15,000,000. That for this purpose measures should be adopted to remove the operation of the restriction expressed in section eight, of the Constitution. That the legislation of the State should be so framed that the amount of money furnished by the State in aid of the Pacific Railroad should be secured to the State so that in no event should the same become a State charge.

SPLENDID NURSERY AND VINEYARD.—The Marysville Express says: A friend laid on our table, a bunch of almond flowers plucked from the nursery of Mr. Claude Chenat, near Johnson's Ranch. He informs us that the nursery consists of about twenty acres filled with every description of fruit trees, grape-vines, &c. The nursery is neatly enclosed, and is beautifully laid off and adorned. The peach trees are beginning to bloom. Chenat also has a very large vineyard. He has eighty acres in his vineyard, has set out one hundred thousand vines this season and intends planting fifty thousand more. He has not manufactured wines on a large scale heretofore, but intends to enter largely into it in the coming season. His place is about fifteen miles from this city, and is situated a few rods above Liver crossing on the other side. This beautiful place is visited frequently by parties from this city and Sacramento on pleasure excursions, and is represented as being one of the most delightful spots in this country.

A Good Deed.

We notice with much pleasure a memorial upon the counter of the banking house of Brumagim & Co., signed by a goodly list of merchants and citizens, asking our Legislature to bestow \$5,000 in aid of a "Home of the Inebriate." This would be a noble deed for our Legislature, and one that would be truly wise legislation. Yes, every Senator and Assemblyman must know that to save men from the infamy of intemperance is to save the cost of crime and pauperism to the State, and the goodly work of the Dashways is one of the causes operating to fill the now overflowing treasury of our State, which cannot be better employed than in aiding our orphan and relief societies, and all like charitable institutions.

BOND VOLUMES OF THE FARMER.—We were highly gratified last week, when visiting the Mechanics' Institute and Library rooms, to find upon their shelves among their valuable collection of books now comprising nearly 3,500 volumes, our own journal very handsomely bound. This set of the CALIFORNIA FARMER comprises ten volumes, and in a few days two more volumes will be added, so that the Mechanics of San Francisco can look back over every volume of the FARMER and see that there is one journal in this State that has been the constant and firm friend of the working mechanic. The Reading-room of the Mechanics' Institute is now furnished with one of the very best and most select libraries on this coast; we will not except any in point of a select and choice variety of the best standard works. It is worthy a visit from all persons who feel an interest in the welfare of the working classes, and most honorable to those donors who have aided the Institute, and to the Institute itself. May the greatest success ever attend it.

SEED WAREHOUSE.—The recent gentle rains have started planters to work in earnest, and our several seedsmen have been quite busy. Mr. S. W. Moore & Co., J. P. Sweeney & Co., and C. L. Kellogg & Co., have each and all a very valuable stock of seeds of all kinds, and to their houses we can refer our readers, with full confidence that they will be attended to, and their orders faithfully executed.

TO OUR READERS.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the article we have taken from the Water Cure Journal. The great loss of life, and the wide spread of this class of diseases, induces us to publish what will be esteemed a valuable essay. We feel confident we shall be approved by many suffering ones for the light we shall throw in their path.

DOCUMENTS FROM CONGRESS.—We are under obligations to Hon. Wm. M. Gwin for documents from Washington, which we received per last mails.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she practices through the columns of this Journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of doctoring the sick. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with it. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and wise, and may be relied upon wherever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. M. C. SIKES, M. D., ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would offer her services to the community in the practice of her profession. To those suffering from nervous and chronic diseases, she can confidently commend her method of treatment, as being safe, natural and effective. Dismissing the use of drugs or poisons, she relies upon nature's remedies, and especially recommends her own manner of applying electricity to nervous and inflammatory diseases. As a therapeutic agent, it is invaluable, when rightly understood and applied. Electricians have succeeded in performing cures, by even a random and purely experimental use of it, because electricity being the most potent and all-pervading element, which we can bring into our service, any reasonable use of it cannot fail to prove beneficial to life and health. Therefore whenever a cure or improvement is possible, we offer our services, with a knowledge, based upon scientific principles.

Particular attention will be given to Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Residence—South-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets, San Francisco.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP-OWNERS!

POWDERED TOBACCO, AT TEN CENTS PER POUND.—The best article known for WASHING SHEEP. Also—

CHEAP LEAF TOBACCO, For the same purpose, in quantities to suit. Orders, accompanied by the money, will be promptly filled and forwarded to any part of the State. Address—

ADOLPH SUTRO & CO., Tobaccoists, Northeast corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, 1-1m San Francisco.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE CALIFORNIA FARMER ABROAD?

How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$3 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New VOLUME.

Bees, Bee-hives, Honey! REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH'S MOVABLE-COMB HIVE! HIRAM HAMILTON, of SANTA CLARA, APIARIST AND AGENT For the above named Patent Hive, for California, Oregon and Washington.

Persons wishing can obtain Individual RIGHTS within said States and Territory by sending \$25, by Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, to the undersigned. HIRAM HAMILTON. Santa Clara, Feb 15, 1860. 2-3m

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, AGRICULTURAL STORE.

PITTS' & HALL'S THRASHERS. BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER PLOWS.

Flows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-cradles, Scythes, Saws, Horse-rakes, Hay-rakes, Thrashers, Carts, etc. HARROWS, SHOVELS, GRINDSTONES, ETC. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Washington street, Between Davis and Front. [2] SAN FRANCISCO.

Ferrets. VERMIN DESTROYERS.

A PAIR OF SUPERIOR FERRETS (Male and Female) for sale by Taylor and Greenleaf streets, San Francisco. The attention of Farmers troubled by Rats, Gophers, or Squirrels, is invited. They instinctively follow into the holes, attack and exterminate all burrowing animals. Apply at the Office of the California Farmer, 21m 130 Washington street.

TO SHEEP FARMERS. THE undersigned, having had many years' experience as a PRACTICAL SHEEP FARMER (in Australia and California), offers his services either to CURE Diseased Sheep affected with Scab, Foot-rot, or to build a situation to Superintend a Sheep Ranch. Having cured some badly diseased sheep in California, he can give satisfactory reference. Address, by express, WM. H. T. KIRBY, Taylor and Greenleaf streets, San Francisco. Reference—L. Haskell, Jr., California and Front streets; Col. Warren, Ed. Cal. Farmer; Chas. Boquet, No. 33 Merchant street.

RANCH WANTED. Any person having a GOOD RANCH in a pleasant location, already stocked, with Orchard, Vineyard, &c., who wishes to rent the same to careful and responsible parties, can hear of such, who have the means to improve the same further, by addressing G. W. B. Farmer Office.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE. The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories. No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow. Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator. Patent now pending; papers expedited.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly fills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar. Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a Sewing Machine; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level. Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market. Just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Mule-toe Bar. This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver. A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns. Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Extra Size Lawton Blackberry Plants. By the late steamer we have received 1500 True Lawton Blackberry Vines, of very extra size, such as will show fruit the present year. We shall sell by the hundred or dozen, as are wanted, or the entire lot. Inquire at FARMER'S Office.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton street), SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

MR. & MRS. COGILL'S DANCING ACADEMY, AT PHILHARMONIC HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson.

THE SCHOOL will meet TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Hours of tuition from 3 to 5 P. M. for Ladies and Children, and from 7-12 to 10 P. M. for Gentlemen and Ladies. The celebrated Lancers, Waits and Polka Quadrilles taught with success. Also, Children's Class EVERY SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 P. M.

Terms—\$2.00 per month, in advance. SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING. PRIVATE LESSONS at all hours of the day. All the polite and fashionable Ball-Dances taught. Also, Fancy Dances, Stage Dancing, etc. Also, the following quadrilles: Viennese Empire, Prince Imperial and La Pyrene.

Terms reasonable. 20

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, OPTICIANS

No. 177 Clay Street, GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnifying Machines, Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done.

W. K. VANDERSLICE, MANUFACTURER OF Silver-Ware.

134 WASHINGTON ST. OPPOSITE THE MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, etc., made to order. N.B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12-15

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA, Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston. SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium. Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE, AGENTS AND BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, CORNER OF JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW ON SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, NEW YORK.

DRAFTS ON L. C. OPPERMAN, PARIS.

PAYABLE IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF—FRANCE, ENGLAND, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, ITALY, PRUSSIA, HOLLAND, SPAIN, Etc., Etc.

They also receive, on deposit, the smallest sums, and for a moderate commission, remit them and cause them to be paid—on fixed periods, monthly, quarterly, or otherwise—to the families of depositors in the PRINCIPAL CITIES of Europe.

NOTICE. INVESTMENT OF SMALL CAPITALS, SAVINGS, ETC.

To facilitate the investment and circulation of small capitals, savings, etc., the undersigned, for themselves, as well as for their European friends and correspondents, offer at PRIVATE SALE, for cash, or on a credit of one or several years, payable in weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, as may be agreed upon at the time of purchase, various Properties and Lots of Ground situated on Battery, Broadway, Davis, Drumm, Dupont, California, Commercial, First, Folsom, Fourth, Front, Mission, Pacific, Sacramento, Stevenson, Stockton, Third, Union, Vallejo, Washington, and other streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, of the value of \$200 to \$10,000 and upward, each.

Advances on reasonable terms will be made to purchasers of unimproved property, for the erection of Homesteads, Workshops, etc., etc.

The titles of all properties offered, to be satisfactory to purchasers. The undersigned will also sell, in same manner, Shares of the San Francisco Gas Company, Sacramento Valley Railroad Company's First and Second Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of the Cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, San Jose, etc., etc.; State of California Bonds, and of the different Counties of the State. Also, French, English, and other European Securities.

Interest will be allowed to purchasers on their respective payments, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per diem on every One Hundred Dollars paid, or nine per cent per annum.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE, Corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

J. BRYANT HILL, J. BRYANT HILL & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.

Nos. 63 and 65 Merchant Street, Between Montgomery and Sansome streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES: J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento; N. W. Palmer, Dr. Halle, Alameda; Corder Bro. & Co., Thos. Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Pejaro; Judge Blackburn, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. B. Atterbury, Santa Rosa; Fred. Rohrer, Sonoma; L. G. Little, Sulphur Springs; J. S. Brackett, Marin county; Lewis Gibson, John Center San Francisco.

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS, No. 92 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. O. AUSTIN, MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

HOME MANUFACTURES!!

TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNS.

Nine Reasons for using Parrish & Co.'s Cedar Tubs, Pails, and Churns.

1st. They will not shrink like Pine or Basswood.

2d. They are much sweeter than Pine or Basswood.

3d. They are more easily cleaned than Pine or Basswood.

4th. They will last nine times as long as Pine or Basswood.

5th. They are better made than Pine or Basswood.

6th. They'll not fall down in the sun like Pine or Basswood.

7th. The handles are riveted on, and are not on Pine or Basswood.

8th. Keep your money in the country, and not send it East for Pine or Basswood Tubs.

9th. You encourage the laboring man of your country in stead of encouraging the sale of soft Pine and Basswood Pails, Tubs, &c. of the Eastern importation.

Those who desire to see and prove the above statements are invited to call at the warehouse of the Selling Agent of the Manufacturer, where they will be satisfied.

C. WADSWORTH, Selling Agent, Battery near Washington street, San Francisco.

ALEXANDER H. TODD, Produce and General Commission Agent, No. 43 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market as the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unknown to many of our most substantial merchants to the city, and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N.B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.



Seed Warehouse! (ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE, No. 110 California st., between Montgomery & Sansome.

SAN FRANCISCO. Has for sale the most extensive variety of

KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER, FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS

IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING 20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed, OF THE NEW CROP.

ALSO: HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER BULBOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street. Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in such assortments as desired, will be furnished.

To the Seed Trade, HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SEEDS

Now growing and harvesting in the Union, we are prepared to supply Dealers on the most favorable terms.

Our American Seeds Are with few exceptions raised under our own immediate supervision, and we can warrant them as First-class in every respect.

Dutch Bulbous Roots, SUCH AS Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, &c., in great variety.

TRADE CATALOGUES just published, which may be had of our Agent, MR. THOMAS DAY, 188 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO., Growers and Importers of Seeds, 15 John street, NEW YORK.

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEED WAREHOUSE, No. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE SEED TRADE. We have the largest and most varied assortment of

FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, IN THE STATE.

All of our own importation, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, which we can warrant to give full satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part, of: ALFALFA or Chile Clover Seed, Pure; Red Clover; Timothy Grass; Red-top Grass; Ky. Blue Grass; Hungarian Grass; Millet; Orchard Grass; Rye Grass.

Garden Seeds. Cabbage, Turnip, Carrot, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish, Melon, Cucumber, Tomato, Squash, Parsnip, etc.

Also—A full assortment of FRUIT, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS, Budding and Pruning knives, Garden Tools, etc.

Catalogues forwarded on application. Boxes of 100 Papers—Put up by ourselves, assorted, for country dealers; all labeled, and true to name.

A liberal discount made to the Trade. We have all kinds of TREES AND PLANTS, for sale at lowest market prices.

All Orders forwarded, by Mail or Express, will meet with prompt attention. Address, J. P. SWEENEY & CO., 16 3m No. 108 California street, San Francisco.

New York Seed Warehouse, No. 11 SANBORN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds. HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS: ALFALFA, pure of the latest importation; MESQUIT GRASS; HUNGARIAN GRASS; TIMOTHY; ORCHARD GRASS; SHEEP'S FESCUE; ENGLISH RYE GRASS; And twenty other varieties.

HAVANA, pure; VIRGINIA; CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf; FINE TURKISH.

THE FIRST BLOSSOM IS FEBRUARY.

The following beautiful lines we copy from the San Francisco Press. The writer whose spirit thus commingles with nature can enjoy life, for he is dwell with the beautiful.

Up among the snowy ranges
Where the stately pine is standing;
And the Yuba's stream is winding;
Where silver clouds are rising
From cañons deep beyond
Up where winter swiftly lingers
Into bright and balmy spring;
Where yellow-bellied robins sing,
And the hand of fate has wrought
Beauties worth a golden thought;
There, above the desert mold,
Laid I saw a very hour,
Blue it was, a very heaven,
When seen its brow at even
Fleeting clouds gleam in gold;
Sweet, a bloom of mignonette,
Or garden bed of clover
Just April shower wet
Which the drowsy bee hums over:
A delicate young violet
With diamond in its bosom set.

As to a human soul I spoke,
Although no words the silence broke—
"Lonely blossom, why so early,
Why so early sprang up?
Opening thy purple cup
To the dew-drops so early?
Farest not that winter early,
Rushing rudely, howling past
With his fierce and icy blast?
Will thy leaves with hoar-frost tip,
And thy darling beauties nip—
Farest not, sweet, lonely blossom?"
Meekly towards the glorious sun
Turned that little floral head;
Odorously then it said:
"Why was the fairy earth begun?
Believeth not, depending one,
God protects while he or forms,
Shelters it from blighting storms,
Gives it strength with loveliness,
Worship of His mightiness—
Sees He not the lonely blossom?
First of all the flowers train
On a mission here and
Telling—Winter soon will die,
And Summer o'er each hill and glen
Resume her brilliant way again.
Buds are swelling on the bough,
Woodpeckers are tapping now;
Bobolinks, on briars swinging,
Fill the air with merry singing;
And see! the grass is springing green
Where leaps the fountain's silver sheen,
And from the mountain's azure line
There comes the spicy breath of pine,
Greeting me, the primal blossom!"
Here the stilly whisper ceased,
Like a spirit just released,
Or an odor lost in breathing,
Or a flower that fades in wreathing;
And I kept along my stroll
With this memory in my soul.

MORAL FORTUNE TELLING.—Despicable as the practice which goes by the name of fortune-telling is, we believe there is a kind of fortune-telling which is not only possible but easily practiced upon correct principles. Thus, to begin with the young, when we see a child obedient to his or her parents or teachers, or any one else towards whom the subordinate relation has become necessary, we have no hesitation in predicting that good fortune will accompany such a child into early manhood or womanhood, and insure a fair start in adult life. If the case be that of an honest, energetic young man, who has successfully advanced from the position of apprentice and journeyman into that of a master mechanic or boss, we can tell his fortune without much difficulty. So with regard to those who have chosen a profession as the means of livelihood. Let us see how they conduct their business. If they do this intelligently, industriously, and honestly at the start, they will be very apt to continue to do so, and success will be sure in the long run. Unprincipled men, in the same line, may get ahead of them at the beginning, but they will fare best in the end, and so illustrate the truth of the maxim, that honesty is the best policy. We will confess that we are no fortune teller, if it does not so turn out.

The first Arab newspaper ever published in the Turkish empire, and out of Constantinople, has been commenced at Beyrout.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—UNIVERSAL PAIN-RELIEVER. Nearly one million boxes of Pills are every month distributed throughout the towns and villages of the United States and Canada, and an almost equal amount of Ointment accompanies these orders. It may be said with truth, that Holloway's medicines are "Messengers of Joy, carrying healing on their wings" to millions oppressed by every form and type of disease. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents, sixty-two cents, and one dollar a box or pot.

The Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Catarrhs, loss of Appetite, Freckles and Age, Hysteria, Water Bristles, Acidity, Sea Sickness, Rheumatism, Headache, Ennui, and General Debility, or any disease having its origin in imperfect digestion.

These Bitters, as all classes of our fellow citizens, including Members of Congress, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Planters, Farmers and others testify, are the only safe, certain and sure remedy for the immediate relief and permanent cure of the many cruel complaints which, in some phase or other of Dyspepsia, afflict our race. In testimony of the many cures effected by this Remedy, reference is had to the numerous certificates from distinguished individuals known all over the land.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 15 Tremont street (Museum Building), Boston, Mass.
For sale by—Charles Morrill, Henry Johnson & Co., and Redington & Co., San Francisco; C. H. Morrill and R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon; and by all good druggists in medicine every where. 23

Catalogue of our Surveysmen.—We are always supplied with the Catalogue and Circulars of the best Surveysmen of our own and other States and Europe. We have the following now on hand: Vilmaria, Andrus & Co., Paris; Bollerell, Son, Rhode; A. Frost & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Elvington & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Trowbridge & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Thurston & Co., New York; Saul & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Smith, Sacramento, Cal.; Fox & Co., San Jose; R. W. Walker, Shell Mound, Alameda county; W. C. Walker, Golden Gate Survey, San Francisco; L. Provost, and A. Delmas, San Jose.

The above Nursery Catalogues are ready for distribution or reference to all who are in want of information or who honor us with their business and please send us their catalogue there. As we advertise only for gardens of the highest standard, purchasers can rely upon those in our columns.

Washington House, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. A. F. Beveridge begs to inform her former patrons and customers that her well-known establishment having been greatly enlarged, is now fully furnished and improved by the introduction of the aqueduct water, bathing rooms, hot and cold water, and other modern comforts, will be thoroughly in order by the first of May. Its location is most agreeable, its distance being moderate. Members of Congress can be accommodated with the convenience of a new ordinary for a Congressional Mess, while the traveling public in general will find every accommodation the city affords, at the usual moderate terms. 173m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

James Graves. H. F. Williams. GRAVES & WILLIAMS.



Jackson street, above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURED HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with Bensley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 57 1/2 feet, by 173 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having fire and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under the present Management, on the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESTAURANT, which is conducted exclusively in the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular

Places of Amusement, the Principal

Thoroughfares, the Fashionable

Promenades and Steam-

boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall ever improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same marble Beds, and solicitous attention to the comfort of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, single, together with the unfailing energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

AT

REDUCED RATES!

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to its merits. They have received the commendation of all the papers in the country. Notice what the Scientific American says—the leading mechanical and scientific paper of the age:

"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines, from all parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought proper to state our opinion of them in this public manner. We have used Wheeler & Wilson's Patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 95 Broadway, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other Machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent Machine on our own responsibility."

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AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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Self-adjusting Post-Driver.

A valuable Implement for Farmers.

HYDE'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING POST DRIVER is now offered to Farmers, as a valuable assistant in FENCE-BUILDING. The hammer works in a swinging frame, rendering it self-adjusting on uneven or hilly land. It has been used on hills where it had to be hauled up with a tackle; any common carpenter can construct one. The two pulleys, one on the drum, and the other on the crank, are so covered with leather or rubber belting, and when pressed together by the foot lever, the friction of one on the other is sufficient to raise the hammer, and on lifting the foot from the lever the drum is free and the weight drops; and so on, setting posts far better and much more expeditiously than can be done by digging and ramming.

A score of other Machines can be seen at the FARMER office, where RIGHTS are for sale. Price of Right for single machine, \$10; and County Rights according to population, etc.

OLIVER HYDE, Patentee.

Benicia.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Farmer and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who

From the Atlantic Side.

LETTER BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
New York, January 10th, 1890.
EDITOR FARMER: Time passes. Congress lingers without a speaker. The wheels of government are yet at a dead lock. The men chosen to represent the people have forgotten to do anything they were sent to do, and are striving to see who can do the most to render themselves and their country the most ridiculous in the eyes of foreign nations. Some cute New Yorker would do well to get them painted singly, and in groups, as a model (heaven save the mark) Congress. It could not be painted, or photographed, don't know how the thing could be fixed, but if our good old father Adams could add the whole lot to his menagerie, and possess its curiosities, he could travel North and South and make his fortune, if he could only contrive to manage the "seamstitch." I do not think they need any more notice at the present time. Do you?

The great event of the last two weeks has been the terrible tragedy at Lawrence, by which some one hundred persons were killed, and between two and three hundred more wounded, many of them fatally. This was one of the most serious accidents of the kind that ever happened in the country. The scene was one of the most painful that could be witnessed by man. Parents bereft of their children—children, whose parents were crushed beneath the mass of ruins. Husbands, whose wives were numbered with the dead, and wives whose husbands' mangled bodies were so fearfully mutilated by fire and bricks and mortar, that they could not be recognized, were gathered around the blazing ruins in mournful, frantic groups, hoping, yet fearing to see the loved forms of dear ones. Humanity shudders at the horrid butchery, for it can be considered nothing else. Oh, how many households have been suddenly broken up! How many families have become desolate? How many children made orphans? How many parents childless, in a single hour? How many others are maimed for life, compelled to drag out a life of misery and sorrow? Who is to blame for all this? Who should bear the responsibility of this wholesale slaughter, the architect, the builder, or the company, or all? It must rest somewhere. Some one or more must be amenable to the stern requisition of public opinion, and to the laws of the land. Let Californians take heed and continue to do all her work not only on the grandest scale, but in the very best manner possible.

The trade of the city is at a stand still at present, or nearly so. This is our dull season, and our trading, trucking, threadbare politicians are doing all in their power to make it worse. They have tried to get up a little episode from the general, pointless, aimless, namby pamby *palaver*, in the way of dueling. Members carry pistols into the House probably to shoot any rats or mice that might nibble around their desks. But when if those pistols fall upon the floor they might frighten all the rats with four legs or two, away. They talk saltpetre and lead, hence the weight of their remarks, and the order of their patriotism, but they cannot get up a duel, for their landlords would be after them for their bills for board, washing and whisky punches. If bread and butter depend upon Congress, the new clerk of the weather snaps his fingers at both Houses, the President, the mail steamship, the Brown raid, the Union and its dissolution, and deals out just the kind of wrath he chooses North and South, and even if the South should be wrenched from the sparkling gems composing the diadem of our national glory, it would have to be content with the same sun that shines at the North and depend almost entirely upon the North for the water to fill up the Mississippi river that they justly feel so proud of. I am sure it would bother them to prevent all ingress from the North by this noble stream. That is one link binding the Union together, that it will be hard to break; and if it does break it will be sure to hurt them more at the South, than those in the North, and then grow together again.

FROM EUROPE.
We have late news. It is thought that there may be no European Congress after all—time will show. They appear to be rapidly drifting upon something no one can yet tell what, until the result itself shows.

The general news of the country is unimportant. The winter throughout the East has been unusually mild and we begin to hope it will yet so continue, that we may compare notes favorably with Californians about weather, politics, finance, &c.

The rush to your State has somewhat subsided since the rumors of the sale of the old line to Vanderbilt, as they are afraid that they may be lured there, and then find the fare suddenly run up to the old prices. What folly California manifested in not carrying forward the enterprise commenced by Capt. Randall. The State would have been with millions more to day than it is, had they assisted him in his noble work. I fear they will still more sadly repeat their inaction in that great work, but more anon. I have much to say in my next, so look out for a long letter, or a short one. Yours as ever. B.

SCHREIBER'S PULU DEPOT.

THE DEMAND for this article of BEDDING is increasing more than ten fold every year. The more it is used, the better it is liked.

FOR CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY

It Has No Equal.

In consequence of the increased demand, I have made arrangements to have a constant supply direct from the Islands. I am also receiving by every Clipper invoice a

CORDED HAIR, BED-LACE, N. O. MOSS, SOFA-SPRINGS, CORN HUSKS, MATTRESS-SPRINGS, TWINE, ETC., ETC.

And Upholsters' Needles, assorted sizes. Dealers in Furniture and Bedding, wanting anything in my line, are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Hotels and Families commencing Housekeeping, supplied at very reasonable rates.

M. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to. Pulu Warehouse, 104 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO. JACOB SCHREIBER.

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT NEWELL'S COUGH SYRUP IS EQUAL TO ITS ADVERTISED MERITS.

WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS Stock-raising and dairy business, a SITUATION to take charge of a large Ranch; or would be willing to take a home-dairy on shares, in a locality suitable for business. Address: "M. D. CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, San Francisco. References given and required.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Wheat, # cwt., \$1.00	Barley, # cwt., \$1.00	Potatoes, # 100 lb., \$1.00	Do Sweet, # 100 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 50 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 50 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 50 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 50 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 25 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 25 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 25 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 25 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 10 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 10 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 10 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 10 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 5 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 5 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 5 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 5 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 2 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 2 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 2 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 2 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 1 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1 lb., \$1.00
Do, # 1/2 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1/2 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1/2 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1/2 lb., \$1.00
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Do, # 1/8 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1/8 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1/8 lb., \$1.00	Do, # 1/8 lb., \$1.00
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CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA.

CONVERSING with an old Indian of the Mission of Carmelo a short time ago, he gave us the following account of the Indians of Monterey and vicinity. This information agrees with that of others of the most aged Indians and several old native Californians brought up in this county, to whom I have inquired on the subject.

The Salinas, Sakbones, Chalones, Kallendarukas, the Poytoquis, the Mutunes, the Thamiens, and many other clans and affixes, all speaking different dialects of the Runsenes language of Monterey, roamed through the valleys and mountains of the Carmelo, Salinas, Pajaro, San Juan, Gilroy, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and up to San Francisco, which were all pretty thickly populated. The Indians inhabiting this stretch of country, of some 170 miles long by 80 miles breadth, were enabled more or less to converse with each other; as though the dialects were infinitesimal and puzzling, their vocal communications were intelligible enough when brought together in the different Missions. Those of San Miguel and San Antonio spoke another language from those further North or South, but it is not known how far East the language extends. The Indians are still numerous to the East, on the lakes and rivers from the Mariposa river to the Tejon Pass and in the surrounding unexplored mountains, and which by the by offers one of the most interesting fields of inquiry in the Philology and Ethnology of Utah and California. They had a kind of worship of the Sun and Moon, and entertained a faint belief in a God who lived among the stars.

From the records of the old padres, it appears that the Indian name of the site of San Luis Obispo Mission was, Tixilini; of that of San Diego, Nypagudy; of San Luis Rey, Icayme; of San Juan Capistrano, Quanis Savit; of San Gabriel, Tobiscanga; of Santa Clara, Thamiens; of Soledad, Sakbones; of San Carlos Carmelo, Salinas; of the town of Stockton, Yachicunmes or Yachebunmes. These names were likely those of the most thickly populated rancherias in the vicinity of each place.

The old Indian above mentioned is about 60 years old, and was baptized when a child, by Padre Juan Amoros, at Carmelo. He says that the Indians who came from the Santa Cruz country to Carmelo when he was a boy, used to talk to his parents and the old people, about the remains of old buildings thereaway constructed by "Gente Antiqua," about whom they nor the Indians of Monterey knew nothing whatever. This notion however may have been suggested to the old man by the late excavations on the so called ruins of Santa Cruz, but such as it is, it is offered to the believers in the "Casas Grandes" question of our neighbors. Probably some tradition assuming a different form, might by diligence be extracted from the oldest remaining Indians, which would throw light on this curious matter. They are only a few leagues from the sea shore.

[Note. Since this was written, it seemed to us, the best way to account for these so called ruins is on the hypothesis of a series of extinct Gayas or Infirmitas. Some of the pillars or columns are hollow, others solid, and contain remains of moluscous animals.]

The entire Indian population of California, Lower and Upper; of the Western division of Utah Territory and New Mexico, and of the Eastern slopes of Oregon (exclusive of the range of the half-civilized Moquis, the Pimos, and other similar tribes), appear to have been, from their habits of life, nothing other than the dismembered fragments of a former great Indian nation, crazed by famine of droughts and grasshoppers, or some great eruptive, volcanic change of the earth's surface, or demoralized and degraded by some ancient, intense political convulsion, the links of whose past history exist only in rotting fragments impossible of consecutive adherence, even for the purposes of speculation—the analogous of many burnt-out nations of Asia. The following general habits prevail among them: They live on roots, grass-seeds, acorns, pine-nuts, and the puts of many other fruit-bearing trees—on grasshoppers, lizards, snakes, and similar animals—at intervals when near the sea, on shell-fish, whales, and seals stranded on the beach, or anything got from the ocean without trouble of time or labor. Throughout the whole extent of country designated, may be found their moriar-holes made in the ledges of hard rock for the purpose of reducing seeds and nuts to powder for food. They are but little addicted to the occupations of the chase, as it ap-

pears to be esteemed too laborious; but they are frequenters of fresh-water fisheries, as it is a matter of great facility to capture the fish abounding in the interior lakes and rivers. They all live on roasted grasshoppers when these insects are abundant, though this food is known by them to be pernicious to health when persisted in. Their leading characteristics are heaviness, stupidity, fickleness and inconstancy to the last degree; indolent and easy of subjection by men of European descent. Their features of face assimilate remarkably as preserved in engravings in the works of various explorers, historians, chroniclers, and priests, describing the country included within the boundaries between the Columbia River to Cape Saint Lucas, and running eastward to the longitude of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, and south-west to the Great Colorado River. Their country of inhabitation may be called either desert plains or naked mountains, or it is open prairie, i. e., mountain, or plain grass-land, with intervals of forest, but not of tangled under-brush. They constitute with the old trappers, the race of Digger Indians, and very seldom have been found in populations or clans of more than one and two hundred souls. When enemies or strangers enter their country, an impromptu telegraph is immediately established by making fires on the hills, and by smothering the flame, causing the smoke to ascend in a thick, straight, and distinct column; such signals are visible at immense distances in the clear, thin atmosphere of these regions. No kind of accounts we have seen, make mention of their having subjected any of the inferior animals to domestication (except as the Indians do the dog in parts of California). They all use the Temescal or vapor bath; half cover themselves with rush-mats and skins of foxes, deer and rabbits, and live in wigwags made of brush and flags. Their boats for fishing and crossing lakes and rivers, or cruising along the sea-shore, are made of sticks and bullrushes or reeds and sometimes of wood. The Indians of the coast near Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura Missions also used canoes made of logs, and still do so.

It will be seen from the above, that this dismembered and scattered nation of Diggers, occupied, and still exist within the boundaries of, an immense district of our country; immediately among our very people for the last ten years. And yet very little inquiry has been made into their ethnological history by savans or observers. This lost people are actually found covering a superficial surface in our territory of more than a million of square miles of land.

Almost all the California Tribes use for smoking, a species of indigenous tobacco. We have never met with accounts, manuscript or printed, of any of the Diggers having been found by Spaniards or Americans, cultivating the ground in any manner or form, except after being influenced by European civilization, such as is supposed of the Mohaves and Yumas. In the summer they live in straw or brush wigwags, and move about from place to place, where acorns, pine-nuts, grass-seeds, fish, or shell-fish most abound. They generally live in great filthiness, and the rancherias are populous of active fleas and black lice of an extravagantly large breed. When these become too unpleasant they move off to a new site and burn the old lodges. In the rainy season they live in stronger and more compact built huts or in underground cabins, in which are stored their baskets of ground acorn-meal, grasshopper meal, grass-seeds, and the various variety of a Digger's cuisine. They may be said to be extravagantly addicted to two of the white man's vices—rum and cards; and to one of his virtues, the love of sugar. The roots of the mesquit plant, those of a small species of carliso or wild reed called panochita, and of a small variety of the Amole or Soap plant, all containing considerable saccharine matter, are used by those tribes inhabiting California, since before the arrival of the Spaniards. Some of the tribes are said to make rough earthen-ware, but we have never met with the fabric. They make baskets of various shapes to hold water, boil in, and preserve acorns and grains, but none of them, as far as is known, ever knew the use of metals. Their arms are clubs, spears of hard wood, and the bow and arrow. The bow and arrow is carried in the skin of a coyote, fox, or wolf, and suspended from the shoulder. The bow is made of different kinds of wood, which is covered on the back with break pieces of deer or elk ligaments and sinews, and with its stout string of they, give it a wonderful elasticity of propulsion. The arrows are mostly made of reeds, feathered at the handle, and generally tipped with obsidian, flint, colored quartz, or even broken glass, and set into the arrow in a most ingenious and durable manner. They adorn their heads with the feathers of the eagle, the California condor, the raven, the tufted quail, the tail-feathers of the mallard duck, the breast-joint feathers of the red-winged starling or black-bird, the neck-feathers of the red-headed woodpecker, and that of many other birds. Their dress in camp-life is simply, both with men and women, an apron-covering, made of the leaves of bullrushes, or of rabbit, deer, and other skins, hung round the loins and falling down to the knees. When in the vicinity immedi-

ately of white people, they dress in their cast-off clothes. They have games of amusement and games of chance, of grief, of love and of war, of a very rude and simple nature, in which they sit around in a circle and begin to chant in a loud and animated strain, with boisterous laughs, shouts or groans, sweating from every pore and stinking from every sweat, until they are exhausted from exertion and fatigue.

They are generally about five feet high, stout and squabby in body, with large splay feet, and generally of a curious obscure mahogany color; sometimes they are blackish brown; sometimes nearly jet black; sometimes quite light yellow. The head is very large and bulging, covered with a thick growth of long, rough, stiff black hair, almost as hard as that of the horse, and looking more like a mop than the thatching over a human cranium. The face usually is heavy, melancholy and stupid, with the nose broad, rounded and projecting curiously from the face; the cheek bones also project considerably. The mouth is wide, with thick lips, the lower one sticking out in a peaked-up form in the centre; the teeth full, regular and as white as ivory; very little beard and mostly on the upper lip; the ears spreading; the eyes are small, and slightly canted as it were, up towards the corners, and sleepy and inexpressive of thought; the iris is very broad, and of a light chocolate color, finely speckled with small brownish spots. The whole appearance of the man is rather that of stupidity and fickleness, than of ferocity or savagery. The above facial description was taken a few days ago from a boy, about 22 years old, of pure Indian parents, who was born in the Carmelo Mission, near Monterey. The figure of a California Indian as sketched by Capt. Smyth, of the British Navy, and published in Forbes' History of California; those in the Annals of San Francisco 1854, and in Dr. Pritchards' Races of Men, 1855, are excellent representations of the general features of the indigenous tribes of this State from the northern frontiers to San Diego and the Colorado. The Yumas of the latter country though are generally men of a gigantic stature, and fine appearance, as related by several travellers' accounts. The most of the Diggers have been domesticated by the Spaniards and Americans with great facility.

Some of the tribes within a hundred miles' range of the Santa Barbara coast, our old (ante 1835) pioneer friends inform us, were handsome made people, of a light yellow color and red cheeks, and were much more intelligent and sprightly than those of other parts of California.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Native Ornamental Trees.

On the subject of Ornamental Trees, the San Jose Reporter wisely says: The lonely fastnesses of the Sierra Nevada are as rich in botanical treasures as they are in the precious minerals. There is scarcely a canon, or ravine which does not present some new development of plant, tree, or shrub, and the time is not far distant when scientific men will begin to turn their attention in that direction.

In these lonely mountain gorges are to be found vast varieties of the rarest evergreens, and it is really surprising that some enterprising individual does not turn his attention to gathering and cultivating them. The mountain yew, the laurel, the abittim, the bay, the nutmeg, the fir, the arbutus, the manzanita, and many others, are the most beautiful evergreens in the world.

The idea that we Americans have, that all the most beautiful trees and plants must be brought from other countries, is extremely absurd. In England our common mullen plant is reared in hot-houses, and highly prized under the name of the American velvet plant.

Thus it is, people are always setting store by things of this kind simply because they are foreign. This is all nonsense. We have, right at hand, the most beautiful trees for ornament in the world, and it is to be hoped that ere long we shall find them blooming around every cottage door in the State.

A machine has been invented in Michigan to measure grain. It is called a grain meter, and is so constructed as to weigh and discharge every kind of grain with entire accuracy, without the attendance of any person, numbering, without the possibility of fault, every bushel or fraction of bushel measured by it; and this with more certainty, and with a nearer approach to precise results, than can be done by any other known method. A wheat dealer, in order to know the contents of a given bin of grain, has but to draw it off through this machine, which is self-operating night and day, and when the whole is discharged he finds the result as plainly marked on the register of the machine as the time of day on the dial of a clock.

HOP GROWING.—We are pleased to know that there will be many acres of hops planted the present year. We hear of two acres in San Jose, two or three small lots in Alameda, more in Napa and Sonoma, and also large lots in Sacramento. Thus we progress, and soon California will produce all the hops wanted for our own consumption and more to export.

SHEEP AND DOGS.—Ohio Hogs.—The statistics for 1859 for the State of Ohio, return 69,530 sheep as having been killed by dogs during the year, at a loss of \$109,861, and 36,441 as having been injured to the amount of \$37,001. Aggregate loss to the sheep-farmers from canine rapacity, \$146,743. The Buckeye Grangers count up, 2,174,298.

The Camelia Japonica a Hardy Plant.

THIS gorgeous blooming evergreen, that so many people nurse so very tenderly, and keep housed with so much care, fearing that "the winds of heaven may visit it too roughly," is a perfectly hardy plant in all this section of our State. We publish this fact after having seen the many successful experiments which have been tried with it. The Camelia at Smith's gardens, Sacramento, stand out in his garden openly and bloom well. Mr. Smith has quite a large collection in the open borders, and they bloom well. We have also seen them in various parts of this section of our State, and we urge those who love this very beautiful plant to try them. They should be planted, however, on the south-eastern exposure, to catch the morning sun; and they will do best if planted just under the edge of some fine large shrub, so that the foliage of the shrub or small tree may protect the flowers while in bloom, they being so perfect and so delicate that the sun and rains and dust would injure them; these do more injury than anything else. Care should be taken not to have them much exposed to the hot sun in our summers, as the sun burns the leaves of the Camelia; shield them from this exposure and all will be well, and these rare plants will be as bright gems in your garden parterre. The Camelia, the Magnolia, the Rhododendron, and the Azalea, will form a galaxy of rare beauties that will gladden the eye and taste of the best connoisseur of floral beauties; and each and all of these can be easily and successfully grown in all our gardens.

Guano and Bone-Dust.

THOSE of our vine-growers who have never tried Guano will do well to make trial of the same. It will be found a very good fertilizer, and a reviver of diseased or decayed vines, or those that have been checked in their growth. We are permitted to say that Messrs. Fay & Hill, on Front street, the agents of the Guano Company, will be happy to furnish parties who wish to make tests of Guano, with quantities sufficient to do so free of charge. Another excellent fertilizer can also be tried on the same terms. Bone-dust from the Sugar Refinery can be had as samples for trial from Messrs. Bond & Hale free of charge. We wish this notice could be widely extended. Great good would result from it.

Fawkes' Steam-Plow.

THIS great invention—this great mover of "terra firma"—this over-turner of the surface of the earth, is now creating considerable excitement in the Atlantic States, and the owners are very desirous that one of their plows should be exhibited in California, and put on trial at our next Annual Fair, and we sincerely trust this may be done. It would create a new era in plowing. With a Steam-plow upon our broad prairies we think our citizens who originally lived here and used the old-fashioned Mexican log plow, might be a little astonished to see a plow steaming it along at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and throwing the sod and earth up like a wave of the sea. We shall see what we shall see.

Keep on Planting Trees.

THE famous "Fernside," who so wonderfully discovered that it would "not pay" to grow apples in California, is invited to call at Hull, Knapp & Co's Oregon Warehouse and see the splendid "Yellow Newtown Pippins," just received. They are selling at only about twenty-five dollars a barrel. Wont it pay? We hope everybody all up in our mountain districts will be sure and plant apple-trees. We assert we can grow apples in such abundance here and of such a quality that we can sell them at about the same price as Eastern markets, and make money at it too, whatever Fernside may say to the contrary notwithstanding he thinks so himself, having been planting largely. So says report.

PEACH TREES.—In planting, set the young tree so, that when the earth settles, the collar or point of junction of the roots and stem shall be rather above than below the ground level. The peach cannot, like the pear, apple or quince, put out new roots above the old ones. That an excess of iron in the soil is favorable to the peach, is rendered probable by the fact that those particular localities called "peach regions" also happen to be iron regions—witness the iron upon the soil near Baltimore, Md.; that in New Jersey; that in St. Lawrence county, Ohio; that in Tennessee and Missouri. In those localities the peach rarely fails and the tree lives to a great age.

HERB TANNIN.—It is but recently, says the Maine Farmer, that we were made acquainted with the value of Sweet Fern for tanning purposes. It has proved to be better than oak or hemlock bark, and boots and shoes from leather tanned with fern, are rapidly coming into use in Maine, where the fern abounds. Another herb has been discovered in Iowa, known as the "dog fennel." It is described as a weed of disagreeable smell, which grows abundantly where farmers had rather see grass, and has been regarded as a nuisance. It is now found to abound in tannin, and sells for \$15 a ton. The leather tanned with it looks well, and is expected to wear well.

THREE towns in Massachusetts, raised the present year, 1,986 barrels of cranberries, valued at \$23,000.

Raise Carrots.

WE have so often urged upon farmers the value of root crops, that we hope they will awake to the real value of the same.

Among the many valuable and very profitable roots we may name the carrot. Every farmer that keeps milch cows and horses, should surely raise carrots. This fine root is so excellent for milch cows, it not only induces a greater quantity of milk, but much richer. And it is also very beneficial for the cow, giving her a fine glossy appearance and materially benefits her in flesh and in general health.

For horses, there can be nothing better; and all who want to see their horses improve and look well, as also to give them vigor of muscle and a lively and cheerful action, let them have carrots, at least a peck three times a week.

Carrots will pay the farmer well. Twenty to thirty tons can be raised to the acre. And the present market price is twenty-five dollars a ton and ready sale at that; this is a good income surely. The land for this crop should be well and thoroughly plowed and made fine, and planted in rows by a seed-sower. We earnestly call the attention of our farmers to this crop. We lately received some very fine samples grown on the farm of Wellard Boxzell, Esq., at Half-moon Bay, weighing eleven to ten pounds each, while many were heavier in the fields.

STING OF THE HONEY-BEE.—As there are many new dealers in the honey business, and as the sweets of the bee are not always obtained without danger of the sting—any more than roses can always be gathered without the risk of feeling the thorn—we offer an antidote for the sting of the bee. We do not say it is complete, yet it affords great relief and prevents the suffering usually attendant upon the sting. As at the present time so many new hands are at work among the bee, let all such have a raw onion handy (quite a different thing from honey), and when stung, immediately draw out the sting left in the flesh and rub the wound with a piece of the onion bruised. This will allay the smart and prevent suffering in most cases. Hard smokers and hard drinkers will suffer most, as the bee seems to owe a spite to such, by reason of the offence they receive from their breath.

FARMERS GRIEVANCES.—Many a poor and honest farmer who came to this country to better his condition, and after laboring in good faith day and night, to build up a home, finds himself "Homeless" by reason of the numerous false claims set up by pretenders who heartless and soulless stretch their claims over the fair and quiet "Homes," of those who have toiled to make them so. We are glad to see a brighter day coming and our courts taking measures to protect and confirm all just claims, whether Grant or Settler. As soon as this is done, we shall see a bright and glorious prosperity dawn over our land.

AN AGREEABLE CLIMATE.—The Northern Californian of the 8th instant says: "We lately saw some ordinary Castilian Rose-bushes that without extra care had bloomed uninterruptedly the year round. In this accommodating climate, with a little care, nearly all the summer vegetables may be produced out of season. In proof thereof we might cite our friend Leon Chervet, the 'Soyer' of Union, who from his own garden, makes such delicacies as radishes and lettuce a regular feature of his table d'hôte."

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AND PATENTS.—Hon. Judge Mason, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the inventors of the country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Munn & Co., at the Scientific American office, New York.

We rejoice to see this distinguished gentleman in a position which he can so eminently fill and with honor to himself and others.

THE IRON INTEREST.—From recent estimates it is ascertained that there are nearly 1200 iron works in the Union, that these produce annually 850,000 tons of iron, the value of which, in an ordinary year, is fifty millions of dollars. The amount of rolled iron made in the United States is about 500,000 tons per annum. Of this about 300,000 tons is made east, and 200,000 west, of the Alleghany mountains.

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY AND EPIDEMICS OF CALIFORNIA.—The Report upon the Epidemics of our State, published by Thomas M. Logan, Esq., M.D., in a very neat Pamphlet of about 60 pages, with Maps and Statistical Tables, is a work which presents many very interesting and startling facts. We thank the Author for the copy sent us; we shall use it more particularly hereafter. It should be read.

LUMBER TRADE OF PORT SOUND.—During the year 1859, there was shipped from the mills of Messrs. Talbot & Co. at Teekaleet, over fifteen million feet of rough and dressed lumber, besides large quantities of laths, pickets, shingles, piles, large masts and spars; and from the Port Ludlow mills nearly seven million feet. Fifty-six vessels were employed in transporting the lumber.

Order upon the Farm.
It has been very correctly said that order or method is the secret of success in many of the mercantile class. The above being true, the rule is equally applicable to the farming classes. What we mean by order is "a place for everything and everything in its place." By everything, we mean all that a farmer uses in his business. A farmer should see that every rail and board about his premises is in its proper place; that his fences are in condition to prevent the entrance of his own or other people's cattle without his consent. Every one who neglects this neglects his own peace of mind, as well as subjects himself to losses that must be repaired by means that could have been otherwise profitably employed.

I have known the cultivators of the soil to succeed well in maturing crops, but by neglecting to keep their fences in order, lose the most valuable part of their labor. But I am glad to state that such cases are not frequent in these times. In the next place, the farmer should not allow his cattle that are used in the farm-work to be scattered indiscriminately over his fields, as much time is lost in getting them to their places, and as "time is money," it should be economized as much as possible. He should be careful to have his harness all in using trim, his working-cattle bear his harness-house, then but a few minutes are required to prepare for his day's plowing and hauling. His implements of every description should be kept near his dwelling, that no time be lost in repairing those things that are out of order. Many persons will say that they cannot find time to do all these things. I know you can, because whenever you see a rail missing from your fence, go and put it back immediately, for then is the right time. In case your rail should be destroyed, appropriate the first idle one you come to. If you have no idle ones, lose no time in procuring some, for if you do not, nine chances in ten you lose more by neglect than if you stop the plow long enough to make them. Whenever you are done using a plow, hoe, rake, hay-fork, thrasher, reaper, or anything else, take it immediately to the barn; make this an invariable rule, and let all your men know it. The result will be that when anything is wanted, the person sent for it will know where to find it. I would have every farmer have some of the most necessary tools used in making and repairing his implements of husbandry, for I know every one who is able to own a farm, is able to have such things. The rainy season, in which much could be done in the way of making and repairing, is always lost to most farmers because they have not the implements of manufacture. During such times he might put all his farming utensils in excellent working order; whereas, if it is neglected until fair weather, he has scarcely had it done before another rainy season overtakes him. Thus, all fair weather in which he might have plowed, passed in repairing. To conclude: farmers, preserve order in everything, and peace, prosperity, and health will accompany you through life.—[Tennessee Farmer.]

Best Time to Cut Timber for Fencing.
Late Autumn is the best time for felling timber for almost any purpose, and it is particularly so when the timber is to be worked up into rails, or stakes, or posts for fencing. At that season of the year the wood has arrived at its complete maturity and there is less sap and albumen in timber than there is at any other season of the year, which albumen, when exposed to the influence of the weather, hastens the decay of timber. If timber be cut and split out in the latter part of Autumn, the seasoning process is much more gradual and perfect because the grain of the timber contracts more equally and uniformly, rendering the timber firmer and less porous, and less cracked and checked, than when it is cut at any other season of the year. Besides this, timber that is cut in late Autumn, and split out, or sawed out before Spring, will not "powder-post," nor injure by the worms working in it, nor be injured by dry-rot, as is the case with timber, many times, which has been cut at some other season of the year. Fence-posts and stakes, particularly, no matter what the kind of timber may be, when felled and split out in late Autumn, will out-last other posts and stakes of the same kind of timber, which may be cut at a different season of the year, by several years, according to the time it may be cut. Reason teaches us that this is so, and the experiences of the most successful experimenters in timber, furnish the most indubitable testimony to substantiate the fact.

The treatment which timber receives, immediately after it is felled, affects its durability, and also its firmness and tenacity to a much greater degree than many are wont to suppose. For this reason, many farmers, in experimenting on the durability of timber, have failed almost entirely to allow this consideration to have any influence at all. If timber, which is intended for rails, stakes, and posts, be felled in late Autumn, and allowed to remain in the log for six or eight months, or half that length of time, with some kinds of timber, its durability will be more or less affected, according to the kind of timber, and no after-treatment will make it as durable as it would have been had it been split out immediately and placed in a favorable situation for seasoning. Timber for posts or stakes, ought always to be split out and seasoned nearly or quite one year before they are set in the ground. A post, or stake, which is set in the ground when it is green, will not last half as many years, as a general rule, as it would have lasted if it had been seasoned well before being placed in the ground.—[Todd's Report in N. Y. State Trans.]

PRESERVING GRAIN.—The following method of preserving grain for many years, completely sheltering it from weevil, mildew, wet, etc., is furnished in a letter from M. de Semchoff, a Russian landholder, who addressed it to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and was there read at a late meeting of that body. This is the method adopted for preserving grain in Russia, which we earnestly recommend to our California agriculturists: The pits are dug in a dry soil, and instead of masonry, the sides are hardened by a long continued exposure to a woodfire. Before the corn is introduced, the air in the pits is purified by burning some straw in it, after which the grain is thrown in, packed close and the pits tightly inclosed. Corn has been preserved in such pits for forty years. Some of our California farmers who raise large crops of grain should try this method of preserving it during years when there is a great yield, in order to lay up a store for succeeding years, when there may be inferior yields.

Boiling Cattle.
At a recent meeting of the "Harvest Club," at Springfield, Mass., this subject was presented for discussion. From the report of the Springfield Republican, we extract the following: *Soiling*, or the summer feeding of cattle, was discussed. It was believed to be the most economical way, on costly level lands, to feed cattle with green food through the summer in stalls. In this way they can be fed more regularly, the manure is collected and saved, and they will give more milk, except for about two weeks after the twentieth of May, when feed is freshest. A cow can be kept on an acre of ground an entire year by this process. If this practice were generally adopted it would save much division fencing. Corn, clover, barley, millet, and rye, are the principal changes of food. Fall rye is the earliest greens procurable for this purpose. Barley stands frost better than some of the others. Millet and corn are better if wilted before feeding. Two cows have been kept well in this way, on one and a half rods of clover a day. Corn will not produce as much milk as clover, but it will be richer. Pasturing is, of course, the most natural way, and on this account soiling, except to a limited extent, is not recommended for young stock. Lands worth only ten dollars an acre had better be pastured.

We are surprised that stock-raisers who are now complaining in many parts of our State of their cattle dying for want of food should submit to such losses. Would it not be much better to soil their cattle in the dry season, and save hay for the winter season. This system has so often proved advantageous in other States, we wonder that stock-raisers should any longer delay it here.

Grasses to Cultivate.
A writer in the Oregon Farmer, in reply to an inquiry as to the best grass, and the best time to sow it, says: I have tried the "little bluegrass," and the "big bluegrass," and find each good for both winter and summer. But if you want good grass, put your land in good order, and then you will have grass. If you raise wheat and oats on your land till it will raise neither, and then put it in grass, you need not expect to obtain a crop. Plow your ground and put it in good order, and you cannot fail.

I will give you my experience, and if you profit by it you are welcome to the information. In the spring I plow my ground, and during the summer plow it again; and in the fall, when the first rain comes on, I sow my seed and have good grass the next year. Like every other crop, when I want a good one I give it a chance to grow by putting the ground in good order. If you want your pasture set in grass, and do not wish to plow it, you can do so by sowing the little bluegrass. It will set in two years if you will keep the stock off till the seeds get ripe. If your land has fern on it, plow it well in the summer and sow your seed in the fall. In two years you will have good pasture in the place of fern. I have found that for pasture alone, the little bluegrass is best; for both hay and pasture, the large bluegrass does best, while for hay only, timothy is far preferable.

If you think these hints worth heeding, give them a fair trial, and you will prove the matter.

To Make Good Cider.
A correspondent of the Kentucky Farmer, writing over the signature of "An Old Cider Maker," says: Select clean sound apples, so much as possible of one kind, and keep them until October or November. Have six hogheads made with one end open and longer than the other. Put them on a platform, so that the cider which will run from them will run into the barrel. Put in a hoghead one foot deep of clean straw well packed down, on which put 18 inches of clean coarse river sand, raised some around the sides of the hoghead. Fill the hoghead with new made cider, and allow it to filter slowly from a spigot hole one inch above the crows of the hogheads. Let it run slowly through a long pointed funnel bag, hung so as to drop the cider into the bung-hole of a clean barrel, which has been well fumigated with sulphur fumes. Bung the full barrels close, and put it in a cool place, and this cider will remain sweet and good. It will be pleasant, wholesome, and nutritious, and will not intoxicate.

CALIFORNIA HERRING.—The Humboldt Times, of the 4th, says: We noticed a small boat lying at the City wharf yesterday, with about ten barrels of fresh herring in it. They were caught in a weir, on the opposite side of the Bay, from Eureka, belonging to John Hall. It is strange to us that where such quantities of these fish can be taken, there are no persons prepared to smoke or pickle them. A gentleman of this place, by way of experiment, smoked some few barrels of herring about one month ago. We have tried some of them, and can recommend them as being second to none we have ever tried. If what he has put up should find a market in San Francisco, no doubt the business will be carried on extensively on this Bay, next season. In such quantities do they enter our Bay that several hundred barrels could be taken here in one season.

CHEESE.—The Oregon Farmer states that M. R. Hathaway has made since August 10th, 1859, on his farm near Lake River, W. T., 3500 pounds of cheese from the milk of fifteen cows. Taking into consideration that these cows had no other food than the wild grass range on his land, that paper thinks this gives a fair profit on the capital invested and labor employed in its production; and adds, that the farmers of the far greater portions of Oregon and Washington could realize a handsome income from their (in many instances) neglected cows, by the making of good cheese, which has ever borne a good price and met a ready sale.

IMPROVED PEACH TREES.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives the following as an improved plan for growing peach trees, from the reasons stated: "Procure your trees grafted upon the plum stock. The tree partakes of the plum, being hardy, and will never winter-kill, and putting out late in the spring, will never be injured by the frost, and is a certain preventive against the workings of the peach grub, while the natural lifetime of the tree is beyond that of our own; so you may depend upon peaches every year, and for a long period of time, without the destructive and discouraging influences attending the growth of the common peach."

OIL FOR MACHINES.—A careful experiment on one of the principal railroads, in regard to the comparative value of whale and metallic oils, resulted in showing a great difference in favor of whale oil. In running a single train one hundred and three days, one-half of the journals were lubricated with whale oil, consuming 284 gallons, costing 60 cents a gallon; the other half with metallic oil, consuming 27 gallons, costing \$1.34.

San Joaquin Agricultural Society.
At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of San Joaquin county held the 4th inst., at the City Hall, for the further consideration of organizing a District Agricultural Society, the report and recommendations of a Committee chosen at a former meeting to submit a plan for the future government of the Society, were heard. Col. H. T. Huggins occupied the chair, George H. Sanderson, Secretary. The Committee submitted the following report which, on motion, was laid on the table for consideration:

Mr. President: Your committee appointed to draft a plan by which the future movements of the contemplated District Agricultural Society may be conducted and governed, respectfully submit the following:

In consequence of the recent action taken by the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, making that city the future location, thus placing this city out of the pale of its influence and patronage, we recommend that immediate and energetic action be taken to form a District Agricultural Society, to be located in Stockton. Your committee confidently believe that San Joaquin county, in all her various resources, and particularly in the agricultural productions from the 80,000 acres of land under cultivation, producing annually one million and a half of bushels of small grains, and 100,000 head of domestic animals, has sufficient material to make an exhibition equal to any former Agricultural Fair in this State. But, to make this contemplated Fair what it can and should be, far superior to any former exhibition on the Pacific coast, we earnestly solicit the co-operation of the following counties, viz:—Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare and Contra Costa.

The following form of a charter is recommended: The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established an incorporated society, to be known and designated by the name of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, and by that name and style, shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain and establish, and put in execution such by-laws and ordinances, rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the good government of said Society and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs. Provided, that said laws, ordinances, rules and regulations shall not be contrary to any provisions of this charter, nor the laws and Constitution of this State, or of the United States.

The following Constitution is recommended:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known, and designated by the name and style of—
ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society are the fostering, encouraging and aiding in developing Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Manufactures, Mechanics, and Household Economy, and General Domestic Industry, Stock Raising, Improvement of Domestic Animals, Trial of Speed of Horses, and for the dissemination of useful information on these subjects.

ARTICLE 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President; two Vice-Presidents from each county represented in this Society; one Treasurer; one Recording Secretary; one Corresponding Secretary. The said officers shall constitute a Board of Managers, for the government of this Society, subject to such regulations and by-laws as may be hereafter formed.

Your Committee would recommend a Premium Fund to be collected; a Standing Committee to be appointed by the Chair, or otherwise, whose duty it shall be to solicit this city and county to appropriate \$500 or \$1000 each, to be paid over to the Board of Managers for Awards and Premiums; also to solicit donations from the respective counties that may co-operate in this District Agricultural Fair.

E. S. HOLDEN,
P. E. CONNOR,
E. B. BATEMAN,
T. J. KEYES,
A. G. STAKES.

The meeting adjourned until Saturday evening, 11th inst.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Taking into account the habits of our people, says a late article in Hall's "Journal of Health," tea and coffee, for supper and breakfast, add to human health and life. It should be added, however, that no more than a single cup should be taken at either meal, if unalloyed good is expected to result, and that it be never increased in strength, frequency or quantity. If these drinks were stimulants, and were taken thus in moderation and with uniformity, they would, in time, become inert, or the system would become so habituated to their employment, as to remain in the same relative position to them as if they never had been used; and consequently, as to themselves, they had better never had been used, as they are liable to abuse. But science and fact unite in declaring them nutritious, as well as stimulant; hence, they will do a new good to the system every day, to the end of life. Just as bread and fruits are daily abused by multitudes, and dyspepsia and cholera morbus result; yet we ought not to forego their employment on that account, nor should we forego the use of tea and coffee because their inordinate use gives neuralgia and other ailments.

PURIFICATION OF FOUL WATER.—Mr. Thomas Spencer, the discoverer of electricity has made another important discovery. He ascertained that the magnetic oxide of iron, which abounds in rocky strata, and in sands, attracts oxygen, whether it exists in water or in air, and polarizes it—that the polarized oxygen is the salubrious ozone—that the ozone so formed, destroys all discoloring and polluting organic solutions in water, and converts them into the sparkling carbonic acid of the healthful spring. Moreover, that the apparently mechanical process of filtration, is itself magnetic, and it is known that all substances are constitutionally more or less subject to magnetic influence; thus all extraneous matters are suspended in water may be rapidly attracted in filtration, and separated; and this may be done whether on a great scale or a small, either by the magnetic oxide or black sand of iron, by a mixture of this with ordinary sand; and Mr. Spencer has discovered a solid porous combination of carbon with magnetic oxide, prepared from Cumberland hematite, which is said to have very great filtering power.

CURING BEEF.—By most of the modes now in use, the beef becomes too much impregnated with salt, and is not, as a consequence, so fine for eating. By the following process this difficulty is prevented, and the beef will keep till the following summer: To eight gallons of water add two pounds of brown sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces of saltpetre, and fine salt till it will float an egg. This is enough for two common quarters of beef. It has been repeatedly tried and found very fine. A famous beef-eater says it is the only good way. [Cultivator.]

CORN-CAKE.—The Maine Farmer says, a most delicious accompaniment to the cup of coffee for breakfast, is a corn-cake made of the following ingredients: One cup of meal, one egg, one cup of milk, half-a-cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tea-spoonful of soda, two of cream-tartar.

The Two.
UNDER the above caption, the San Andres Independent of the 11th, gets off the following:

A few weeks since we had the temerity to suggest a name which, in our opinion had a fair chance for the nomination at Charleston. It was Joseph Lane; a man of military antecedents, who has wiped the blood of hecatombs of Greasers from his smoking sword, and hence is loved by the fire-eaters, who has a passion for blood as well as fire; who has a touch of "science," with a temper as quick as Cassius or gun-cotton, and can floor you with his man with the dexterity of a Heenan or a Hyer, hence he is a favorite with New York and its accomplished mayor; without much of that miserable stuff, education, hence strong with the common people; once a flat-boatman on the Ohio, a native of South Carolina, an adopted son of Indiana, hence strong in the South and West; a resident of Oregon, hence a favorite with the two Pacific States; a General, a Governor, a Senator, he is covered with honors already, and for all these reasons we thought old "Marion" might stand a first-rate chance to go through the great approaching conclave at Charleston "kyting." Our opinion was shortly afterward fortified by at least six Democratic journals, who meanly stole our thunder without credit, by publishing a biographical sketch, or two to three good puffs of our man. May the vultures tear their livers (gently and figuratively) for the Prometheus theft. Alas, for the uncertainty of all human calculation! Old "Marion" has been thrown off by the Hoosiers, and, we fear, out-played in California. That lets us out, and the six above named. The fact is, parties nowadays may be likened to "the Cretan labyrinth of old;" whoever would get through safely must keep his hand constantly on the wire. There must be no slumbering; no yielding to Siren voices. The house of Israel is in rebellion; Jonathan is meditating the sacrifice of old Saul for young David. Old "Marion," who ran up the ladder of glory as nimbly as a cat, in the strength of his manhood, now, in his old age has encountered a weasel on the slippery topmost rungs.

That's Latham; young David, who beat old father Saul and ruled Israel for a night and a day; (poor old Saul, he's fought his last battle with the Philistines—let's drop a tear for him); a man of rank education and Demosthenian eloquence; (so his friends say); charitable, flexible as crinoline,—"all things to all men;" (so says the National in one of its characteristic panegyrics); great in cunning; (so the world says); and invincible in luck; (that we know). There's a perfect character! men worship him, and the gods, eschewing jealousy, smile upon him; so young! yet Congressman, Collector at the California Pireus, Governor and U. S. Senator. Let the soft west-winds gently daily with his locks, and sweetest odor from rosebuds greet his olfactory; for he is a very Pericles of the hesperidian Democracy. Has he not procured a decree of banishment against his illustrious rival? Who then shall resist his striding ambition, when Thucydides pines in the arcanian groves of Alameda?

Well, this our young David-Pericles is said to have his eye upon the Presidency; and it has been surmised by a Democratic newspaper that he is going to Charleston to play an in-and-out, an off-and-on game, with Douglas for the nomination. It is true no biography has yet been written; but what of that? Horn-blowing is not the way to win; and besides, the story of all great men is nearly the same. They never stop at the half-way house; they all cross the Rubicon. They all have their enemies to beat and their allies to corner away on obscure shelves.—Read Plutarch. We are discouraged at the apparent destiny of our whilom Presidential hobby, brave, honest "Old Marion," and shall on that account, perhaps never more venture a political prophecy, or even a poor suggestion; but we cannot dismiss the subject without submitting it to the Democracy, whether a youth at the tender age of thirty-five, having cleaned out all the wire-pullers and Machiavelli's of California, may not become President soon, if not sooner?

Prof. Hardinge's Gold Quartz Process.

The Scientific Artisan says: We are in receipt of quite a lengthy article from Prof. Fleury, whose valuable communications will be remembered by the readers of our first volume, and who now resides in New York, concerning the complete success of quartz solution. We only give the chief points as reported by Prof. Fleury, and which have come under his immediate observation. "Being honored with an invitation to visit the chemical works of Prof. Benj. Hardinge, at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth street, New York, near his residence, styled Wood-lawn, I, with many others, saw him dissolve one ton of quartz rocks in about one thousand gallons of water.

"This digester holds over three thousand gallons, and is capable of discharging six thousand gallons of liquid fluid every day. The liquid quartz which I saw dissolved, is chemically pure, and in perfect solution forming a thick pellicle when heated and exposed to the air, although it may be preserved any length of time in close reservoirs in the same liquid state. Professor Hardinge has been for many years laboring to perfect his vast purposes, and I hereby stake my reputation as a man claiming a sufficient share of scientific knowledge to judge of the fact, that he is now ready to build a city of the most durable as well as the most beautiful stone of which it is possible for the human mind to conceive. Walls of various conglomerates, and these walls lined with colored porcelain (painted in fresco), entablatures, etc. Roofs as white as snow, and fire-proof, molded statuary, and all kinds of molded marble of the richest and hardest kind, with their beautiful siliceous base. His great efforts in overcoming the great difficulties in separating gold and silver from quartzose pyrites, and his success in this department will soon be known to the commercial world.

"His method of treating coal, by first dissolving twenty tons at a time into petroleum, deodorizing and purifying the same, will also shortly be made known, and his long years of untiring industry will be appreciated. He has struggled through all sorts of difficulties, many of them of the most trying character. They will constitute, when laid before the public, interesting and startling records in the pages of the history of inventors."

MICE AS BEASTS OF BURDEN.—Very many of our readers have doubtless witnessed the truly wonderful performances of the trained canary birds, which have been exhibited about the country, but perhaps they are not aware, that the little mice which we have been accustomed to consider only as mischievous imps, are likely to come into active demand as a motive power for factories, and other similar purposes. Should such be the case, we shall feel it our duty to devote more space than we hitherto have done, to these neglected "animals of the farm." These grave reflections have been suggested by the statement in a foreign exchange, that "An ingenious Scotchman" has trained a couple of mice to turn a small reel for twisting twine. The laborers run about ten miles a day, and reel from 108 to 120 threads. A half-penny's worth of oat meal lasts a mouse five weeks, and the clear annual profit of each animal per year is computed at about six shillings."

Query, What would be the net profit per annum of a stable full of such stock?

Two fat Leicester sheep were recently exhibited at Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, weighing respectively 392 and 340 pounds.

NURSERY BUSINESS.

PREMIUM!! PREMIUM!! PREMIUM!!

French-Garden Vineyard!

SAN JOSE.

THE ATTENTION OF GRAPE CULTIVATORS AND AMATEURS is called to my fine collection of

GRAPE-VINES!!

which has been awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM AT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT SACRAMENTO; ALSO AT SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE.

Said collection comprises the

Best Varieties of Eating and Wine-Making Grapes;

and I have a large stock of

CUTTINGS AND ROOTED VINES,

Which I will sell at HALF OF THE PRICE at which I have sold them last year. Apply directly to me, or to my Agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELABIGNE, 29 Clay street.

I have also for sale a fine assortment of

FRUIT TREES!!

One, two, and three years old.

Lombardy and Silver Poplar, Elm, and other Ornamental Trees, all at greatly reduced prices.

I also offer for sale my

GARDEN,

And improvements thereon, at advantageous conditions for the purchaser. It contains eleven acres of land, covered with Trees, Grape-Vines of the best varieties, and in full bearing state.

Catalogues and descriptions will be sent on demand.

A. DELMAS.
14-3m

San Jose, November, 1st 1859.

First Premium

NURSERIES,

SAN JOSE.

B. S. FOX & CO.

HALF MILE FROM CITY, TELEGRAPH MISSION ROAD.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

GRAPE-VINES,

Flowering Shrubs, Gooseberries, Currants,

RASPBERRIES, &c.

LAWTON AND DORCHESTER BLACKBERRIES.

Of Genuine and Superior Plants.

ROSES,

CLIMBING PLANTS, DAHLIAS, &c.

NURSERYMEN'S STOCKS, GRAFTS, &c.

We desire to offer to our friends and patrons a stock of

TREES, PLANTS,

VINES, SHRUBS,

AND

NURSERY STOCK,

THE PRESENT SEASON, UNRIVALED.

As Experienced Nurserymen our desire is to offer a stock that shall be reliable, producing fruits true to name and variety, and always embracing the newer and better sorts. It is not so much our aim to present numerous varieties as it is to offer valuable ones, and we shall always be prepared to serve our patrons with every new variety, either from Europe or our own country, as soon as fully proved to be a valuable kind. Our stock of nursery articles need only to be seen to be fully appreciated. We are confident we can

Equal Any Nursery in Stock or Growth,

Our efforts being to show our friends

Well-Grown Trees and Plants.

We invite all purchasers of Trees, Plants, &c., to call and see us, or our

AGENT, MR. JAMES L. BURTIS,

116 Washington street, San Francisco.

Where we have opened a Store, that our friends and patrons can

EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

As we purpose offering them at

ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Trees and Stock packed with great care, to insure safety.

DELIVERED AT ALVISO FREE OF CHARGE.

It would be advantageous to purchasers to call and make selections early, thus securing Choice Trees. Catalogues found at Farmer Office on application, gratis.

B. S. FOX & CO.
8-5m

September 9, 1859.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.

FRUIT TREES!

AND

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

15,000 ROSES.

ALSO,

A Fine Assortment of Greenhouse Plants.

GRAPE VINES!

Best foreign varieties, and also California, in cuttings or rooted plants, one or two years old, for sale to suit purchasers. Trade supplied at a liberal discount. Having the largest assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, &c., that can be found in any nursery in California, I offer them for sale at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

For the season of 1859-60, being obliged to reduce my nursery to the half of its extent, having it planted in orchard.

MY COLLECTION OF ROSES TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE STATE FAIR HELD AT SAN JOSE.

I offer an assortment of the best varieties of Apples, Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Almonds, Cherry, Mulberry, Gooseberry, and Currant in quantity. Flowering and Climbing Shrubs. The best assortment of Evergreens, cultivated in pots so they can be transplanted with safety.

All orders promptly attended to, the trees carefully packed up in bundles or boxes, according to the distance they have to go, and delivered free of charge on the steamer at Alviso. Apply to

Or to my Agents, Mr. Delabigne, 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Mr. J. Pinchard, Sonoma, California. 14-3m

HOW STRANGE.

BY FLORENCE PERRY.

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we two
Shall be what all lovers become:
You, frigid and faithless—I cold and untrue—
You thoughtless of me, and I careless of you—
Our pet names grow rusty with nothing to do—
Love's bright web unraveled, and rent, and worn through,
And life's loom left empty—ah, hum!
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when the witchery goes,
Which makes me seem lovely to-day;
When your thought of me loses its tender rose—
When every day serves some new fault to disclose—
When you find I've cold eyes, and an every-day nose,
And wonder you could for a moment suppose
I was out of the common-place way—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we meet
With just a chill touch of the hand!
When my pulses no longer delightedly beat
At the thought of your coming, the sound of your feet—
When I watch not your going, far down the long street—
When your dear loving voice, now so thrillingly sweet,
Grows harsh, reproach or command—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when we willingly stay
Divided the weary day through!
On, getting remotely apart as we may,
Sit chilly and silent, with nothing to say,
Or coolly converse on the news of the day
In a wearisome, old-married-folk sort of way!
I shrink from the picture—don't you?
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts do grow tepid and old,
As so many others have done—
If we let our love perish with hunger and cold—
If we dim all life's diamonds and tarnish its gold—
If we choose to live wretched and die unconsoling,
'Twill be strange of all things that ever were told
As happening under the sun!
Ah, me!
How strange it will be!

Affectation.

AFFECTATION always imparts an air of insincerity to the whole character; so that we have difficulty in forming any estimate of those by whom it is exhibited. We can scarcely believe one possessed of courage who is continually putting on the appearance of bravery, and recounting his exploits to all whom he meets. Hence, those who affect most are least understood; not because they are at all sparing in manifesting traits, but because the idea is conceived that they are not real—that their true characteristics are hidden.

There are some persons with whom affectation becomes a second nature. They display false colors until they forget that they have any of their own. The natural tones of the voice are lost; the natural movements of the body are seen no more. All about the person, the beaming of the eye, the curl of the lip, the soft repose or the lively animation of the features, are such as once required an effort to assume, but are assumed no longer. The feathers of the peacock in which the day has clothed herself have grown, and become, as it were, his native plumage.

Affectation, as the term is commonly employed, is very different from the hypocrisy in which the mean man disguises his villainy. The former is merely the result of vanity, and is often seen in persons who are not bad. The young lady affects an interest in the conversation of her guests, which she is far from feeling, and the deception which she practices is not only innocent, but commendable. In this way we are all obliged to affect more or less, for the sake of politeness. Were there no affectation, this world of ours would be a disagreeable place of abode. But there is a wide difference between the art of making our friends pleased with us and with themselves, and the art of appearing to others just what we are conscious of not being. The first is the use of affectation; the last its abuse.—[Temp. Crusader.]

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street),
SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

MRS. M. C. SIKES, M. D.
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.
WOULD offer her services to the community in the practice of her profession.

To those suffering from nervous, inflammatory and chronic diseases, she can confidently commend our method of treatment, as being safe, natural and effective.
Discarding the use of drugs or poisons, she relies upon nature's remedies, and especially recommends her own manner of applying electricity to nervous and inflammatory diseases. As a therapeutic agent, it is invaluable, when rightly understood and applied. Electricians have succeeded in performing cures, by even a random and purely experimental use of it, because electricity being the most potent and all-pervading element, which we can bring into our service, any reasonable use of it cannot fail to prove beneficial to life and health. Therefore whenever a cure or improvement is possible, we offer our services, with a knowledge, based upon scientific principles.

Particular attention will be given to Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Residence—South-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets, San Francisco.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.,
Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of doctoring the sick. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves, she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and known relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and wise, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.
In case of absence, calls will be attended by Mrs. M. C. SIKES, M. D., whose card appears in another column.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE CALIFORNIA FARMER ABROAD?

HOW many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$2 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the NEW YEAR.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Hamilton, Ohio, do 4 and 6 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES AND SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES AND RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horses.

EXTRA TRUCKS AND EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
33 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey,
Governor of California.
A. H. Myers,
President A. C. Agricultural Society.
Wm. Rufus Langley,
E. B. Crocker,
Elam Carrington,
M. F. Buller,
A. R. Hill,
E. A. Marsh,
Charles B. Cooley,
C. S. Lovell,
R. B. Woodward,
Bernard S. Fox,
Jos. Lestell,
B. F. Manolis,
W. W. Light,
Fred Woodward,
T. G. Phelps,
John A. Sutt,

O. I. Hutchinson,
President Cal. State Ag. Society.
Col. Warren,
Editor California Farmer.
A. Lamott,
H. M. Houston,
Ed. Davis,
J. P. Melchior,
Jas. Haworth,
Jos. Harris,
J. Forman,
P. A. McRae,
W. H. Parks,
J. B. Vallant,
J. Morrill,
Wm. Babo,
Jacob L. Lewis,
Jos. Klipschins,
B. R. Crocker,
C. O. Jencks,

O. C. Wheeler,
Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
W. Wadsworth,
Editor California Cultivator.
Jos. B. Silver,
Thomas Hayes,
Wilson Flint,
A. Johnson,
Artemus Davison,
R. Gibbons,
Charles J. Collins,
H. O. Horridge,
Jos. H. Nevitt,
John R. Rogers,
F. K. Shattuck,
H. Cronkite,
J. O. Davis,
J. S. Harbison,
Charles Zeitler.



NURSERY CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE GRAPES,
AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,

OFFERED THE PRESENT SEASON OF 1859 AND 1860, BY

A. P. SMITH,

AT THE

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

SACRAMENTO, Two-and-a-half Miles from the City,

AND AT THE

**OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J street, between Second and Third streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.**

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, AND THE PLANTING OF VINEYARDS UPON AN extensive scale, is at the present time exciting a lively interest among the people of our State.

The congeniality of our soil and climate, and the success which has thus far attended the operations in the vineyard, are exciting the attention of hundreds to this subject, and destined to make vine-growing and wine-making one of the great interests of our State. With the world for a market, who can estimate the wealth that will hereafter accrue to our people in the manufacture and exportation of wine. This State and this interest yet in infancy, and this great interest is of such magnitude that it is of the first importance to begin aright. To do this, we should now ascertain what is to be the most desirable GRAPE TO CULTIVATE, especially for wine-making. The California or Los Angeles grape makes a good and pleasant wine, and while some claim it to be as good as any for making wine, the majority of experienced growers pronounce it inferior, and some assert that it will be superseded by some other and a much better grape. Among over ONE HUNDRED varieties of grape cultivated by us, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE has always proved to be the most tender, while the FRENCH and GERMAN grape invariably resist the frosts that have been so very destructive to our California grape. This is a very important point to establish, as the loss by frost in some wine-districts alone, would be very great, and therefore the attention of the cultivator should be directed to attaining a hardy class of grapes. Experiment alone must determine this, and whatever experience we have already attained should be carefully noted and improved upon.

For some years we have been most carefully experimenting upon and propagating from a very large stock of the finest kinds of foreign grapes, and while most of these have proved *respectively* HARDY, the CALIFORNIA grape has been entirely killed. At the same time no two opinions exactly agree as to their superiority in other respects over our native grape. Thus it will be seen that the wine-grapes of Europe have so far proved to possess a very decided advantage over the grape now being cultivated and known as the Los Angeles grape.

With these points established, and with the opinions of practical wine-growers of Europe to sustain us, there can be no reasonable doubt of the RE-PRODUCTION IN THIS STATE of the finest wine-grapes of Europe. The foreign grapes having a world-wide reputation as *wine, table, and raisin* grapes, and having been proved to be harder than our own grape, and better adapted to our soil and climate, they must and will become very extensively cultivated. We cannot sufficiently impress upon those about to plant vineyards, our own opinions and preferences for this class of grapes, believing as we do, that the varieties to be eventually selected from this class will be grown to the exclusion of all others. We would not by any means wish to discourage the planting of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE, which is indeed a useful and valuable grape, and of which we sell largely; but when it has to come in competition with varieties of superior merit, it must necessarily give place to them. From many of the foreign grapes we have experimented in WINE MAKING, and while all have proved to be good wine-grapes, some of the kinds have produced wine of such decided superiority as to leave no doubt in the minds of competent judges of this class of grapes being the grape from which we may hope to manufacture an article of wine that will improve by age and be fit for exportation. The present season we have made wine from TWENTY DIFFERENT kinds of this class of grapes, as well as a large quantity from the California grape, and another season we hope to be able to report more fully. We have also made some very interesting experiments in the grapes for RAISING, and notwithstanding our process has been crude and imperfect, our success was very flattering, and we have no doubt but that the very finest quality of raisins can be profitably prepared in this country. We wish to draw the attention of parties to our extensive stock of this class of grapes which are very select, and which we have been propagating for several years at large expense, having heretofore limited our sales till the stock now in hand is the largest in this State. Such varieties as we have specified we can furnish by the hundred or thousand, and when taken in large lots we will put them at much lower rates than heretofore offered.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our stock has been all grown by ourselves from bearing vines in our own vineyard, and we enumerate only such as we can furnish in large quantities.

When a thousand or more vines are ordered, the selection of kinds will partly rest with us, but will be comprised within the following assortment:

✂ We would suggest to our customers that they should name to us the proportions they desire for TABLE and for WINE grapes. The following is the list for the present season:

Black Hamburgh—An immense bearer, a large and purple berry, one of the finest and most luscious of black grapes known.

Willmott's Black Hamburgh—Extraordinary bearer, and fruit with immense sized berries, differing in shape from other berries.

Black Prince—Large, very productive, rich and very delicious.

Black Morocco—Very prolific, large clusters, and gives promise of being a very fine wine grape.

Black St. Peters—Long and large clusters, a late fruit, sweet and very delicious.

Black Frontignan—A good grape with a sweet and musky flavor.

Cannon Hall Muscat—One of the largest white grapes known. From our experience this year we think it a fine wine grape.

Chasselas of Fontainebleau—A white, very productive grape, medium size.

Early White Sweet-water—A well known early sweet grape, being more than three weeks earlier than the California grape, and a great bearer.

Early White Malvoisier—Early, and sweet, and good.

Frontignan Muscat—Very fine.

Syrian—An immense bearer, very large, a late sort.

Grizzly Frontignan—A good bearer, fine flavor, good table grape.

Lashmier's Seedling—White, good size, medium bearer, high flavor, believed to be good for wine.

Large Rose of Peru—A large and superior grape, and very prolific.

McReady's Early White—Very prolific, and a fine white grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Large and fine, the very finest of table grapes, and of exquisite flavor.

Royal Muscadine—A delicious grape, great bearer, incomparable as a table grape, and promises to be first rate as a wine grape.

Red Frontignan—A very fine grape.

White Frontignan—A very delicious grape.

Our native grapes consist of the California grape from one to three years, Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, and Rebecca. Some of the latter are new sorts, and of these we are not largely stocked this season. We particularly ask planters of vineyards to review our remarks in this card.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The Trees offered from the above establishment this season are more than usually fine, and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the largest collection in the State, our catalogue embracing OVER NINE HUNDRED VARIETIES, among which are

APPLES, about 250 varieties;
PEARS, 400 varieties;
PLUMS, 50 varieties;
CHERRIES, 50 varieties;
PEACHES, 75 varieties;
NECTARINES, 20 varieties;
APRICOTS, 12 varieties;
GRAPES, 100 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our Pear and Cherry trees are the finest ever offered for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 5 feet to 12 and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not only of very large size, but also handsomely shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting near residences, affording the double advantage of shade and fruit. Of the above two fine Fruits we offer 25,000 Trees for sale, of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State. Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees in this State. We state their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common Native or Oregon stock of this Coast.

Apple, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, and Almond.

Besides a miscellaneous collection of other small fruits. Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the trees in good shape, and purchasers of our two-years-old trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and are now firm, symmetrically shaped trees. We guarantee no finer healthier trees, will be found in the market this season. We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Greenhouse Plants,

Embracing all the old and well known varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new. Also, a very fine lot of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the good old-fashioned Elm Tree of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size and when well established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth. Also,

LOCUST; LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN; MAPLE, in variety; LINDEN, European and American; CATALPA; CHINA, and other Trees.

✂ We call particular attention to our collection of **THE CAMELLIA**, now so well acclimated as to be growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as elegantly out of doors here, as possible with the tenderest care in a conservatory. It is no longer a house-plant, but one of the gems of the pleasure grounds.

✂ WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c., see CATALOGUES, which are sent by mail to all applicants.

* **VEGETABLE SEED**—We invite attention to our very large and general assortment, the crop of THIS YEAR, which is very fine. We are now prepared to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in the State. We have now been growing SEED of GOOD FRESH SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade and will always be in readiness at our Garden, and at City Office, 44 J street Sacramento.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.
Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct letters to "Col. WARRER, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent miscarriages for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

State Agricultural Society.

THE Bee of Sacramento, in reply to our article upon the action of the press of this State, asks us to name those journals that condemn the action of the State Agricultural Society. This is wholly unnecessary, for all we need to do is simply to say the only journals that have (vainly) attempted to uphold or defend the wrong course of the State Society are the Sacramento Bee, Sacramento Union, and the Alta of this city, (which has, however, subsequently condemned the action) and the Cultivator. These two last have published the letters of "Anthrax," which form a very lame apology indeed. But who is Anthrax, and how much has he at stake in California? Not a resident of our State. Knows only what a brief visit of about a year could inform him, and then his labors with the State Society have been those of a guest and a recipient of its courtesies. Well may he defend such an institution! He knows the advantage: "Speak well of a bridge that has carried you safe over." Anthrax is soon to take his leave of this State, and report says he is so unfavorably impressed, that he will warn all persons from coming to our State. We wonder if he would speak well of anything in California unless it should be "Silver Terrace," to make lots sell well; and then the old road must be fenced up lest old Californians should have the beaten paths to travel in. In further reply to the Bee we need only ask who will or who can defend the State Agricultural Society except those who have "axes to grind."

The Standard, of Sacramento, during the Convention, manfully condemned their course, and so has nearly every journal that has spoken. Let the names of some of the prominent members, and even the leading members of the Board of the Society, the past and former years, be presented, and they will be found now in active operation against the State Agricultural Society. This is all the proof needed; such as we trust will convince all that the decided course we felt called upon to take in condemning such action, was in accordance with the true sense of the Public Mind. The following gentlemen have publicly denounced the wrong, or are now forming new organizations over the State, as will be seen by their names, appended to public documents:

Gen. A. Reddington, Treasurer State Ag'l Society.
E. B. Crocker, Esq., Sac. City, V. P. "
D. J. Staples, San Joaquin, " "
J. W. Osborn, Napa, " "
Cary Peebles, Santa Clara, " "
A. H. Meyers, Alameda, " "
John Center, San Francisco, " "
A. P. Smith, Sacramento, Manager, " "

These were all in the Board last year. There are others undoubtedly, but the above with a host of members of the Society scattered over the State, as will be seen by the meetings held in different places, which we are publishing in our columns, must convince all candid minds that we are right; and although we are pained to be compelled thus to speak of a society that had the power to accomplish so much good, they have now forever lost it, for it will be seen that the great and strong sections of the State have taken decided action against the old organization, and they will never recant from it. Now is the time to make such a reform as shall be lasting and beneficial, and we trust it may result in great good to the whole State.

THE HONEY-BEE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Our citizens should be aware that they can raise their own honey very easy in this city, as the bees will visit the Mission and all the hills surrounding our city, as well as the numerous gardens, and find plenty of food. We have had many years experience with bees, in the Atlantic States, and have had bees in our own garden in this city, the present winter, and we have never seen bees do so well in the months of January and February before. They are making honey very fast, and we are thankful that the greatest success will attend them. Any person desirous of witnessing a proof of this can see the bees now at work, corner of Mason and Pacific streets, where we shall be pleased to show them in all their labors.

BEE-HIVES.—A great contest is now going on respecting the famous Bee-Hives of two distinguished apianians, both of whose hives are advertised in our columns. We allude to the "Harbison Hive" and the "Langstroth Hive," both very much approved and both selling rapidly. We refer our readers to the cards of the several owners and their agents, in our present number. Mr. Harbison, the patentee of the first, will soon issue a new work on "The Bee," which will be much sought for, and will be of great service to our State. We have used the Harbison Hive ourselves, with complete ease and success, in removing swarms, and most earnestly commend it. We shall also try the Langstroth, and give our experience of that.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.—We think we can speak of our advertising columns with some degree of pride. We feel sure that our present number will show the two largest and best advertisements ever placed in the columns of a newspaper on the Pacific Coast. New York may boast of large advertisements, but none can excel those in our columns; and while we present a goodly number of permanent advertisers we know we can always give back to our patrons a goodly share of customers from all parts of our State and elsewhere.

Pacific Railroad.

THIS great work can now be said to have awakened a universal interest over our whole country, and it must be a source of sincere gratification to every well-wisher of the Union to see and hear that our Senators and Representatives are talking, writing, and acting about it, and to know that the President of the Nation will make a "great strike" for the Pacific Railroad. We feel confident, now that the wheels of Congress have been put in motion, that the Pacific Railroad will arouse so much feeling that even "Harper's Ferry" will be forgotten and the Speakership be merged in a united effort to benefit the whole country.

UNJUST TO CALIFORNIA.—In looking over the files of all the newspapers published in the Atlantic States how little is seen respecting the rich and boundless resources of our State, and how seldom do we see our climate extolled or the real progress and present prosperous condition of California set forth. But we do see much, very much published and highly colored too, respecting those dark shades that are found in this State (but no more than in others), and these are published far and wide, seemingly to hinder those who desire to come to us, from doing so. Such a course is wholly wrong, and we hope it will be discontinued, and a better one pursued. Our neighbors in the Atlantic States had better be liberal to Californians and give them a just tribute for what they have done. The rapid strides that California is making cannot always be hidden from the world. If the press in the old States will not be just or generous, we shall in self-defense be called upon to flood them with such documents as will convince them that here in our glorious State we have room enough and gold enough to make a million new comers rich and happy this year and next. Yes, let a million come to us and we can provide for them good homes, good health, a glorious climate, and enough of the good things of life to satisfy any reasonable creature.

"I WISH YOU WOULD PURCHASE?"—Many persons write to us to make purchases for them: directing us to buy this or that article, and send by Express, with bill, and it will be paid. We have always done this cheerfully, and often at great inconvenience, by purchasing bills of \$20 to \$150 and forwarding bills, relying upon immediate remittances, when we often have to wait two, four, six, or eight weeks, and often without one cent gain, and portage and drayage to pay, besides the loss of time in attending to it. Hereafter we desire it understood that unless the cash or its equivalent comes, we must decline, as our time demands that we should not lose a moment. We are willing to oblige to the utmost of our power, but cannot do ourselves a great injury and sustain great losses beside; and when we send bills, we trust they will be promptly attended to. We can then labor for friends cheerfully. Careful as we may be, we sustain many losses by doing what is called a kindness for somebody.

HOL FOR WASHOE!—The season is approaching when we are to have another stampede from the busy haunts of our cities and towns, and hundreds and thousands will "be off for Washoe." Sick is life in California! and we suppose it will always be so while gold and silver remain the standard of man's respectability in the world. Strip a man of his wealth, and he becomes almost worthless to society, although his life may have been bright with good deeds before. And so let Fortune smile upon a thing in human shape, so coarse and sensual and so ignorant that he cannot even write his name; let a lucky strike give him a pile, let him be among the rich, and he will be courted and flattered, and all his coarse sayings will be esteemed shining wit, his dinners sumptuous, and his carriages splendid; and undoubtedly Washoe will make many great men and many miserable ones too. Let all who are now in a good business and happy be content. Riches to such will not add to their happiness.

RARE NEWS.—In a number of the Country Gentleman, published at Albany, N. Y., lately received, we find among its "California news," the following paragraph:

"There was danger that San Francisco would be inundated by an overflow of the levee."
This is certainly "important, if true!" But perhaps the top of Telegraph Hill might escape the "overflow of the levee," and thus afford a place of refuge. However, it might be after all that the above paragraph intends to imply that San Francisco really is in danger of being swamped by a "bulldozer."

THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.—We commence with this number of the FARMER a History of the Indians of California, by A. S. Taylor, Esq., whose contributions to this journal and to many other papers have done much to make the history of our State known and honored abroad. California is certainly very much indebted to Mr. Taylor for valuable scientific as well as historical sketches and essays. Few men have done so much in this way, and we are highly gratified to be able to lay before our readers the valuable history which is now communicated. It will be continued through many numbers of the FARMER.

FINE ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Those who are planting small ornamental grounds, should not forget to plant double flowering Peach and Cherry. These two trees are very beautiful indeed. We think B. S. Fox, & Co. and several other nurserymen have them. For fine evergreen trees purchasers should not forget the Golden Gate Nursery, of W. C. Walker, Esq., on the New Mission road. He has the very finest lot of rare and beautiful evergreens in the State, including the Magnolia grandiflora, and many other rare kinds.

STILL MORE FLOWERS.—The Editress returns thanks to B. S. Fox, Esq., of San Jose, for a very handsome parcel of choice plants from his most excellent nursery. These plants shall be placed in her garden with her own hands and his gift will be appreciated. She trusts his generosity will flow back upon him in a thousand ways by a very prosperous business which he so truly deserves.

Agricultural Convention.

In compliance with the call which had been circulated, the Agricultural Convention, composed of Delegates from counties around the Bay of San Francisco, met to day, 24th Feb., at ten o'clock, at the City Hall.

A. H. Myers, President of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, called the meeting to order, and on his motion, Judge Daniels (President of the Santa Clara Society), was appointed temporary Chairman. F. F. Fargo was chosen Secretary. Mr. Myers being called upon by the Chairman to state the objects of the meeting, read the circular call, and letters from G. N. Swasey (President of the Northern District Society), and others, expressing their readiness to co-operate in the movement undertaken.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed which, after a recess of fifteen minutes, reported the following named persons as duly accredited members of the Convention:

Alameda—A. H. Myers, D. E. Hough, William P. Toler, Dr. H. Gibbons, A. Lucelling.
Contra Costa—George P. Loucks, H. H. Fassett, C. T. Cutler, N. Jones, W. Bradford.
Sonoma Horticultural Society—George H. Butler, M. G. Vallejo, John Sweet, William Boggs, Mr. Swift.

Sonoma Agricultural and Mechanical Society—R. Mathewson, William Hall, William Ordway, J. Q. Shirley, H. L. Weston, N. P. Stafford.
Santa Clara—William Daniels, Cary Peebles, J. F. Kennedy, Thomas Campbell, Charles G. Thomas, L. Archer, Wm. Reynolds.
San Mateo—John Cumming.
Monterey—Mr. Terrill.

Santa Cruz—William N. Sloon.
San Francisco—William Greene, Michael Hays, John J. Haley, J. L. Burtiss, John Center, R. B. Woodward, F. W. Macdonald, J. L. Sanford, Edward Raymond, W. C. Walker, William O'Donnell, Samuel Brannan.

On motion of Mr. Myers, a committee of five was appointed to nominate permanent officers.

The Committee reported nominations and the following officers were elected.

President—William Daniels, of Santa Clara.
Vice-President—R. Mathewson, of Sonoma; G. P. Loucks, of Contra Costa; and J. L. Burtiss, of San Francisco.
Secretary—Frank F. Fargo, of Alameda.

On the motion of Mr. Myers, all officers of Horticultural and Agricultural Societies and of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, present, were invited to a seat in the Convention and to have a voice in the proceedings.

The reading of communications, etc., being in order, the following letters were read:

From J. W. Osborn of Napa:

To the Chairman of the Agricultural Convention, San Francisco:

Sir: It being inconvenient to attend the Convention personally, in response to an invitation received, I would say, that under the circumstance in which many of the members of the former State Agricultural Society find themselves placed, I consider it very desirable a new Association should be formed, by which a more equal justice will be done all parts of the State, local interest in Agricultural Fairs encouraged, and the State Society itself placed on a basis which will render it independent of sectional interests in its management, and while affording a greater freedom to the exhibitor, be less cumbersome and uncertain in its action.

The old organization called for two great a tax of time and labor from its officers, whose only reward was the consciousness of advancing the agricultural interests of the State, while those who reaped the entire pecuniary interests of the exhibition were not called upon either for labor or for its support.

The absolute necessity which existed of exacting the fee of membership from all exhibitors, acted as a bar against those of limited means, and prejudicial to the very interest which the Society was instituted to advance. A society fostered by the State's bounty, should in my view be free to all exhibitors of the State's products. On the other hand, the ease with which membership could be procured, rendered the society at all times liable to be controlled by interested parties, whose views might be those of immediate pecuniary interest, instead of the development of the State's agricultural resources.

Again, the exhibitions were altogether too frequent, and extended over so much of time, as to leave little encouragement to the County Fairs, the labor and effort of those most interested in such associations being too severely taxed to be able to devote the necessary attention to secure the success of both local and State exhibitions in the same season.

Few but the initiated, know or appreciate the valuable time and labor which have been bestowed, or the genuine public spirit displayed by many of the officers of the old institution, and where time is so valuable, care should be taken in a new organization to make that tax as light as possible.

My idea is, District Societies should be formed, holding exhibitions and sale fairs wherever the counties are not strong enough to organize their own societies, which, when it can be done, I believe to be the most valuable effort in this direction. I think once in three years sufficient for a State exhibition, which should be held in that city offering the best facilities, in all cases free of expense to the society; the labor of preparation to be borne by that community receiving the immediate pecuniary benefit. In the constitution of the State Society, whatever limit there may be to membership, I think the entire control and management should be left to a board selected by the delegates from the County Societies, the presiding officers of which to be ex officio members of the State Society.

I think the agricultural interest thus organized and represented, with an able Secretary, earnest, zealous and permanent in his office, fully conversant with the agricultural business of the State, would be at all times in harmony with local interests, be in working condition, without too great tax of time and labor from its active members, and be successful in commanding the entire confidence and support of the productive interests of the State. Yours, respectfully, J. W. Osborn.

From G. N. Swasey, President of the Agricultural Society of the Northern District of the State:

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 12, 1880.
A. H. Myers, President of the Alameda Agricultural Society:

DEAR Sir: Your circular, addressed to me individually in reference to the subject matter had under consideration by your Society, at a meeting thereof held on the 4th of February, was duly received.

In reply to the preamble and resolutions adopted at the mass-meeting of the members of your Society and the citizens of Alameda County, I can assure you that the action of the State Agricultural Society, had at their annual meeting, held at Sacramento, is much regretted and fully disapproved of by the people of the northern counties of the State. They feel that the spirit and letter of the Constitution has been violated, by locating the State Fair for the year 1880, at Sacramento. The new Constitution declares that the same shall go into effect on and after the first day of January, 1880. It went into effect on that day, and the off-

icers of the Society have acted under the same ever since. It further declares, that the annual exhibitions of the Society shall not be held for two successive years at any one place. If it had declared that there should not be made under that Constitution, two locations successively at one place, then there might be some plausibility in the argument that the location for last year was made in 1858, under the old Constitution; but the prohibition is against the holding of two Fairs successively at the same place, however located; whether under the old or the new Constitution. The Fair of 1859 was held under the new Constitution, and all its proceedings were conducted thereunder, and now it is proposed to hold that for the year 1880, at the same place, under the same Constitution. This we deem a direct violation of that instrument, and as such I cannot sanction it.

In reference to the object of your meeting in forming District Societies, I can but refer you to our own action in that direction as expressive of my opinion of the same. In April of last year, the people of the Northern Counties of this State deemed it advantageous to their interests to organize a District Society, and did so, embracing in its organization all the counties north of Sacramento. The Society is called "The Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society of the Northern District of California." This Society held its first annual exhibition, commencing on the 30th day of August last, which, as a whole, was a success, and far more creditable than that of the State Society, held in Marysville, in the year 1858. We design to keep up our organization, and are now preparing to hold an exhibition for this year, which shall eclipse that of the State Society, or those of any other Society in the State.

It is evident from the great variety of climate and soil, and the great want of uniformity in the seasons, of the different portions of the State, that either the State Fair must migrate from one portion of the State to another, or we must have District Fairs, to accommodate our citizens. Impressed with the belief that District Fairs were better calculated to promote the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the other branches of industry, we undertook the organization of our Society.

It may be well to consider whether it is not advisable, in case the District System is adopted, that we have a State Fair located at some central point. At such a Fair the premium stock and articles of the various District Societies could be brought in competition, and thus a spirit of rivalry and emulation be stimulated between the several Districts, and thereby the people from remote portions of the State would be saved the expense and trouble of taking to such Fair other than stock and articles such as had been declared meritorious, by having received the premium of their own District Society.

It is the intention of our Society to ask an appropriation by the State.

With the views thus entertained by our Society, I trust it will hardly be necessary for us to send a delegation to the contemplated Convention.

I subscribe myself, yours, truly,
G. N. SWASEY,

President of the A. H. and M. S., of the N. District of Cal.
On motion of H. Linden, a Committee of one from each county and society represented, was appointed to report business and plan of action for the Convention.

The different delegations named the following Committee: J. F. Kennedy, Santa Clara; H. H. Fassett, Contra Costa; John Center, San Francisco; H. L. Weston, Sonoma; A. H. Myers, Alameda; John Cumming, San Mateo; George Coffran, Mechanics' Institute; George H. Butler, Sonoma Horticultural Society; W. Wadsworth, State Horticultural Society; Mr. Terrill, of Monterey.

The Committee then took a recess until two o'clock, at which time they were instructed to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on Business, through its Chairman, John Cumming, submitted the following report:

To the Agricultural Convention:
Your Committee, consisting of one member from each County Agricultural Society, and one from the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, and the Sonoma County Agricultural Society, organized by the election of John Cumming, Chairman, and H. H. Fassett, Secretary, and would respectfully submit the following report:

Whereas, in consequence of the management of the State Agricultural Society, said organization has failed to meet the wants and wishes of the Agriculturists of the State:

Therefore, we recommend a division of the State into Districts, to which the County Societies therein may become auxiliary Societies, with a view to the organization of a State Society on the part of the Districts to which they may become auxiliaries.

The following, in the opinion of this Convention (subject, of course, to such modification as the Legislature in their wisdom shall see fit to make), would be a proper division of the State:

The Northern District, as already organized, embracing all the counties north of Sacramento.

Sacramento District embracing Sacramento, Yolo, Placer, Amador, and El Dorado.

San Joaquin District embracing San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare, Fresno, and Buena Vista.

San Francisco Bay District, embracing San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Contra Costa.

Sonoma and Napa District, embracing Sonoma and Napa.

Humboldt District, embracing Humboldt, Trinity, Siskiyou, Del Norte and Klamath.

Los Angeles District, composed of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo.

Your Committee would therefore request the Legislature of the State to repeal the law appropriating \$5,000 annually to the present State Society; and that a just and liberal appropriation be made to such District Societies as are now, or may be organized, and may hold District Fairs during the year 1880; and would respectfully submit the above for your consideration.

The report, after considerable discussion, was adopted with unanimity. Contra Costa county was at first reported as belonging to the San Joaquin District; but at the request of Contra Costa delegates present it was changed to the San Francisco District.

Some members questioned the policy of dividing the counties into districts, or saying anything about any district, save those about the bay. In reply, it was said that it would be well to suggest a division to the Legislature, but the Convention offered their system of districts as only a suggestion, except in relation to the counties bordering on the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo.

Sonoma, Napa and Marin were represented, and they wanted a district of their own. Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Mateo and San Francisco were represented, and they wanted a district of their own. All the Sacramento valley from Yuba county northwards had a district of their own; and so of the San Joaquin valley; and these divisions already made would compel the vicinities of Sacramento, Humboldt and Los Angeles to have districts, or to be beyond the limits of Agricultural Association. There was no intention to give offense to the Sacramentans, or to meddle in their business, when this Convention attempted to set limits to the Sacramento district; that had really been done before by the adjoining counties, and by the public opinions among the farmers, with which the members of this county were pre-

ty well acquainted. Perhaps Solano would prefer to belong to the Sacramento district, but, if so, she would only have to express her desire in the matter and that desire would determine the matter.

On further motion, a committee of five was appointed to aid in carrying forward the objects of the Convention, by securing the passage of such laws as will assist in furthering the organization of District Societies, and by collecting information upon the subject.

The committee was constituted as follows: Wm. Daniels, Santa Clara county; A. H. Myers, Alameda; John Center, San Francisco; J. W. Osborn, Napa; and William McPherson Hill, Sonoma.

On motion, it was resolved to publish the proceedings of the Convention in pamphlet form, and the Secretary was instructed to send a copy so published to each member of the Senate and Assembly, and to such agriculturists generally as may be interested in the same.

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the publication, and the Secretary instructed to attend to the matter.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Business Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

After the adjournment of the Convention as above, the officers of the latter body remaining in their seats, on motion of Mr. Myers of Alameda it was resolved that those present proceed to organize a District Society.

On motion it was further resolved that a committee of one from each county in the proposed district should be appointed to draft an act as the basis of legislative action in the premises and a constitution for the proposed Society, to report at 7 P. M. (The further proceedings will be given in our next.)

San Joaquin Valley District Agricultural Society.

An adjourned meeting of the District Agricultural Society was held at the City Hall, in Stockton, on the evening of 17th February. D. J. Staples was chosen President, and George H. Sanderson, Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft plans for the future government of the Society, made their report, which was accepted and the Committee was discharged.

On motion a Committee of five was appointed to report a list of officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. McLean, Owens, Hogan, Lyons and other gentlemen.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Capt. John McMullin.

Vice Presidents—San Joaquin—D. J. Staples, Saml. Mason, and W. H. Lyons. Contra Costa—Capt. David Small and J. H. Hunsacker. Calaveras—Dr. W. Jones and E. L. Stevenson. Tuolumne—W. T. Cooper and Mr. Jarvis. Stanislaus—Calvin W. Cook and I. D. Morley. Merced—Wm. J. Barfield and Samuel R. Gwin. Mariposa—J. D. Crippen and Edward Bell. Fresno—Wm. Campbell and Mr. Jordan. Tulare—O. K. Smith and J. C. Pemberton.

Recording Secretary—P. E. Connor.

Corresponding Secretary—E. B. Bateman.

Treasurer—Andrew Wolf.

On motion, the Executive Committee were empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur.

Section 1 of the Charter was then adopted.

The blank in article 1st of the Constitution was filled by adopting the name of the SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Article 3d of the Constitution was amended by allowing the county where the Fair might be held to have three Vice Presidents for that year.

The balance of the preamble, Constitution, etc., was then adopted as a whole.

Stockton was chosen as the place for the Fair to be held in 1880.

The Executive Committee were chosen as the Judiciary Committee to revise the Constitution, frame By-Laws, Rules, Regulations, etc., and report at some future meeting.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lyons, Junkin and Athorn, were appointed to draw up an Act for the Legislature to pass, authorizing the Supervisors to levy a special tax of \$1,000, to be used for the assistance of the Society.

A Committee to solicit funds was chosen consisting of Messrs. Holden, Sperry, Oullahan, Owens and Hook.

MAP OF WASHOE MINES.—We have received from Messrs. Hutchings & Rosenfield a copy of "De Groof's Map of the Washoe Mines." It is of convenient size, and will no doubt be of great benefit to those journeying thither.

POST OFFICE AT MISSION DOLORES.—The large number of residents that now make it their home at the Mission Dolores, and the amount of real business done there, require that a Post Office should be established at that point. By the San José lines of stages that pass through the Mission the mails could be carried at a very little cost, and we hope that the residents of the Mission and vicinity may have this privilege granted to them.

PUBLIC LANDS.—At the Visalia Land Office since its location in Visalia, says the Delta of the 18th inst., the amount of land sold from September 1st, 1853, to December 31st, 1859, was 26,096 acres; located under State Act donating 500,000 acres to the State, 5,400 acres; total, 32,496 acres. Declaratory statements of settlement have been filed since March 1st, 1859, on 30,080 acres. Since the 18th day of April, 1859, there has been 5,562 acres of swamp and overflowed land entered in this county. Previous to April we have certain estimate of the amount of swamp and overflowed land entered, but the County Surveyor informs us that he thinks it not less than 35,000 acres, making a total of 103,128 acres. Add to this the supposed amount of land entered in the Land Office in San Francisco, previous to the location of the Land Office here (10,000 acres), and we have 113,128 acres of land already entered or occupied, the greater portion of which lies in this county. Receipts by the County Treasurer of Tulare County for State lands sold since December 31st, 1854, to January 1st, 1860, amount to \$12,683 50; the greater portion of which is interest, the purchase money not having as yet been paid only in a few instances.

NON-TRUTHS.—The following truthful sentiments which have been widely published and attributed to the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, a member of Congress, should have been credited to George S. Hilliard, Esq., one of New England's ablest writers and brightest scholars.

These truths should have a firmer hold of men, when they form their judgment of character by outward circumstances and appearances.

"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for those who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes rises from superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its great men'; but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, that 'die and make no sign'; there are heroes without laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

will the size of the entrance for bees, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

22 N. B. Repairing promptly attended to.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Election of Speaker.

By the Overland Mail and telegraph to the Alta from Fresno, the important news was received that the long contest in the United States House of Representatives had been terminated by the election of a Speaker.

The course of the vote for a day or two previously had pointed to the election of Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, as an event which could not long be delayed, and the whole country had been led to anticipate that it would occur on 1st February.

The vote was: Whole number, 233; necessary to a choice, 117; Pennington, 117; McMillan, 85; Gilmer, 117. The announcement of the result was followed by applause. The Clerk declared Mr. Pennington elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Hindman rose to call the attention of the country to some facts connected with the election, but there were loud and prolonged cries of "Order."

Mr. Grow, elevating his voice to the highest pitch, said: "A Speaker has been elected, and nothing is in order till he has been conducted to the chair." Cries of "That's so, let him take his place."

The Clerk sustained Mr. Grow's suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Beacock and Sherman to conduct Mr. Pennington to the chair. These gentlemen at once entered upon the performance of their duties, and escorted him to the chair.

Mr. Phelps being the oldest representative member, administered the oath to the Speaker, by request of the Clerk. The members were sworn in by delegations.

The Postmaster General has decided to discontinue the coach service between Fort Yuma and San Diego, and substitute horse service as more economical.

The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee have been discharged. Senator Wilson, before the Committee, denied any knowledge of Brown's intentions; told Dr. Howe to get Kansas arms out of Brown's hands for fear of mischief. The Committee deny furnishing reports for publication.

SUPERB CAMELLIAS.—A sale of very superb Camellias from Smith's Garden Sacramento, took place early this week, at H. A. Cobb's auction rooms. The bidding was spirited. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$4, \$5, or \$10 each. Another sale takes place tomorrow. Everybody should buy. They are rich and gorgeous plants.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1883.
This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.
With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly lifts up and burrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1880.
This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; neat when used and ornamental when out of use.

No. 4. The Mechanical Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1879.
This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Munka Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Drawer,
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns. Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Extra Size Lawton Blackberry Plants.

By the late steamer we have received 1500 True Lawton Blackberry Vines, of very extra size, such as will show fruit the present year. We shall sell by the hundred or dozen, as are wanted, or the entire lot. Inquire at FARMER'S OFFICE.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
—here the preparation is known, it is so well established as an infallible remedy for the cure of Coughs, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Breast, Gravel, Whooping Cough, and every form of Pulmonary Complaint, that it was a work of supererogation to speak of its merits.

Discovered by a well known physician more than twenty years since, it has, by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appearing in public favor, until its use and its reputation are alike universal; and it is now known and cherished by all (and their "name is legion") who have been restored to health by its use as the GREAT REMEDY for all the diseases which it professes to cure.

Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, has given it as his opinion that

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!
The whole history of this medicine fully confirms the opinion of that eminent man. Thousands can testify, and have testified, that when all other remedies had failed, this has completely cured; that when the sufferer had well-nigh despaired, this has afforded immediate relief; that when the physician had pronounced the disease incurable, this has removed it entirely.

The virtues of this Balsam are alike applicable to cure a slight Cough or a Consumptive, and its power as a safe, certain, speedy, pleasant and efficient remedy cannot be equalled.
(CAUTION! Purchase name unless it has the written signature of "L. Wistar" on the wrapper, as well as the printed name of the proprietor.)

BETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street (Museum building), Boston, Mass.
For sale by—WALTER MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co., and HARRINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL and R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine every where. 23

CHOICE GROCERIES.

New Raisins, Citron, Currants, Figs, Prunes, &c.
For sale at
A. L. EDWARDS & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.

MACKEREL, Tongues and Sounds,

CHOICE BUTTER, &c. in Kits,
For sale at
A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.

Jellies, Jams, PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS, ENGLISH SAUCES, &c.
For sale at
A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.

Comet Teas, Old Gov't Java, Costa Rica, and Rio Coffee,
For sale at
A. L. EDWARDS & CO'S,
81 Clay street.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

THE undersigned, having had many years' experience as a PRACTICAL SHEEP FARMER (dealing in Australia and California), offers his services either to DRESS, Dress Sheep affected with Scab, Foot-rot, &c.; or would take a situation to Superintend a Sheep Ranch. Having cured some badly diseased sheep in California, he can give satisfactory references. Address, by express, W. M. H. T. KIRBY, Taylor and Greenwell streets, San Francisco.

Refer to—L. Haskell, Jr., California and Front streets; Co. Warren, Ed. Cal. Farmer; Edw. Bosqui, No. 93 Merchant street.

WANTED,
BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS Stock-raising and dairy business, a SITUATION to take charge of a large Ranch; or would be willing to take a better salary on shares, in a locality suitable for honey-bees. Please address "M. D." California Farmer Office, San Francisco. References given and required. 24

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

February 24.	
Wheat, # cwt. \$1.80 @ \$2.00	Potatoes, # 100 lb. 1.05 @ 1.07
Barley, .. 2.00 @ 2.25	do Sweet, # 1.00 @ 1.10
Oats, .. 2.00 @ 2.25	do do Carolina, .. 2.00
Corn, .. 2.00 @ 2.25	Onions, .. 4.00 @ 4.50
Butter, # 100 lb. 5.00 @ 5.50	Squash, # 100 lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Flour, # bbl. 5.00 @ 6.00	Paranilla, # 100 lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Cornmeal, .. 5.00 @ 6.00	Beets, .. 3.00 @ 3.50
Hay, # ton 15.00 @ 20.00	Carrots, .. 3.00 @ 3.50
Turnips, .. 3.00 @ 3.50	Cabbages, .. 1.00 @ 1.50
do yellow, .. 3.00 @ 3.50	Gauls, # 100 lb. 1.00 @ 1.10

Butter, Cals # 100 lb. 5.00 @ 5.50

do Eastern, .. 3.00 @ 3.50

Extra Merino do 25 @ 30

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NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

J. R. RAY,
SEED AND NURSERY DEPOT,
No. 106 J STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

HAS IN HIS NURSERY, SUBJECT TO THE
order of good cash customers, the most extensive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBBERRY, AND VINES.

To be found in the State, consisting of every variety of

Almond,
Apple,
Apricot,
Blackberry,
Cherry,
Fig,
Gooseberry,
Grape,
Mulberry,
Nectarine,
Peach,
Pear,
Plum,
Strawberry,
Quince,
Raspberry,

Beside a good stock of SHRUBBERRY and SHADE TREES, for beautifying homes.

Samples, comprising a few thousand trees, may be found at my Seed and Nursery Depot.

SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—

10,000 Locust Trees,
1,000 China Trees,
Lombardy Poplar,
Mountain Ash,
Magnolia Acuminata,

Together with
Elm,
Ash,
Maple,
And other Evergreens—all warranted.

The Locusts are certainly not equalled, by any lot in the State, for beauty and size; they are from two to three years old, straight and well grown, varying from ten to twenty feet in height.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The extensive SEED DEPARTMENT contains a complete stock—

FOR THE GARDEN, FIELD, FOREST & NURSERY.

Either from the best seed-growers in the country, or raised under my own supervision. Much care is taken to have Seeds free from mixture, and every package of seeds sold is, with proper care, warranted to grow and produce what is marked on the label.

And everything appertaining to the Seed and Nursery business, for sale at greatly reduced prices from last year.

ARTICHOKE, CHUFAS—articles deserving special notice—are for sale in quantities.

Small seeds can be sent per Mail to any part of the country.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1860.

NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 131 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

Norcross' Fringe and Button Factory.

The public mind, the great mass of the people, are so absorbed in the great maelstrom of wealth-getting; they are so much on the rack seeking out ways and means by which they can discover the "Open Sesame," by which a fortune is made without Labor, that they lose sight of the Real Wealth that is fast accumulating in our country, by means of Labor—the only true source of wealth, permanence and enduring happiness.

Every journal in our land has now more or less to say about Washoe. Would that the cry were "Work!" and then there would be more health, more wealth and more happiness among the whole people; and instead of the anxious, care-worn and wo-begone look, there would be cheerfulness and contentment with the glow of health upon the brow.

While we see the same spirit of adventure in the mass of the people, and the same desire to get rich without Labor, we are rejoicing in the fact that there is a great main artery, the best bower-anchor, that will feed the body politic with arterial blood, and hold the ship of State safe amid all those storms and whirlpools that threaten to engulf and wreck us. And this hope is founded upon the knowledge that we have in California the "Genius of Labor," and she is coursing over our State in her Triumphant Car, too.

In every portion of our State there has sprung up Manufactories of every kind, giving steady employment to our people by the scores and hundreds; and by these associations the masses will be governed, for ties will be formed, homes built up, and the desire for wandering abroad, that "spirit of unrest," will be rooted out, and a real, permanent, healthy prosperity take the place of that feverish excitement which has uprooted so many of the best laid plans ever constructed by men.

We were led to these thoughts and remarks, by a recent visit paid to the Manufactory mentioned above.

Here in our very midst, in the very heart of the City, we have a Manufactory that gives employment to about a score of busy artisans, mostly young women. (This, too, is highly important, for it teaches women to become truly independent.) They are engaged in helping to build up our State, and save the gold from going abroad, to the value of some one or two hundred thousand dollars a year.

Norcross' Silk-Fringe and Button Factory is a very important establishment for California. It is a warehouse for a vast amount of the "useful" as well as the "ornamental" articles so much wanted in the household economy; and as these must be had, how much better to have them of "Home Manufacture."

This Manufactory is indeed a most interesting place to visit, and we hope our Legislators and all persons who desire to witness the real progress California is making, will be sure to call and see for themselves. Here all kinds of Silk and Worsted Fringes, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels, Coach Trimmings, Gimps, etc., are made to any pattern, and in as superb a style, and as cheap, or cheaper, than they can be imported.

We witnessed the operations of work going on, and saw the delicate floss-silk transferred to the wooden mould, making the finished Silk Button. We saw, too, the "reeling, winding, doubling and twisting," and the "laying up" of the fine silk into "cords"; then the making of the beautiful Tassels. Each and every species of this work is full of ingenuity and skill, all resulting in creating "Gold," and in finding food for those who "Labor," in a way far superior to going to Washoe.

Then, in addition to all these, the department for manufacturing the rich Regalias, in all their varieties, for the Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship; this work is full of the most satisfactory and pleasing interests. Here are seen all the Royal and Loyal Heraldry of "Duty, Truth, and Love," with all those noble sentiments embroidered in pure gold and silver, by the hands of fair ones, who have always and ever woven for man the richest, noblest and brightest ornaments he ever wore.

We noticed several rich sets of Regalias in progress of making for different parts of our State. We saw one, superbly rich, of the "Knight Templar," worth \$400, and several for other Orders all made in this establishment.

It will be recollected that Mr. Norcross recently visited the Atlantic States, and returning, brought with him the best machinery and materials of all kinds, by which every desirable article can now be manufactured with dispatch.

It is such Manufactories as these that our State



STANFORD BROTHERS' OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTORY, SAN FRANCISCO.

should foster and encourage, and nurse with maternal and paternal fondness; these will "build up" our State more rapidly and more securely than anything else. It is such works as these our State Agricultural and Mechanical Institutes should encourage. And it was to this establishment we referred at the time of the State Fair, at Marysville and at Sacramento, at neither of which any just or fair mention was ever made, or encouragement given, although a large expense was incurred by Mr. N., to show what California could do. We are grateful to know that the Public appreciate it; and we hope that good and true men and women will visit this Manufactory, and see what is now done to give employment to labor, and to save the Gold from going abroad that can be better employed at home.

Imported Butter and Eggs.

What we have so often said about the products of the Dairy and the Farm in every article of produce, has proved true, and more especially in regard to Butter, and we might add Eggs and all other articles.

Eighteen months since the Dairyman crowded Butter up to 75 cents, 87½ cents, and one dollar a pound. The consequence was California was flooded with Eastern Butter, and down it came to 50, 40, 30, and even 25 cents, so that the average was not equal, for the year, to more than 40 cents to the producers. We then urged that the producers should examine carefully the cause of these fluctuations and remedy them. This could be done by a wise economy with their stock, keeping only the best and providing good pastures. This would reduce the cost of keeping stock, and enable them to produce more and cheaper; and, by this means, place the price of their products so low as to completely shut out all competitors from abroad. Had this been done, the Dairyman would have had the control of the California markets always; but now—how is it! A neglect of these important matters left our Butter market "bare" of fresh and sweet Butter, and by means of the Opposition steamers to New York, the article of Butter can now be brought here in half barrels, at the small sum of three cents a pound, and thus the Dairy is touched in its tenderest point. Already more than 1000 half barrels of the very best Butter have come to us by steamers, and the price realized is gauged by that which is demanded by our own producers—at first 50 cents, and California Butter 75 cents. Now the home-made comes down to 50 cents, and Eastern 40 and 35 cents; soon California Butter 40 and 30 cents, and the Eastern will stop coming. But had our Dairyman been wise, and preferred to make Butter at 40 cents last year, or even 50 cents this winter, all this 1000 half barrels would stay off; but in addition to this amount many thousands come by clippers also, and thus our market is flooded with foreign produce to the injury of the Home-producers, who alone have the power to check it, and who could, by well-concerted action, wholly guard themselves, and secure to our Home Dairies a real permanent and

prosperous business. We hope wise counsels and guarded actions will prevail hereafter.

We are glad to know that a large amount of Clover and other Grasses have been sowed the present year, and that a very much larger amount of Butter will be produced—probably more than double that of last year.

Stanford Brothers.

We call attention to the new Card of the Stanford Brothers, of this city, which appears in our columns this week.

We have often spoken of this House, for we always believed that where large capital is employed in manufacturing, and thus giving permanent employment to the laborer, it is a great public benefit, and should receive a corresponding public patronage.

Messrs. Stanford Brothers have always been largely engaged in trade, usefully and successfully, and have ever been liberal to the working classes. Their large Oil and Camphene Factory, the largest in the State, keeps a number of men in steady employ, and the large Warehouse to which they have recently removed on the corner of California and Front streets, is now the storehouse of their many Manufactories—a very central and appropriate place for a House of this standing. Messrs. Stanford have long been known in our State, having been engaged largely in mercantile business since '49, and always cheerfully and with a ready hand aiding in works of public utility and private beneficence, well knowing that the best way to build up a State and make it prosperous is to rear up good Institutions.

The Advertisement of this House will fully explain their extended business, and the articles manufactured by them—each and all stand for quality, unrivaled on our Coast.

The New Branch of their business—the Coal Oil for Lamps and their Stock of new patterns of Lamps—exceed in variety and richness any importation yet made to this State, and to their whole business we can take pleasure in directing public attention.

Turner Brothers—California Sugar.

This firm of many Brothers, with their large Warehouse on Front street, is doing a very large business in Wines, Syrups, Cordials, etc. The House has a wide circuit of business connection and custom, having a large House in Rochester, N. Y., and another in the city of New York, and offering employment to a large number of workmen. In the labor department we see good to our State. Messrs. T. consume a very large amount of sugar in their Factory; this is mostly from France and Germany. The Beet-root sugar, or China sugar from the sugar-cane, both products of the soil, could be easily raised here, if our Legislature would only give a stimulus by encouraging these products. A quarter of a million pounds of sugar from abroad is annually used by this House in California. And why would it not be worthy our Legislature to devise ways and means to introduce

the growth and manufacture of sugar, by a splendid State Bounty? Let them give \$10,000 Bounty to the man or company that shall successfully introduce its manufacture and present the State with the first two hogheads of California sugar. This would bring it out. The paltry premiums of a local society cannot do it. The State must do it. Other States and Nations do it; and France, by her national bounties, has created the manufacture of Beet-root sugar, until the present value of the Beet-root sugar manufacture reaches the enormous sum of 900,000,000 francs. Let California Legislators look to these facts.

Messrs. Turner Brothers import glass bottles to an enormous amount; and although there is a small manufactory commenced, we want the Legislature to recognize and encourage all such manufacturers by the most liberal bounties.

Turner Brothers give steady employment to many workmen; keep a large capital in constant activity, and they help on the great work of building up our State. Their Warehouse and Factory are worthy a visit, and they are always glad to show their friends and patrons and the public, what they have done by their spirit of enterprise—by Work.

Pet Flowers.

A large proportion of those "Pet Flowers" around the dwellings of our citizens—those cultivated in pots—are lost by bad management. By this, we do not mean neglect; but they are killed off by over-care, too much nursing, too much feeding, in the same way as thousands of children are killed off—by thoughtless kindness.

Plants are often over-watered, that is, watered too often; the roots are water-rotted. And again, they are dried off, the surface earth is watered only, while the roots are left to perish. Plants in pots need care regularly; they should be watered according to their wants; they need more water in a hot and dry day than in a moist and humid one; more on a clear than on a cloudy day; more when in bloom than at any other time. Plants in pots should be watered at night fall; and those that stand on windows should be turned round every few days, so as to give the light to all sides of the plant. Never use painted or glazed pots; they prevent the evaporation of the moisture and circulation of the atmosphere.

Parlor-plants should have free access to air. A room wherein the air is so confined as to change the leaves of plants to a yellow cast is not fit to live in. There is no better "Health Thermometer" than a collection of Plants. If the Plants are healthy, the foliage of a bright green, then the air is pure; if of a yellow or fading hue, then the air is diseased and should be changed.

Never let Plants in pots grow too tall; grow them bushy in form, branching out with broad forms equal on all sides. This can be done by stopping the leaders and causing the Plants to branch. Few Plants only should be grown otherwise. Climbing or trailing Plants are the exceptions.

Bay District Agricultural Society.

Last week, in connection with the proceedings of the Agricultural Convention, we gave the preliminary proceedings to organize the San Francisco District Agricultural Society. A Committee was appointed to report a memorial and an act to present to the Legislature, and also a Constitution for the Society. The meeting then adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting assembled pursuant to agreement, at 7 o'clock, President Daniels in the chair.

The Committee on Constitution, etc., reported that they had not performed all the duties entrusted to them, and asked further time to complete their labors.

They reported, however, a Constitution, which was taken up by sections and acted upon. The section providing for the manner of locating the Annual Fairs elicited a spirited discussion and called out several propositions for the disposition of the vexed question. Mr. Pesbels, of Santa Clara, proposed that the seven counties should cast lots for the choice of years in which each county should have the Fairs, and the county drawing No. 1 be entitled to it for the first year; and so on in rotation until all are served. And in case the county entitled to it did not wish it, then the next in numerical order might have it. This plan met with opposition.

The following is a copy of the proposed Constitution, which was agreed upon by the meeting, and afterwards referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Meyers, William Daniels, John Center, G. P. Loucks, John Cumming, D. R. Ashley and Judge Blackburn, who were requested to revise and report at a subsequent meeting:

Article 1. The name of the Society shall be "The San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Society," and it shall comprise the counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Alameda and Contra Costa.

Art. 2. The objects of this Association shall be to promote the interests of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Arts.

Art. 3. The Society shall consist of such persons as shall pay to its treasurer the sum of five dollars annually and agree to support its Constitution. Any person who shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, at any one time, shall be a member for life.

Art. 4. The Annual Meeting shall be held on the day of— for the election of officers and other business. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Managers, notice of which shall be given by the publication in at least three newspapers of the district.

Art. 5. The officers of the Society shall be a President, seven Vice-Presidents (one in each county), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Directors, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and hold office for one year, and until their successors assume their duties. They shall constitute a Board of Managers for the transaction of the general, prudential and financial concerns of the Society.

Art. 6. The place for holding the Annual Fairs of this district shall be determined by a Board of Delegates, composed of one from each county embraced in its organization; and said Fairs shall not be held in any county more than once, until each county shall have had the advantages of a Fair if desired; said Delegates shall be chosen by the County Society where organized, and where no County Society exists, by the Agriculturists thereof.

Art. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended at an annual meeting, but not without the vote of four counties, each county having one vote.

The following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That when this Meeting adjourns, it do so to meet at San Jose, on Wednesday, 21st of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That the various counties in the district are requested to send each ten Delegates to said Meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to John Center and others who interested themselves in providing a Hall for the Convention and other facilities for the occasion.

After a vote of thanks to the officers of the Meeting, the Convention adjourned.

Planting Apples in the Mountains.

We have for many years been urging the planting of Orchards and Vineyards upon our hill-sides, and even high up in the mountains; and it is a source of great pleasure to know our suggestions have proved so true, and that so many persons have done well in their efforts in thus following out our advice.

We are glad, too, to find all up in the mining districts, that Gardens of Vegetables and Fruit Orchards are being established and with profit. A friend calling on us from Bostwick's Bar, a mining region, informs us of complete success in planting an Apple Orchard, and the prospect of making it very profitable.

We wish that those miners, who have been formerly among gardens and orchards in the old States, and who have a taste for cultivation, would just try a few trees and vines; they would find it would pay well; and, besides, it would afford them a recreation, being a change of labor to work at gardening an hour or two each day. A trial of this kind, in every mining region, would be a "lucky lead."

A New Bee-Hive.

We have received another New Bee-Hive. It is called "Dugdale's Patent Bee-Hive." It is about double the size of Langstroth's, having four apartments below and two above, with apertures for the Bees, to be driven into each or all. A large front of wire, or frame, to be closed at night, to protect the Bees, or to close in stormy weather. It is a peculiar Hive, needing however some improvements to meet the wants of the Bee for our climate. The Hive can be seen at our garden, at the corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
(CONTINUED.)

SYPHILITIC diseases have prevailed so completely among the California tribes, for the last twenty-five years—tainting their system to that extent—that the women bear very few children. The form of syphilis prevailing among them is very severe and difficult of cure. They are also stated to be peculiarly affected by pulmonary attacks, and seldom recover from them. They are often found tattooed with a kind of blue pigment, on the face and breast, which gives those practicing it a very unpleasant appearance.

One of their great articles of exchange throughout the length of the State, was aulone and other shells, which they broke and rubbed down to a circular shape, to the size of a dime, and strung them on a thread of sinews, and which they used as ornaments and money, and set the greatest value upon. This aulone shell exchange seems to have extended from the Colorado to the Russian Possessions.

The Indians on the Colorado and Gila were seen using these shell-fish for food and ornaments, by Padre Kino and other Jesuits, in their travels of 1680 to 1744, from Sonora, in their attempts to get round the head of the Gulf, and was the first proof of Kino's vicinity to the Pacific, and which made him indulge the notion he could travel up soon by land to Monterey.

The females are almost invariably fat, gross and squabby, after eighteen, and with dull, apathetic, inexpressive countenances, similar to the men. Both men and women are very dirty and filthy in their habits, but under rigid subjection are easily brought under the control of white people, for domestic housework. They continue to the last, however, loose, lazy, careless, capricious, childish and fickle.

In the early settlement of Alta California there were many Spanish soldiers in service, called the "Volunteers of Catalonia," commanded by Captain Don Pedro Fages. A company of Sonora soldiers, in deerskin jackets, was called the "Compania de Cuera." Many of these soldiers married with the female neophytes, and most of them left families of mixed Spanish and California Indian, all of which are noted in the Mission marriage books. These mixed races have intermarried with each other since that time, and continue so to do. The mothers are generally prolific, and the progeny of robust health. How long this may continue is difficult to tell. The bulk of the *Gente de Razon* of Alta California were of this mixed breed, or, rather, they were re-mixed with Mexicans of Spanish blood; though there were many pure-blood Spanish people in the country, also, before 1846. Since 1848 a strange breed of American and Indian have sprung up along the Pacific Coast, from Washington Territory to Arizona, which, with the mixed Spanish-Indian breed, may in time have some political consequence in our affairs.

Very few we have heard of have ever learned to read, though every mission in the olden time had its church-choir of Indian singers, who were instructed by the Fathers in the music and service of the Mass of the Roman Catholic Church. Near every mission and settlement of the coast-counties of California, south of San Francisco, are still to be found numbers of the old neophytes of the Catholic religious establishments, and every Spanish family thereabouts has one or more in their service. The propensity to drunkenness, gambling and indolence, in the men, and dissoluteness, laziness and childishness, in the women, renders them, however, of very little use.

Out of many male Indians examined in a nine-years' observation, we have not seen more than a dozen with mustache or whiskers. Sufficient accurate observation has never been made on this point, however. We never saw one bald, or with bad teeth, except—in the matter of teeth—some of the very oldest. Some of them near the Carmelo Mission have reached to one hundred years of age. Their general expression of features is somber and melancholy, as seems to be that of all the Indian tribes of this hemisphere. Their heads are not so angular and long as the Indians of the Atlantic, nor can they be lit up with any such animation; their color of skin is, however, (with exceptions named) remarkably similar, as is their hair. Their gait in walking is very slow and awkward; we have never seen any of them, either in the San Joaquin country or on the Coast, cut any figures of dignity and majesty. They appear to be devoid of permanent, strong affection, either in their social or religious feelings—in fine, extremely apathetic. After the breaking up of the missionary establishments, they either returned to their former wild life in the Tulares, or living in brush and straw huts, hard by the missions, or hung around the pueblos, drinking and gambling, and wasting their time and strength in all manner of debauched habits. They have very seldom exhibited any extreme habits of vindictiveness or revenge, during their sixty years control by the whites, prior to 1833. Since then, and even before, the Klamaths, the Shastas, the Yumas, and the Mohaves, were the only tribes which exhibited any degree of pertinacious bellicosity or cunning treachery. There are probably at this time, not less than four thousand of the old Mission Indians living near the scenes of the Catholic Fathers' labors in the Southern Coast counties—in the county of Monterey about three hundred. They are to be found more numerous in Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties.

The Indians living in the valleys immediately on the north shore of the Bay, were the Tamales and Canimares, in Marin and Sonoma counties. The Canimares had large rancherias in Santa Rosa plains, at Bodega, on Russian River, and in Petaluma and San Rafael valleys. This tribe, as we are informed by Capt. John B. R. Cooper, a pioneer of 1824, were considered to have numbered, prior to 1820, in their different rancherias, not less than 10,000 souls. When Capt. Cooper settled the Molino Rancho, in Santa Rosa Valley, in 1834, there were living in his neighborhood as many as 2000 Canimares. The Tamales, their friends and

neighbors, were commanded by an old chief, named Marin, who was a man of great bravery, and several times defeated the Spaniards in prairie skirmishes. He was at last pacified, and allowed himself to be baptized into the Roman Catholic Church; he afterwards acted as *mayordomo* of the Indians of Dolores and San Rafael Missions, at one of which he died, a few years before the American flag was raised. He is said to have had his tribe under complete subjection. The smallpox, the measles, and the terrible fever-and-ague which attacked the Indians of the Columbia River, about 1830, carried off thousands of his people, and committed immense havoc also in the rancherias and tribes of Sonoma, Napa, Sausal and Suisun valleys. This fever-and-ague likewise destroyed immense numbers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Indians. The old mountain trader, Jedediah Smith, who was a very observing and truthful man (and withal a devoutly religious Methodist), stated to Captain Cooper, between 1827 and 1830, that this distemper must have exterminated 50,000 of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Indians. They made the disease worse by jumping into cold water while in the paroxysms of the fever.

Prior to 1820, the measles and smallpox had committed great ravages in the missions of Upper and Lower California; it carried off nearly all the Indians of the latter country, to the South, below the Mission of San Ignacio, anterior to 1810. The Indian tribes of the Colorado also suffered greatly from the smallpox. This pestilence prevailed extensively again in the missions of Alta California, in 1828-29, and carried off many of the neophytes.

The Indians living near Santa Ynez and La Purisima Missions, in Santa Barbara county, exhibited, on several occasions, great spirit in fighting with the Spaniards. These, the Yumas, the Klamaths, the Tamales, the Shastas and the Mohaves, appear to have been the most warlike tribes of the Indians. The Islands of the Santa Barbara channel were thickly populated with Indians when the Spanish colonization commenced, in 1769. The Tamales, or Tamalesnos, are very likely the same tribe who received Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, as a remnant of them still live around Punta de los Reyes. The Indians who inhabited the Santa Barbara Islands were the neophytes who were afterwards domesticated at the missions of San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, and San Juan Capistrano. They held communication with the main land by means of canoes made of wood and tule, and lived principally on fish, muscles and aulones (the Monterey halibut or ear-shell), which are extraordinarily abundant in those parts and vicinity. The sites of old rancherias thereaway, as well as over the entire shores of California, may be designated to this day, by immense quantities of aulone and muscle shells, which the traveler or hunter stumbles on at every step.

From inquiries we have made among the old foreign settlers, and from the various accounts of the Catholic Missionaries and travelers, the Indian population of California in 1826 may be estimated as follows:

The Indians of Sonoma and other valley ranges on the north shores of the Bay of San Francisco, from Punta los Reyes to Clear Lake, numbered not far from 40,000 souls (probably 70,000), and existing in many clans and bands of different dialects, were domesticated in the Missions of Dolores, Sonoma and San Rafael.

The Indians of the Sacramento, according to estimate of Capt. Jedediah Smith, to our aforementioned friend, numbered not far short of 80,000 souls, from Red Bluffs to the American Fork. They existed in innumerable bands, who generally could make out to converse with each other, as one mother tongue, having divergent dialects, seemed to prevail among the clans of the entire valley; though, as we are informed, Major John Bidwell, of Butte county, an old pioneer, says four different languages were spoken in the same country.

Those of the San Joaquin Valley, from the Cosumnes to the Tejon, Capt. Smith numbered at about 70,000, and who were also cut up into very numerous tribes and bands. They differed in language from the Coast Indians, and many of them were domesticated in the Missions, from San Gabriel up to San José and Santa Clara, to which establishments they were brought by the Spanish military expeditions equipped annually from the Presidios or the Missions.

The Christianized Indians of the Missions numbered, in 1826, according to the Fathers, about 25,000 souls—some years more, some years less. They used often to run away by bands to the mountains.

Those on the Colorado, the Mohave, and the western Coast Range edge of the Desert country to the Gulf, may be roughly estimated at 20,000 souls.

According to Adam Johnston, Esq., Indian Agent for California in 1850 (as stated in Schoolcraft), the tribes who lived around the Mission of Dolores and Yerba Buena, were the "Ahwahshies, Ohlones, Altabmos, Romannans and Tulomos." The Ohlones were likely the same called by the old priests, "Salones," "Solomonies," the Sonomies were another. No doubt the names of all the Indian rancherias were entered with the neophytes' names in the Baptism Book of Dolores Mission, commencing about the year 1773, and coming down to 1830. From the observations of Captain Smith, above named, in 1820; from those of Col. R. McKee, and Mr. George Gibbs, in 1851 (vide Schoolcraft), and the newspaper accounts of the Northern Coast counties, we may approximately assume an Indian population of 30,000 in 1826, and within the present boundaries of the mountain counties of Mendocino, Trinity, Klamath, Humboldt, and Siskiyou. In all this region of country, elk, deer, and feathered game were extremely numerous, and there is no exaggeration in saying that it is impossible that fish could be more abundant in the lakes and rivers of this extent of country than they were, and sometimes are still. The Indians of these rugged Sierras are cut up into innumerable bands of bold and treacherous savages, holding, as it would seem, very little communication with each other in the way of peace and friendship, and always at war with the whites, and among themselves.

According to the foregoing figures, which we believe are not above the real numbers, the Indian population within our present State limits, in the year 1826, summed up a population of two hundred and sixty-five thousand souls.

Within the boundaries of the present Utah, Oregon, and Western New Mexico, we are led to believe from the various works of authors and travelers, that the Indian population of those regions, in the year 1820 (including Moquis and half-civilized tribes), numbered little short of 300,000 souls. The most of them (excluding Moquis, Pimas and Maricopas) were affiliated tribes of Diggers. Or, taking in the State of California, probably half a million would not exceed the numbers of this dismembered race, who inhabited an immense extent of territory, subject continually to the most extraordinary, awful and convulsive changes of nature, the volcanic records of which are plainly visible and noteworthy to the present civilized people who are their immediate successors.

To show the status of Indian affairs in California during the most flourishing times of the Catholic Missions, it appears from a manuscript official report of the President, Friar José Senan, of 31 December, 1822, that there were in the twenty establishments (Sonoma had not been organized) the number of 20,958 souls of all ages. From the foundation of the Missions, in 1769, to that time (fifty-two years), 74,621 had been baptized, 20,412 married, and 19,725 died. The Missions then possessed 152,179 head of horn-stock, 200,646 head of sheep, 1,724 goats, 1,496 hogs, 14,375 tame horses, 6,133 wild horses, and 2,116 mules. They had sowed, in 1822, of wheat 3,118 fanegas, and gathered 31,771 fanegas; of barley, 393 fanegas sowed and 5,244 gathered; of maize or Indian corn, from 113 fanegas sowed they reaped 12,423 fanegas; frijoles, 80 fanegas produced 1,952 fanegas; of peas, 8 fanegas produced 102 fanegas; of garbanzas, 80 fanegas produced 1,952 fanegas; and of abas or horse-beans, 29 fanegas produced 679 fanegas.

In 1822, San Diego had 1,697 Indians, San Luis Rey 2,663, San Juan Capistrano 1,052, San Gabriel 1,593, San Fernando 1,001, San Buenaventura 973, Santa Barbara 1,010, Santa Ynez 592, La Purisima 764, San Luis Obispo 467, San Miguel 926, San Antonio 834, Soledad 532, San Carlos Carmelo 341, San Juan Bautista 1,222, Santa Cruz 499, Santa Clara 1,394, San José 1,620, San Francisco Dolores 958, and San Rafael 830; in all 20,958 Indians of all ages. In Lower California, in the same year, there were about 6,000 Christian Indians, from Cape St. Lucas to San Diego, as we are led to assume from Humboldt, Forbes, etc.

In his essay on New Spain, of 1822, Humboldt states from official sources that in the Alta California Missions in 1802 (there were then only 18 establishments) the number of Christian Indians amounted to 15,562 souls (7,945 males and 7,617 females); the Spanish population was then said to be 1,300 souls.

In an official account of December, 1809, by the President, Padre Tapis, the following facts are given of the status of the nineteen existing Missions: Males, 9,726; females, 8,809; total, 18,535 souls in all told. The number in the year 1808 was 18,598 souls. Up to 1809 the priests had baptized 42,653 persons of all colors and kinds, had married 13,176, and buried 29,308—all but about five per cent Indians.

Forbes, in his History of California, states, from official sources, that the twenty-one Missions had, in 1831, the number of 18,683 Indians, and of Spaniards of all kinds 4,342 souls. This is the last enumeration which seems to have been carefully made of the Mission Indians.

In the four enumerations we shall then have the following numbers of Indians—the sexes about equally divided:

For 1802, in 18 missions.....	15,562 souls.
For 1809, in 19 missions.....	18,535 souls.
For 1822, in 20 missions.....	20,958 souls.
In 21 missions, for 1831 and 1833 (the year of Secularization).....	18,683 souls.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Gulf Stream as a Fertilizing Agent.

If we follow the Gulf Stream across the Ocean, we perceive how fully it fulfills the purposes for which it was designed. Sir Walter Scott tells us that the pools in the Orkneys are never frozen, the effect of the grand hot-water-warming apparatus of a far distant shore being sensibly felt even in these islands, which are situated in a latitude nearly ten degrees further north than the ice-bound coast of Labrador. We all know that in Great Britain there is an extraordinary difference between the eastern and the western coasts; so great indeed as to induce completely different degrees of agriculture. The Emerald Isle owes her splendid grazing land to the soft breezes born of the Gulf Stream which strikes full upon her shores. The western shores of England are robed in bright green pasture, nourished with the warmth and moisture issuing from the same tropical sun. The dairy produce of Great Britain has its roots and issues in this steadfast hot water river in the Ocean, the limit of which modern science has so accurately mapped: nay, the florid lamb looks of our people and the large size of our domestic animals, are but the effects of that moist and genial atmosphere which finds its birthplace in the beneficent Gulf Stream.

And in order to bring the effects of this extraordinary marine phenomena closer home to the stomach of our reader, we may perhaps be permitted to ask him, how it is that of late years he has purchased peas, potatoes and brocoli so many weeks before their season in Covent Garden market? Peas in May were once thought to be an extravagance only allowable to a duke. Now any moderate man may indulge in them to his heart's content. Well, these vegetables are forced, but in a hot-house atmosphere of nature's own contriving. Where the tail of the British dolphin dips into the Atlantic, there the effects of the Gulf Stream are most felt; it is bathed with the warm moist air, heated by the far-off Gulf cauldron, and we may say, with exactness, that the majority of our early vegetables sold in the open market are forced in hot-houses in Cornwall and Portugal, by means of a boiler situated beyond the West Indian Archipelago, the conducting hot-water pipe of which runs for nearly four thousand miles between the cold walls of the surrounding ocean. Had the ancients been aware of this property of the ocean, it would have modified the representations of the Pagan Olympus, and we should have been familiar with the spectacle of—Neptune turned gasp-wear.

Nature can't be Cheated.

Man have grown so into the habit of cheating each other, that sometimes they seem to forget the shrewdness of Dame Nature, and attempt to play off their cheats upon her. But invariably they learn their mistake before done with the trial, and are glad to escape her public anathemas at no small sacrifice of comfort and credit.

There is a farmer who gets it into his head that the stomach (his horse—not his own!) is a most unreasonable organ—laying down numerous useless and arbitrary laws, and requiring too much attention by far. But worse than all, it requires food too and food costs labor and money, and so he assumes to decide as to quantity, and begins to "curtail." Nature appears to submit, and he begins to congratulate himself on the success of his experiment, when the projecting bones and baggy look of the poor victim stare him in the face. Still, he says, flesh and fat are not absolutely essential, and continues the diminished ration, until at last he learns by the diminished strength and spirit of the animal, that flesh and fat have some other end in view than simple plumpness—that both are essential to vigor and strength, that the motive power of the horse is the product of the liberated force, which in the processes of digestion and nutrition was imprisoned for the time in the organic tissues, ready to do its office at the bidding of the will! Now he knows that the horse needs food just as much as the locomotive needs fuel, and for the same reason; and that he can get no more force out of either than he puts in; that neither is a primitive source, simply a medium of motive power. Well, we are glad that he has learned so much; by and by, he will come to see, for like reasons, the importance of so husbanding the strength thus acquired, that one-fourth of it shall not be expended in the tedious and unprofitable process of grinding coarse wry hay and hard grain, and so by chopping one and grinding perhaps cooking the other by less expensive machinery, leave the poor laden animals five hours of the twenty-four for needed rest and sleep.

Here is another, who has been so long lovingly dandled on the lap of mother earth, that he almost believes she loves him well enough to supply his numerous wants without so much help from him; and so he scratches her on the bosom just enough to remind her of his needs, carelessly sprinkles deficient seed and lies down to await for an abundant harvest. But the abundant harvest comes not, and after numerous failures, his industrious scientific neighbors proving all the time, by luxuriant growths of grass and grain, the bounty of nature towards such as neglect not her inexorable laws—he will study to know the nature and necessities of soil, and the importance of abundant and perfect seed.—[Wis. Farmer.]

Amalgamation of Potatoes.

A pamphlet has been published in Scotland by a farmer named Craig, on the potato disease and its cure. By planting three different kinds together, last year, very favorable results were achieved. Two out of the three varieties planted had been, on previous occasions, affected by the disease; all were found to be perfectly healthy and sound when dug, and experience has shown that they kept well during the winter. He believes that the potato disease may be safely attributed to the violation of one of the laws of nature, and that the generation of the malady is occasioned by the plants being too closely bred, or, in other words, by "sub breeding," that is, "breeding in and in."

The lesson we derive from this, is that two or more varieties of seed potatoes should be planted in each hill.

What say our potato philosophers to this? If the argument or objection applies to potatoes, why not to turnips and all other plants? and why not to grain, grass, fruit, etc.? What say our farmers? Shall the seed be mixed? Here is an important principle mooted—who shall solve it?

It is probable that some plants may dwindle away, degenerate, and finally "run out," and that they require "crossing;" but why not "cross" them on fresh seed of their own sort or variety as among pure blood-horses or cattle? In this way the same quality may be kept up forever. Plant potatoes on rich, new, dry ground, upon drained land, where they shall not suffer from wet or drought, and we believe they will be free from disease. Plant them in old, low, wet, clayey soil, with no matter how much manure, and you may count on poor, diseased, and watery tubers.—[Tenn. Farmer and Mechanic.]

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.—Orders from Washington have been received instructing the Surveyor General to have Round Valley, in Mendocino county, surveyed for an Indian Reservation. Round Valley, says the *Petaluma Journal*, is the richest tract in the basin of Eel River. It contains 18,000 acres of good soil, and the climate is mild, regular, and moist; plenty of timber and water, and the land is covered with rich grass. The valley is about ten miles long by six miles wide, and it is almost inclosed by the north fork of the Eel River, which makes the bend that incloses the valley, along the banks of which there is a great growth of black oak timber, valuable for fence rail and building purposes. The center of the valley is prairie land. The Valley for the most part has been taken up and improved by settlers, who will be obliged to leave. Government will, of course, remunerate them for all improvements made previous to the proclamation declaring it to be its intent to reserve these lands for a reservation.

A NEW WINE.—Messrs. Woodruff & Wright, of Ripon, Wisconsin, are engaged in the manufacture of what they call Western Champagne, from the juice of the Pie-plant stalk. One acre of thrifty plants it is said will yield from 2 to 3000 gallons of wine, which may be flavored by the addition of small quantities of the juice of currants, raspberries, strawberries, or anything else one's taste may prefer. Mr. Wright thinks it is in many respects preferable to other wines, urging as a reason that it is cheaper, less intoxicating, and even beneficial in its effect on the system. [Californians, try it.]

WHAT is true of dogs, in Ohio, is equally true of them in Wisconsin, says the Farmer of that State. They are a perfect nuisance on general principles, and especially to those who keep sheep. Is there no way this can be abated? Strychaine is a good article when judiciously used. [We think a little of that drug would not be bad in our city.]

A good woman who is very fond of using large words, sent for us to prescribe for a headache, the result of a violent fall. She assured us that she "fell down" and struck her head "with such exceeding violence on the steps that she wasn't conscientious for some hours." It occurred to us that if falls were productive of that condition, a large portion of the human family must be in the daily habit of knocking their heads on the steps.—[Scalpel.]

WHAT is the difference between a confirmed sinner and a beggar? One is a mendicant and the other is a mend-i-won't.

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We desire to offer to our friends and patrons a stock of

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THE PRESENT SEASON, UNRIVALED.

As Experienced Nurserymen our desire is to offer a stock that shall be reliable, producing fruits true to name and variety, and always embracing the newer and better sorts. It is not so much our aim to present numerous varieties as it is to offer valuable ones, and we shall always be prepared to serve our patrons with every new variety, either from Europe or our own country, as soon as fully proved to be a valuable kind. Our stock of nursery articles need only to be seen to be fully appreciated. We are confident we can

Equal Any Nursery in Stock or Growth,

Our efforts being to show our friends

Well-Grown Trees and Plants.

We invite all purchasers of Trees, Plants, &c., to call and see us, or our

AGENT, MR. JAMES L. BURTIS,
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Where we have opened a Store, that our friends and patrons can

EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

As we purpose offering them at

ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Trees and Stock packed with great care, to insure safety.

DELIVERED AT ALVISO FREE OF CHARGE.

It would be advantageous to purchasers to call and make selections early, thus securing Choice Trees. Catalogues found at Farmer Office on application, gratis.
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September 9, 1859. B-5m

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A Fine Assortment of Greenhouse Plants

GRAPE VINES!

Best foreign varieties, and also California, in cuttings or rooted plants, one or two years old, for sale to suit purchasers. Trade supplied at a liberal discount. Having the largest assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, &c., that can be found in any one nursery in California, I offer them for sale at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

For the season of 1859-60, being obliged to reduce my nursery to the half of its extent, having it planted in orchard.

MY COLLECTION OF ROSES TOOK THE FIRST

PREMIUM AT THE STATE FAIR HELD AT SAN JOSE.

I offer an assortment of the best varieties of Apples, Apricots, Peaches, Plums; Almonds, Cherry, Mulberry, Gooseberry, and Currant in quantity. Flowering and Climbing Shrubs. The best assortment of Evergreens, cultivated in pots so they can be transplanted with safety.

All orders promptly attended to, the trees carefully packed up in bundles or boxes, according to the distance they have to go, and delivered free of charge on the steamer at Alviso. Apply to
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Or to my Agents, Mr. Delabigne, El Cley street, San Francisco; Mr. J. Pinchard, Sonoma, California. 14-1m

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Said collection comprises the

Best Varieties of Eating and Wine-Making Grapes, and I have a large stock of

CUTTINGS AND ROOTED VINES.

Which I will sell at HALF OF THE PRICE at which I have sold them last year. Apply directly to me, or to my Agent at San Francisco, Mr. DELABIGNE, 59 Clay street.

I have also for sale a fine assortment of

FRUIT TREES!!

One, two, and three years old.

Lombardy and Silver Poplar, Elms, and other Ornamental Trees, all at greatly reduced prices.

I also offer for sale my

GARDEN.

And improvements thereon, at advantageous conditions for the purchaser. It contains eleven acres of land, covered with Trees, Grape-Vines of the best varieties of, and in full bearing state.

Catalogues and descriptions will be sent on demand.

San Jose, November, 1st 1859. A. DELMAR 14-3m

WORK WHILE 'TIS DAY.

The following beautiful lines and the noble sentiment they advance, will strike every reader that has a soul in him, as worthy of a great spirit; they are the production of Blanche D'Artois, an American lady, who certainly possesses a very high degree of genius; they would do honor to any poet in our country:

Work!
While bright daylight on thy path is beaming—
Work while 'tis day:
Despair not thou, although thy task is seeming
To last away.
Trust! when the dusky shadows o'er thee fly,
Obscure the sun.
Though Duty's task is ended but by dying,
Let it be done!

Work!
While bright daylight on thy path is beaming,
Though not for gold—
Fame proves a phantom, and our idle dreaming
Is a tale that's told;
But cherish ever with a grand emotion,
A zest for strife!
Our earthly birth-right in this wild commotion,
This threefold life.

Work!
While bright daylight on thy path is beaming,
For night falls down.
Work! while the furor in thine eye is gleaming,
To win the crown.
Work with thy hand, and with thy many talents,
Ay, with thy soul;
Thy threefold life weighed in the eternal balance,
Demands the whole. [Seal]

Something for those who Wish to be Beautiful.
A truth which we have often appreciated, is beautifully expressed in the following by Professor Upham:

"As we were about to start, I saw the captain move to an elevated position above the wheel; and it was interesting to see how quickly and completely the inward thought or purpose alters the outward man. He gave a quick glance to every part of the ship. He cast his eye over the multitude coming on board the ship, among whom was the American ambassador to England, who, if the captain may be said to embody the ship, may be said with equal truth to embody in his official person a nation's right and honor. He saw the husbands and wives, the mothers and children, entrusted to his care; and his slender form, as he gave the orders for our departure, seemed at once to grow more erect and firm; the muscles of his face swelled; his dark eye glowed with a new fire; and his whole person expanded and beautified itself by the power of inward emotion. I have often noticed this interesting phenomenon; and have come to the conclusion, if man, or woman either, wishes to realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble hopes and purposes—by having something to do, and something to live for, which is worthy of humanity, and which, by expanding the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it."

A Good-Humored Rebuke.

A certain good old farmer kept his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day while the black tongue prevailed, he was told that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he was always a breechy old cuss. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash."

In an hour or two, a man came back with the news that "line-back" and his mate were both dead. "Are they?" said the old man; "well, I took them from B— to save a bad debt I never expected to get. It is lucky that it aint the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will be as good as cash."

In about an hour the man came back to inform him that the night brindles was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man; "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide, and carry it down to Fletcher's; it is worth more than either of the others."

Hereupon his wife, taking upon herself the office of Eliphaz, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgment from heaven for his wickedness.

"Is it?" said he; "well, if they take judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay them!"

ABOUT the coolest thing we ever heard occurred in Williamsburg, Oregon. The keeper of a boarding house called on one of his delinquent boarders for money to purchase supplies for the table. The fellow received the dun with as little emotion as if he had been a statue, and coolly retorted, "Well, if you have got no money, sell your watch—that will buy grub; as boarders must be fed, you know!"

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of doctoring the sick. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the disease themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes inherent unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and wise, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street),
SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER
ABROAD?

How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$5 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New Volume.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1880:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Hamilton, Ohio, do 4 and 6 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

38 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1880.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.
Wm. Rufus Langley,
E. B. Crocker,
Ed. Carrington,
M. F. Butler,
A. B. Hill,
E. A. Marsh,
Charles B. Cooley,
O. B. Lovell,
R. B. Woodward,
Bernard S. Fox,
Jos. Leullien,
B. F. Mauldin,
W. W. Light,
Fred Woodward,
T. G. Phelps,
John A. Sait,
C. L. Hutchison, President Cal. State Ag. Society.
Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.
A. Lamott,
H. M. Houston,
Ed. Davis,
J. P. Melchior,
Jas. Haworth,
Jos. Harris,
J. Forman,
P. A. McKee,
W. H. Parks,
J. B. Valliant,
J. Morrill,
Wm. Rabe,
Jacob L. Lewis,
Jos. Klopenshtine,
B. R. Crocker,
O. O. Jenks,
O. O. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivat.
Jos. S. Silver,
Thomas Hayes,
Wilson Flint,
A. Johnson,
Artemus Davison,
R. Gibbons,
Charles J. Collins,
H. O. Hurling,
Jos. H. Nevitt,
John R. Rogers,
F. K. Shattuck,
H. Cronkite,
J. C. Davis,
J. S. Harbison,
Charles Zeidler.



NURSERY CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE GRAPES,
AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,

OFFERED THE PRESENT SEASON OF 1859 AND 1860, BY

A. P. SMITH,

AT THE

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

SACRAMENTO, Two-and-a-half Miles from the City,

AND AT THE

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J street, between Second and Third streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, AND THE PLANTING OF VINEYARDS UPON AN extensive scale, is at the present time exciting a lively interest among the people of our State.

The congeniality of our soil and climate, and the success which has thus far attended the operations in the vineyard, are exciting the attention of hundreds to this subject, and destined to make vine-growing and wine-making one of the great interests of our State. With the world for a market, who can estimate the wealth that will hereafter accrue to our people in the manufacture and exportation of wine. This State and this interest yet in infancy, and this great interest is of such magnitude that it is of the first importance to begin right. To do this, we should now ascertain what is to be the most desirable grape to cultivate, especially for wine-making. The California or Los Angeles grape makes a good and pleasant wine, and while some claim it to be as good as any for making wine, the majority of experienced growers pronounce it inferior, and some assert that it will be superseded by some other and a much better grape. Among over one hundred varieties of grape cultivated by us, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE has always proved to be the most tender, while the French and German grapes invariably resist the frosts that have been so very destructive to our California grapes. This is a very important point to establish, as the loss by frost in some wine-districts alone, would be very great, and therefore the attention of the cultivator should be directed to attaining a hardy class of grapes. Experiment alone must determine this, and whatever experience we have already attained should be carefully noted and improved upon.

For some years we have been most carefully experimenting upon and propagating from a very large stock of the finest kinds of foreign grapes, and while most of these have proved perfectly hardy, the CALIFORNIA grape has been entirely killed. At the same time no two opinions exactly agree as to their superiority in other respects over our native grape. Thus it will be seen that the wine-grapes of Europe have so far proved to possess a very decided advantage over the grape now being cultivated and known as the Los Angeles grape.

With these points established, and with the opinions of practical wine-growers of Europe to sustain us, there can be no reasonable doubt of the re-production in this State of the finest wine-grapes of Europe.

The foreign grapes having a world-wide reputation as wine, table, and raisin grapes, and having been proved to be hardier than our own grape, and better adapted to our soil and climate, they must and will become very extensively cultivated. We cannot sufficiently impress upon those about to plant vineyards, our own opinions and preferences for this class of grapes, believing as we do, that the varieties to be eventually selected from this class will be grown to the exclusion of all others. We would not by any means wish to discourage the planting of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE, which is indeed a useful and valuable grape, and of which we sell largely; but when it has to come in competition with varieties of superior merit, it must necessarily give place to them. From many of the foreign grapes we have experimented in wine making, and while all have proved to be good wine-grapes, some of the kinds have produced wine of such decided superiority as to leave no doubt in the minds of competent judges of this class of grapes being the grape from which we may hope to manufacture an article of wine that will improve by age and be fit for exportation. The present season we have made wine from twenty different kinds of this class of grapes, as well as a large quantity from the California grape, and another season we hope to be able to report more fully. We have also made some very interesting experiments in the grapes for raising, and notwithstanding our process has been crude and imperfect, our success was very flattering, and we have no doubt but that the very finest quality of raisins can be profitably prepared in this country. We wish to draw the attention of parties to our extensive stock of this class of grapes which are very select, and which we have been propagating for several years at large expense, having heretofore limited our sales till the stock now in hand is the largest in this State. Such varieties as we have specified we can furnish by the hundred or thousand, and when taken in large lots we will put them at much lower rates than heretofore offered.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our stock has been all grown by ourselves from bearing vines in our own vineyard, and we enumerate only such as we can furnish in large quantities.

When a thousand or more vines are ordered, the selection of kinds will partly rest with us, but will be comprised within the following assortment:

We would suggest to our customers that they should name to us the proportions they desire for TABLE and for WINE grapes. The following is the list for the present season:

Black Hamburgh—An immense bearer, a large and purple berry, one of the finest and most luscious of black grapes known.

Willmott's Black Hamburgh—Extraordinary bearer, and fruit with immense sized berries, differing in shape from other berries.

Black Prince—Large, very productive, rich and very delicious.

Black Morocco—Very prolific, large clusters, and gives promise of being a very fine wine grape.

Black St. Peters—Long and large clusters, a late fruit, sweet and very delicious.

Black Frontignan—A good grape with a sweet and musky flavor.

Cannon Hall Muscat—One of the largest white grapes known. From our experience this year we think it a fine wine grape.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau—A white, very productive grape, medium size.

Early White Sweet-water—A well known early sweet grape, being more than three weeks earlier than the California grape, and a great bearer.

Early White Malvoison—Early, and sweet, and good.

Frontignan Muscat—Very fine. Syrian—An immense bearer, very large, a late sort.

Grizzly Frontignan—A good bearer, fine flavor, good table grape.

Lashmier's Seedling—White, good size, medium bearer, high flavor, believed to be good for wine.

Large Rose of Peru—A large and superior grape, and very prolific.

McReady's Early White—Very prolific, and a fine white grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Large and fine, the very finest of table grapes, and of exquisite flavor.

Royal Muscadine—A delicious grape, great bearer, incomparable as a table grape, and promises to be first rate as a wine grape.

Red Frontignan—A very fine grape.

White Frontignan—A very delicious grape.

Our native grapes consist of the California grape from one to three years, Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, and Rebecca. Some of the latter are new sorts, and of these we are not largely stocked this season. We particularly ask planters of vineyards to review our remarks in this card.



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The Trees offered from the above establishment this season are more than usually fine, and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the largest collection in the State, our catalogue embracing OVER NINE HUNDRED VARIETIES, among which are

APPLES, about 250 varieties; PEACHES, 75 varieties;
PEARS, 400 varieties; PLUMS, 50 varieties; NECTARINES, 20 varieties;
CHERRIES, 50 varieties; APRICOTS, 12 varieties;
GRAPE, 100 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our Pear and Cherry trees are the finest ever offered for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 6 feet to 12 and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not only of very large size, but also handsomely shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting near residences, affording the double advantage of shade and fruit. Of the above two fine Fruits we offer 25,000 Trees for sale, of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State. Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,

the former being the only stock fit to grow them on. We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz

Apple, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, and Almond,

Besides a miscellaneous collection of other small fruits. Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the trees in good shape, and purchasers of our two-years-old trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and are now firm, symmetrically shaped trees. We guarantee no finer healthier trees, will be found in the market this season. We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Greenhouse Plants,

Embracing all the old and well known varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new. Also, a very fine lot of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the good old-fashioned Elm Tree of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size and when well established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth. Also,

LOCUST; LAURUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN; MAPLE, in variety; LINDEN, European and American; CATALPA; CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of THE CAMELLIA, now so well acclimated as to be growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as elegantly out of doors here, as possible with the tenderest care in a conservatory. It is no longer a house-plant, but one of the gems of the pleasure grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c., see CATALOGUES, which are sent by mail to all applicants. * * * VEGETABLE SEED—We invite attention to our very large and general assortment, the crop of this year, which is very fine. We are now prepared to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in the State. We have now been growing SEED of GOOD PRESIDENT SEED at a very low rate. These seeds will be done up handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade, and will always be in readiness at our GARDEN, and at City Office, 44 J street Sacramento. Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Mariposa Gazette estimates that 20,000 or 30,000 people will go from California to Washoe, Mono Lake and Walker's River, this spring and summer.

Millions of wild geese, the Mariposa Gazette says, are upon the plains, between the San Joaquin and the Tuolumne. They have a good idea of how far a gun is effective, and few are killed.

According to the official report, the net earnings of the Sacramento Valley Railroad for fifteen months past have been \$119,270.58; the gross receipts \$270,202.52. Business steadily increasing.

Born, at Stone Point House, Sunday morning, Feb. 19, to A. J. Markwell, twin boys, weighing respectively 8½ and 9 pounds. All doing well. So says the Petaluma Journal.

Winter fruit from the Suscol Nurseries comprising several varieties of late-keeping apples and pears, we see lately noticed, all large sized, of good flavor, and without doubt excellent keepers.

The Placer Herald thinks that if our legislators were allowed a salary of \$900 (though \$800 would be ample), payable any time after organization, the sessions would be much shortened, and the State saved at least \$20,000 per annum.

The Visalia Delta says that arrangements are making to erect saw-mills in the pines, to furnish a plentiful supply of lumber at reasonable rates. At present lumber is selling there at \$80 per thousand feet, and at no time has it been less than \$75.

In Humboldt county, says the Times, the remarkably fine weather this winter has enabled the farmers to put in their grain in good season, and they have improved the opportunity. A much larger number of acres will be sown than at any former period, a great deal of new ground having been inclosed and broken.

Of sixty-one Acts passed by the present Legislature, and which have become laws by the approval of the Governor, nearly all are of a special and local character, and many of them relate to subjects which, under a more simple and rational system than ours, would not require legislative action at all.

A project is on the tapis in Petaluma, says the Journal, for the formation of a jockey club, and the procuring in the immediate vicinity of a tract of land sufficiently large and well adapted for a first class race track. The track will probably be gotten up on the joint stock principle, and is expected to prove a good investment.

The Alameda County Agricultural Society have been granted by the Board of Supervisors the appropriation of \$300 authorized by the Legislature. The Board at first rejected the proposition, but reversed their action on the presentation by the President of the Society of a petition numerously signed by the citizens of the county.

Capt. Thomas, of Mariposa, the Gazette says, has procured a lot of wood from one of the fallen Big Trees, which lies near the South Fork Meadows. The wood in appearance much resembles cedar, but some of it has a beautiful grain, and being dressed and varnished, looks wavy and shadowy, not unlike splendid mahogany. Fancy boxes are being made of it.

The whole farming community at Red Bluffs, says the Beacon, are sadly out of humor on account of the continued drought. If rain does not visit the earth in a very short time, in Tehama county, the farmer will have a hard road to travel for one or two years. Indeed, if this dry weather continues much longer, quite a number of our citizens will become bankrupt.

A new machine for the reclamation of swamp-land has just been made in Stockton, says the Republican, for Kinney Lania. It is intended to cut a ditch four feet wide and four feet deep. Its capacity to perform the work properly will be tested at an early day. If the plan should be entirely successful—of which its constructor is pretty sanguine—the lands can be reclaimed cheaper than uplands can be inclosed with a substantial fence.

Contra Costa has now an institution of learning worthy the liberal patronage of its citizens, says the Gazette. We allude to the Union Academy, located near the village of Alamo, in San Ramon Valley. A more lovely or more healthy location than this could not have been found—outside of our own "loveliest village of the plain"—in the county. The institution will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday, 12th instant, under the superintendence of Rev. David McClure, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position to which he has been appointed. The Trustees of the Academy have issued a Circular to the public.

New gold diggings are reported in Contra Costa by the Alameda Herald, which learns that some prospectors had discovered gold in considerable quantities in the mountains near the telegraph road, and about ten miles from Oakland. Two men were at work in a ravine there, and when our informant left they had panned out about \$20. They felt confident of finding, in paying quantities. The diggings are near the line dividing Alameda and Contra Costa counties, and not far from Conklin's Hotel, the place where the late homicide by W. C. Pease occurred. We presume before this time the whole neighborhood is claimed and staked off. Persons intending to locate there will do well to be on hand at an early day.

In noticing the proposed law for expelling the Chinese from the mines, that ably conducted journal the San Andreas Independent presents the Chinese question in a nutshell, and its statements are indisputable. It says: "The object of the bill is evidently to drive this class of people from the mines; and it has our hearty approbation. They have become an intolerable nuisance. All the gold they dig, except the small pitance required for a wretched subsistence, is sent to China, and there it stays. All their influences are vicious, hateful and corrupting; all their habits of life disgusting. They can not become citizens; should not ever be allowed any of the white man's rights—either oath or franchise, as against a white man, cannot be slaves here, and therefore should be at once expelled from the State by all such legislation as may constitutionally be enacted against them. We hope this substitute may pass."

By the steamer Columbia, which arrived on Tuesday, from up the coast, accounts of a most inhuman butchery of Indians around Humboldt Bay were received. It seems that the farmers and stock-owners who reside in the vicinity of Bel River, who charge the Indians with killing their cattle, organized a secret Vigilance Committee, and divided their forces into several gangs, who at a given hour were to attack the various Indian villages, and spare neither age, sex or condition. The result of their diabolical plans is thus given by Mr. Lord, the messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, who arrived on the Columbia: "Between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning last (26 Feb.) an attack was made by a party of white men, from the Indians at several villages around Humboldt Bay. At Indian Island, opposite the town of Eureka, and distant but a few hundred yards, more than forty Indians were killed, three-fourths of the number being women and children. On the beach, south of the entrance to the Bay, forty or fifty Indians were also killed. Report says all that were there—every one—was killed. It is also reported, and is no doubt true, that a simultaneous attack was made upon the villages of Bel River. From what was known in Eureka, not less than two hundred Indians—men, women and children—were killed on this Sabbath morning." May this horrid story prove to be an exaggeration.

MARRIED.

We copy from our Sacramento papers the following, with much pleasure and gratification: for it is an evidence of the wisdom of man and the Divine tendency of woman:

MARRIED.—In Sacramento, at the residence of J. A. Duffy, by the Rev. Father Cassin, P. J. DEVINE to ELLEN V. LYONS, all of that city.

Most truly do we wish our friend many years of connubial bliss; and as we have always had a high opinion of the artistic skill of our friend as a Delineator and Sculptor; we trust that by the aid of a good helpmate we shall, in the "good time coming," behold new beauties in the specimens of his skill as an artist of nature, and that all the models of his handiwork shall indeed bear evidence of Divine skill and workmanship.

At the late annual meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to pay any more money as black mail, or to make any compromise with outside boats, other than those with whom an arrangement at present exists, and that the general sense of this meeting be to 'no compromise.'"

In view of this continued pressure upon the operations of the Company, and which has ever shown itself to be not a fair and legitimate competition, but solely a blackmailing system, the Trustees were authorized at an early day to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, whenever in their judgment they may deem it expedient.

A GENTLEMAN from Western Utah reports that he saw a mass of rich lead ore, of about one hundred pounds weight, which was taken from the Galena Vein, lately found, in the hills east of Smith's Valley.

The quartz leads near Jacksonville, Oregon, are reported to be of the richest kind, and they are taking it out big.

BEE-HIVES!

The following is an extract taken from the advertisement of the Agent for the Langstroth Bee-Hives, in the CALIFORNIA FARMER of February 23d:

"See Huber on Bees, published in London, 1841. The page and section not given. This is a very convenient and lawyer-like way of setting forth by inference what is not the fact. The extent of Huber's invention was a section hive, in which the sections were attached by hinges. This was used and used only for an observatory hive. It cannot be made practicable for anything else."

The assertion sought to be cast on the veracity of the eminent Patent Attorney, whose opinion on the validity of certain patents, published in the same number of the FARMER as above alluded to, calls for the following vindication:

Extract from Bees' work on Bees, published in 1843, page 39, chapter 9. "Huber carried the principle of these experimental hives still further; he joined several of them together with hinges which were so contrived as to admit of easy removal, and as the frames, or leaves as Huber called them, were not glued, they afforded a free communication with each other."

"Huber EXTENDED and rendered the system more complete, probably approximated it more nearly to that of his ancient GREEK INVENTORS."

"The experiments, however, of Mr. Golding, myself and others, already detailed, have shown that this hive admitted of still further improvements: the leaves were too narrow to be applicable to all purposes, and the hive altogether has been so much simplified by Mr. G., that I shall confine myself to a description of the particular form and dimensions which he has adopted."

"The general width of the leaves should be an inch and five-eighths, but slightly varying in the same proportion recommended for the HARB in page 32."

"The exterior dimensions of this hive are one foot two and a half inches high, by one foot one inch deep; the width will depend on the number of leaves; the number usually employed is eight."

"The perpendicular bars at the front and back converge at the bottom towards each other, so that at the top the interior of the hive from front to back measures eleven inches, at the bottom only ten inches."

"The upright pieces are of course kept in their position by having the top pieces tenoned into them, and are further held together by a small cross-bar, also tenoned into them, about half an inch or an inch from their lower ends, so as to allow a free passage for the bees beneath."

"A series of these leaves being placed in juxtaposition, secured at the front by shutting but-hinges, and at the back by books and eyes, and having a glazed door, covered by a shutter at each end, constitute what I think will be found to be an improved modification of the hive of Huber."

J. S. HARRISON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO. }
I, John C. Barr, a Notary Public, in and for the county of Sacramento, do hereby certify that I have carefully read over and compared the above extracts with the original publication, viz., "Bees' work on Bees," and find the same to be a true copy.

Witness my hand and official seal this 2d day of March, A. D. 1880.

JNO. C. BARR, Notary Public.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1878, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1879, the FIRST PRIZE; also a SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded by a Committee named by the parties, and the Langstroth Bee-Hive was awarded the Langstroth Bee-Hive.

There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to make and use, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
B. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINCHESTER, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public to do time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I WILL DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his Assignee, against persons using my HIVE under authority from me, against persons using my HIVE under authority from me, against persons using my HIVE under authority from me.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivalled Burner;

THE

Most simple, Convenient, and Economical Lamp in use,

JUST RECEIVED,

BY

EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER, AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIERS.

For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS.

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES, STABLES, HOTELS, &c. &c.

HAND LAMPS,

PARLOR LAMPS,

SUSPENSION LAMPS,

SIDE LAMPS,

KITCHEN LAMPS,

BILLIARD LAMPS.

PRICES LOWER Than Ever Before.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES:

Corner Montgomery and California Streets, AND Washington street, third door below Stockton.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

PACIFIC

Oil and Camphene Works HAVE REMOVED

TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS,

Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of Burning Materials, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, ex "Prima Don'ta."

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote" and "Black Hawk." A superior article at a low price.

ALSO,

3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases, at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Massachusetts." The best Oil ever imported into this market.

ALSO,

6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast, in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL.

ALSO,

5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

CAMPHENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than 2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours, We can sell

Camphene of a Better Quality, and at

LOWER PRICES Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.

"Large Sales and Small Profits" Will be the rule of our house.

STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

PAINTS!!

OILS!

WINDOW GLASS!

do., do., do.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK

IN THIS STATE!

AND

For Sale at Lowest Rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Successor to

OLIVER & BUCKLEY.

88 and 88 WASHINGTON STREET,

57 and 59 Oregon Street,

SAN FRANCISCO. 12-3m

AUCTION SALE

AT

JOHN C. BELL'S,

COURT BLOCK,

NOS. 182 AND 184 CLAY STREET,

NEAR KEARNY,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Paper Hangings,

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY STOCK OF Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and Upholstery Goods, at the lowest Auction Prices for SIXTY DAYS; the balance of goods then remaining on hand will be closed out at PUBLIC AUCTION, to make room for our new styles Spring Goods.

NOTICE

Call and examine our recent importations of RUGS AND Carpets suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Country Dealers and Traders generally will please bear in mind that I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the city of San Francisco.

Call and examine my stock of Carpets, Cloths, Rugs, Shades, &c., and judge for yourselves. JOHN C. BELL, Carpet, Cloth, Shade, and Upholstery Warehouse, Court Block, Nos. 182 and 184 Clay street, near Kearny.

O Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.

No. 82 Battery street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment CONCORD STAGE HARNESES, STAGE STOCKS, and LASHES, of the best quality, constantly on hand. Jan 1.

SCHREIBER'S

PULU DEPOT.

THE DEMAND for this article of BEDDING is increasing more than ten-fold every year. The more it is used, the better it is liked.

FOR CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY

It Has No Equal.

In consequence of the increased demand, I have made arrangements to have a constant supply direct from the Islands. I am also receiving by every Clipper invoices of

CURLED HAIR, BED-LACE, N. O. MOSS, SOFA-SPRINGS, CORN HUSKS, MATTRESS-SPRINGS, TWINE, ETC., ETC.

And Upholsterers' Needles, assorted sizes. Dealers in Furniture and Bedding, wanting anything in my line, are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Hotels and Families commencing Housekeeping, supplied at very reasonable rates.

N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to. Pulu Warehouse, 104 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

JACOB SCHREIBER.

Bees, Bee-hives, Honey!

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH'S

MOVABLE-COMB HIVE!

HIRAM HAMILTON, of SANTA CLARA,

APIARIST AND AGENT

For the above named Patent Hive, for California, Oregon and Washington.

Persons wishing can obtain Individual RIGHTS within said States and Territory by sending \$25, by Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, to the undersigned.

HIRAM HAMILTON.

Santa Clara, Feb 15, 1880.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,

Produce and General Commission Agent,

No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market — was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849 — has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city, and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 24 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

HOOP SKIRTS,

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!

DRESS TRIMMINGS, CORDS,

GIRDLES, TASSELS, &c.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street above Mos

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our

Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium.

Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE,

AGENTS AND BANKERS,

MONTGOMERY STREET, CORNER OF JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW ON

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

DRAFTS ON L. C. OPPERMAN, PARIS.

PAYABLE IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF—

FRANCE, ENGLAND, PRUSSIA, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, HOLLAND, SPAIN, GERMANY, ETC., ETC.

They also receive, on deposit, the smallest sums, and for a moderate commission, remit them and cause them to be paid—at fixed periods, monthly, quarterly, or otherwise—to the families of depositors in the PRINCIPAL CITIES of Europe.

NOTICE.

INVESTMENT OF SMALL CAPITALS, SAVINGS, ETC.

To facilitate the investment and circulation of small capitals, savings, etc., the undersigned, for themselves, as well as for their European friends and correspondents, offer at PRIVATE SALE, for cash, or on a credit of one or several years, payable in weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, as may be agreed upon at the time of purchase, various Properties and Lots of Ground situated on Battery, Broadway, Davis, Drumm, Dupont, California, Commercial, First, Folsom, Fourth, French, Jackson, Harrison, Howard, Lombard, Market, Montgomery, Mission, Pacific, Sacramento, Stevenson, Stockton, Third, Union, Vallejo, Washington, and other streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, of the value of \$200 to \$10,000 and

EPITAPH ON A CANDLE.

A wicked one lies buried here,
Who died in a decline;
He never rose in rank, I fear,
Though he was born to shine.

He once was fat, but then, indeed,
Grew thin as any grieter;
He died, the doctors all agreed,
Of a most burning fever.

If e'er you said, "Go out, I pray,"
He much ill-nature showed;
On such occasions he would say,
"V'y, if I do, I'm blessed!"

In this his friends do all agree—
Though you may think I'm joking—
When going out, 'tis said that he
Was very fond of smoking.

Since all religion he despised,
Let these few words suffice:
Before he ever was baptized,
They dipped him once or twice.

Anecdote of Mrs. Burns.

It is generally known that Mrs. Burns, after her husband's death, occupied exactly the same house in Dumfries which she inhabited before that event; and it was customary for strangers, who happened to pass through or visit that town, to pay their respects to her, with or without letters of introduction, precisely as they do to the churchyard, the bridge, the harbor, or any other public object of curiosity about the place.

A gay young Englishman one day visited Mrs. Burns, and after he had seen all she had to show, the bed-room in which the poet died, his original portrait by Nasmyth, his family Bible, with the names and birthdays of himself, his wife, and children, written on a black leaf by his own hand, and some other little trifles of the same nature, he proceeded to entreat that she would have the kindness to present him with some relic of the poet, which he might carry away with him as a wonder, to show in his own country. "Indeed, sir," said Mrs. Burns, "I have given away so many relics of Mr. Burns, that to tell the truth, I have not one left." "O, you surely must have something," said the persevering Saxon; anything will do—any little scrap of his handwriting, the least thing you please. All I want is just a relic of the poet; and anything, you know, will do for a relic." Some further altercation took place—the lady reasserting that she had no relic to give, and he as repeatedly renewing his request. At length, fairly tired out with the man's importunities, Mrs. Burns said to him, with a smile, "Deed, sir, unless you take myself, then, I dinna see how you are to get what you want; for, really, I'm the only relic of him that I ken o'." The petitioner at once withdrew his request.

It has been suggested that the inventor of crinoline did more to enlarge the sphere of women than any reformer of this or earlier ages.

War are kisses like the creation? Because they are made out of nothing, and are pronounced good.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry may well be called a "wonder of medical science." It cures coughs, and colds instantly; it soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "J. B. Wistar" on the wrapper.

NURSERY BUSINESS.

GOLDEN-GATE NURSERY,

Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY,
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,
EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES,
ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards,
DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,
and a general assortment of
Flowering Plants for the Garden,
GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export.
CATALOGUES will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.
W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,
Golden Gate Nursery.

Rare Hardy Plants.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,
PEPPER-TREES—hardy evergreens,
CELESTINE FIG—small pink fruit from New Orleans,
RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM,
PITTOSPORUM—jasmine-scented white flowers
ARABICA IMBRICATA,
ARABICA BOWLING,
ARABICA EXCELSA,
ENGLISH LAUREL,
LAURIER AMANDIER—mock-orange,
METROSIDEROS—scarlet—of South
Carolina,
BERMUDA GRASS-ROOTS.

For Sale at the GOLDEN GATE NURSERY, corner
of Fourth and Folsom streets. de3-3m

100,000

FRUIT TREES!

AT THE

SAN LORENZO NURSERY!

Four miles above San Leandro, on the road leading to
Hayward's.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of
those desirous of planting FRUIT TREES, the
present season, to his large stock of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Apricot
TREES.

FROM ONE TO FOUR YEARS GROWTH.

The most of which have been grafted from bearing trees,
and are well adapted to this climate, embracing the
CHOICEST VARIETIES!

Also—DWARF PEAR ON ANGERS QUINCE

Peach, Nectarine, and Fig Trees!

CALIFORNIA AND FOREIGN

Grape-vines!

RASPBERRY, CURRANT,

AND ROSE BUSHES.

His trees are trained with low tops, are of thrifty
growth, and

GROWN ENTIRELY WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

All of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine
my trees, as I desire to give satisfaction, both in
QUALITY and in PRICE.

Terms Cash. All orders promptly attended to.

Address J. LEWELLING,
San Lorenzo.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with
SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES and LINENS
than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest
Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with
Bosley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on
Jackson street of 87 1/2 feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no
dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage,
with pure air, which is of great advantage in a California
climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling
Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this
House. It was established under its present Management, on
the 1st of January, 1857, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to
encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall
the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received
by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage
of his HOUSE, and the same matches the same, and the same
SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular

Places of Amusement, the Principal

Thoroughfares, the Fashionable

Promenades and Steam-

boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some re-
duction of price below three dollars per day to our friends.
We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in
our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we
have now under cultivation, in the heart of a Rancho, which
produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a dairy
that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of
Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many
other economical advantages. By this means we can promise
our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial
excellence of our Table; and the same matches the same, and
solicitation to the comfort of our Guests, will continue to
be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with
highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single
Gentlemen, which, together with the smiling energy of the
Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels
in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is
not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the
landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. [15

GUANO! GUANO! GUANO!!!

CIRCULAR FOR CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

JOHNSTON'S ISLANDS GUANO, wishes to call your

attention to this invaluable fertilizer—a limited quantity

of which will be received in a few days. It is desired

you will make a trial of its effect upon your lands. The

price will be Thirty Dollars per Ton, of 2240 pounds. A

low rate is named for the purpose of inducing California

Farmers and Gardeners to try it, and report upon its re-

sults. The limited amount of fifty tons is all that can be

now offered in the market. It is desirable that this

quantity be divided as much as possible among prominent

agriculturists, and their reports obtained the coming har-

vest. Your order for from one to three tons, will be

received with pleasure.

In the use of the article, the following suggestions

should be observed:

FIRST.—The Guano should be finely pulverized upon a

light floor, which can be done with a garden roller, or by

blows and pressure with a common shovel.

SECOND.—It should be mixed with twice its bulk of

fine black loam soil, as follows: a layer of the loam

should be spread upon the floor, then the Guano spread

upon the loam, followed by a top dressing of loam; the

whole should then be repeatedly turned with a spade

until thoroughly mixed. It may then be used immedi-

ately.

THIRD.—The best time to apply Guano is in damp or

rainy weather; or, if in fair weather, certainly upon a

calm, still day.

FOURTH.—It is better applied in the early part of the

season, soon after the first rains. When applied to lands

tilled or plowed, it should be immediately mixed with

soil by harrowing, or otherwise. When applied to hay or

grass lands, it may be sown broadcast with or without

harrowing.

FIFTH.—For Vegetable Drills, it should be mixed with

twice its weight of wood or coal ashes; the mixture

should be placed below the seed, and some fine soil—say

half an inch in thickness—intervene between them. If

JAMES GRAVES. H. F. WILLIAMS.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS.



FRUIT

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES:

N. Greene Curtis, Esq., C. W. Reed, Esq., W. W. Stoval, Esq.,
Sacramento; George O. Young, Esq., James Glassford, Esq.,
Napa; Wm. McPherson Hill, Esq., D. D. Davidson, Esq., Sonoma;
John Lucas, Esq., San Rafael; Dr. R. E. Cole, J. B.
Ranford, Esq., Contra Costa; Rev. A. H. Myers, Dr. H. Hall,
Daniel L. Perkins, Esq., Alameda; Wm. Blackburn, Esq., J. F.
Pinkham, Santa Cruz; Peter H. Barnett, Esq., Maricopa;
Wm. Williams, Esq., Col. W. W. McCoy, C. T. Ryland, Esq., Le. Prevost,
Esq., E. W. Case, Esq., Santa Clara; Dr. J. Stenzel, H. Bush,
Esq., Martinez; John Lowland, Esq., Los Angeles; F. W. Mac-
donald & Co., John Sims & Co., San Francisco. 14 3m

Self-adjusting Post-Driver.

A valuable Implement for Farmers.

HYDE'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING POST-
DRIVER is now offered to Farmers, as a valuable
assistant in FENCE-BUILDING. The hammer works
in a swinging frame, rendering it self-adjusting on an
even or hilly land. It has been used on hills where it
had to be hauled up with a tackle; any common carpen-
ter can construct one. The two pulleys, one on the drum,
and the other on the crank, are to be covered with
leather or rubber belting, and when pressed together by
the foot lever, the friction of one on the other is sufficient
to raise the hammer, and on lifting the foot from the
lever the drum is free and the weight drops; and so on,
setting posts far better and much more expeditiously than
can be done by digging and nailing.

A number of this Machine can be seen at the FARMER office,
where EIGHTS are for sale. Price of Right for single
machine, \$10; and County Rights according to population,
etc. 20

OLIVER HYDE, Patentee.
Benicia.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since

the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with

you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live

among you with my family during the term of my natural

life, not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks

for your unflinching patronage and support, which has

enabled me to pay One Hundred Dollars on the Dollar

through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you

a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induce-

ments to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate

Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there

is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
GIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and

rather more so between those who have picked up the

Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole

lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,

having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and

been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people

wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled

with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE

BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW,

ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to

make it the most extensive depot for every valuable

Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pro-

prietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send

them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof

Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open All Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with

MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two

or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS

ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by cred-
iting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valu-
able articles:

Dr. Carr's Warburg's Tincture. This article is par-
ticularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other
article fails to cure. Guedes' Nerve and Bone Liniment,
warranted the best in California.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delicate Spanish Tincture, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numer-
ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know
how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the
public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a
call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will
commence on THURSDAY, August 13th.
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a
polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to
virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy,
and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue
both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition, per session.....275
Washing.....60
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay
the bill in case of sickness).....10
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra
charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German
Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no
deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except
in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present
at the opening of the session.

DAY SCHOOL.
There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the con-
venience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer
that their children should return home every day.

Tuition, including the branches specified.
Senior Class, per month.....\$5
Junior Class, per month.....4
Primary Class, per month.....3
Letters may be addressed to the

SUPERIORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of this In-
stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 22d.
The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the
Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory
Department.

TERMS.
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session.....335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per ses-
sion.....45
Stationery, per session.....10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be
preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness,) per
session.....10
Vacations, if spent at the College.....35
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each
one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philoso-
phy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form
extra charges. School Books are furnished at re-
duced prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.
Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of
Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A.
Marshall, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

AT BENICIA.

The Next Semi-annual Session will commence
Jan. 10th, 1860. Parents are requested to send their
sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening
of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., ad-
dress the Principal for a circular.

C. J. FLATT, Principal.

W. G. HOLL, Portland, Oregon. J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco.

HULL, KNAPP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

OREGON FRUIT

AND

PRODUCE!!

No. 80 Washington street,

NEAR FRONT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to consignments on com-
mission. Jan 1.

HUCKS & LAMBERT

Patent Anti Friction

Washington's Birthday.
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC AT SANTA CLARA.
DEAR FARMER: Knowing the interest you take in all matters pertaining to Education, we have thought of furnishing for your columns a brief account of the celebration, on the 22d, by the students of the University of the Pacific.

The day was as unclouded as the character of Washington was pure. All nature wore an aspect of cheerfulness and seemed to join in thanksgivings to the great Jehovah for the gift of a Washington.

The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. We noticed in the rear of the speakers a life-like portrait of "the Father of his Country," by one of our best American artists; also, the "First Prayer in Congress." These were beautifully wreathed with garlands woven by the hands of the fair ones.

A platform extended the entire width of the church, and was occupied by the members of the several Literary Societies, and the Alumni of the University, the Professors, Clergymen, and distinguished visitors. The church edifice was quite too small for the multitude which came together on the occasion.

At 10 a. m. the young gentlemen left the University building and marched in procession to the church, accompanied by the Santa Clara Brass Band, which discoursed soul-thrilling music. When in front of the Female College, the procession was joined by the young ladies, who acted a noble part on the occasion.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. E. Banister, A. M. Then followed the addresses and essays, interspersed by vocal and instrumental music. "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the students of both the male and female colleges, under the direction of Prof. Olinger, produced a fine effect. The music on the piano by Prof. Schuch of the Female College was equal to anything we have ever heard. The Anniversary Address, by Mr. A. E. Pomroy, a member of the junior class, was a masterly production, worthy of an older head. We should like to see this classic, classical and able production published in some neat form for general circulation. The "American Union," by J. Munsell, was worthy of the occasion. It completely electrified the immense audience. Mr. S. is one of the finest speakers we have heard among students. He dealt some severe strokes upon disunionists. The "Perfect Statesman," by Mr. Brady, set forth in a clear and able manner the character of the true statesman. "California," by John Zuck, was a true picture of California, drawn by a master-hand. We venture the assertion that if this address were once to find its way into the public prints, it would be copied by every newspaper in the land.

"The Ties that Bind our Nation in Gentleness together," by Miss Lizzie Stephens, of the senior class of the Female College, was a fine essay. There was a beauty and finish about her style, that evinced a rare knowledge of the rules of good writing. This essay was finely read. "Tis Strange," "Tis Passing Strange," by Miss Duncan, of the same class, was a highly creditable production, and showed ability on the part of the writer.

Thus passed one of the most interesting celebration of the kind we have ever had the pleasure to attend. Long may the students of these Colleges and the good people of this delightful Valley live to celebrate in so highly an intellectual manner the Natal Day of "the Father of his Country."

Visitor.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

March 2	March 2
Wheat, # cwt, \$1.00	Potatoes, # 100 lb 1.20
Berley, # cwt, 2.75	do Sweet S. 1.10
Do, # cwt, 2.00	do do 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Onions, # 100 lb 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Squash, # 100 lb 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Paranips, # 100 lb 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Beets, # 100 lb 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Carrots, # 100 lb 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Cabbages, # 100 lb 1.00
Do, # cwt, 2.00	Garlic, # 100 lb 1.00

(Corrected by Ring & Rowell, Washington Market.)

Butter, # cwt, 3.00	Cheese, # cwt, 3.00
Do, # cwt, 3.00	Eggs, # doz, 3.00

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NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

J. R. RAY, SEED AND NURSERY DEPOT, No. 106 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

HAS IN HIS NURSERY, SUBJECT TO THE order of good cash customers, the most extensive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBBERY, AND VINES.

To be found in the State, consisting of every variety of

Almond, Mulberry,

Apple, Nectarine,

Apricot, Peach,

Blackberry, Pear,

Cherry, Plum,

Fig, Strawberry,

Gooseberry, Quince,

Grape, Raspberry,

Beaside a good stock of SHRUBBERY and SHA

TREES, for beautifying homes.

Samples, comprising a few thousand trees, may be found at my Seed and Nursery Depot.

SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—

10,000 Locust Trees,

1,000 China Trees,

Lombardy Poplar,

Mountain Ash,

Magnolia Acuminata,

Together with

Elm, Linden,

Ash, Weeping Willow,

Maple, Arbor Vitae,

And other Evergreens—all warranted.

The Locusts are certainly not equalled, by any lot in the State, for beauty and size; they are from two to three years old, straight and well grown, varying from ten to twenty feet in height.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The extensive SEED DEPARTMENT contains a complete stock—

FOR THE GARDEN, FIELD, FOREST & NURSERY.

Either from the best seed-growers in the country, or raised under my own supervision. Much care is taken to have seeds free from mixture, and every package of seeds sold, with proper care, warranted to grow and produce what is marked on the label.

Hop Vines, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus Plants, Grape Cuttings, Dahlia Roots,

And everything appertaining to the Seed and Nursery business, for sale at greatly reduced prices from last year.

ARTICHOSES, CHUFAS—articles deserving special notice—are for sale in quantities.

Dealers will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

Small seeds can be sent per Mail to any part of the country.

HOP ROOTS.

THOSE DESIRING TO ENGAGE in that lucrative business—HOP CULTURE, now calling so much interest—can be furnished with good, vigorous roots of the best variety, from the oldest Hop Yard in the State. The crop from this yard has just been sold for \$1.00 per lb. My Hop Yard is twenty-five miles below this city, on the Sacramento river. The vines, covering one acre, were planted about four years ago. Parties wishing to engage largely in the business will be supplied on liberal terms.

Address Seed and Nursery Warehouse, 106 J Street, Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE

HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,

K Street, corner Sixth,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Tables and Counter Tops, Marble and Precious Stone, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.

Also, Calced Plaster for sale.

WM. B. HUNT,

DEALER IN

HIDES, SKINS,

WOOL AND TALLOW.

Office on Second street, near M.

SACRAMENTO.

SAMUEL JELLY,

IMPORTER OF

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver-ware, Cutlery, &c.,

124 J STREET ONE DOOR BELOW FIFTH,

SACRAMENTO.

Watches Repaired and Jewelry Manufactured.

Agents for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.

Large Potatoes and Onions.—We are very desirous of procuring some very large Onions and Potatoes, for a special purpose; we only want a few, but will cheerfully pay a liberal price for fine samples, and be very grateful besides.

We also want a variety of curious or rare vegetables of any kind—Beet, Parsnip, or Carrot. Those who have such and will send them to our office, we will reward them for so doing.

FARM STOCK, &c.

FINE STOCK! FOR SALE.

BY THE STEAMERS WHICH SAILED FROM NEW YORK on the 5th of January, 1890, I have made another shipment of

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK

to the Pacific Coast, consisting of

SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE.

Pure FRENCH MERINO, SOUTHDOWN and GOTSWOLD

SHEEP.

Including the celebrated Southdown Buck "JONAS WEBB," believed to be the best of his kind in America.

ESSEX, DERBESHIRE, LIOESTER and SUFFOLK

SWINE.

All of these animals are of Pure Breed, and of the BEST QUALITY, having been imported from the most celebrated herds and flocks in England and France, or bred directly from such imported stock.

The Bull "PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE," No. 8634 in the American Herd Book, was got by "Third Duke of Cambridge," bred by the late Thomas Bates, of Kirklington, England, and his dam was got by "Yorkshireman," also bred by Mr. Bates.

The Bull "HAROLD 4th," No. 2954 American Herd Book, was got by "Harold 3d," bred by Robert Gidding, Hinton, Kent, England, and his dam was by "Metoon," got by "Duke of Wellington," also bred by Mr. Bates.

The FRENCH SWINE were either bred in France, or have been raised by myself from stock imported from there, and they have been served by the best Ram I have ever imported from France.

The SOUTHDOWN EWES have been bred from stock imported from the flocks of Jonas Webb, Lord Walsingham, Mr. Elman, and the Duke of Richmond, who are known to have the best flocks of Southdowns in England. The most of them have been served by a Ram bred by Jonas Webb, of Hahrahm, England, and the others by Mr. Samuel Thorpe's celebrated Prize Ram, bred by him from his Webb stock.

My brother, JAMES M. PATTERSON, goes out with the stock, and is authorized to make sales, and any information can be obtained by addressing him at SAN FRANCISCO, California. He will also send to all applicants Catalogues and Circulars describing the animals.

JOHN D. PATTERSON.

WESTFIELD, Chautauque Co., N. Y., January, 1890.

The Stock referred to above have arrived, in fine health and condition.

The BULLS and SWINE can be seen at the BLACKBARK STABLE on Pine street, or by calling on me at the TREMONT HOUSE.

I have imported, and have for sale,

50 HIVES OF BEES,

which I will sell on favorable terms.

J. M. PATTERSON.

French-Merino

BUCKS.

THE undersigned begs to inform SHEEP RAISERS, that he is now permanently located on the

SALINAS PLAINS, AT LEESE'S RANCHO,

and is now prepared to supply them with MERINO BUCKS from the celebrated Bucks "Samson," "Louis Napoleon," and "Brigham Young," imported into this country by Messrs. SEARLE & WYNN, and purchased by them of J. D. PATTERSON, Esq., of Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.

The RAMS can be contracted for either delivered here or on the Rancho.

J. B. WYNN,

At Meats, FALKNER, BELL & CO'S,

San Francisco, July 8, 1890.

N. B.—COL. WARREN, Editor of Farmer, is authorized to contract for the sale of these Bucks.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has One Hundred Bucks and Ewes, to arrive, via Panama, of the very finest quality. Those wishing to purchase can leave their address, and they will be notified when they arrive.

S. BRANNAN, San Francisco.

BUCKS FOR SALE.

YEARLING BUCKS, the produce of the splendid FRENCH MERINO BUCKS "SAMSON" and "NAPOLEON," out of first-class American Ewes. The Sires were bred by J. D. PATTERSON, and imported into this State by Seale & Wynn.

For sale by

JOHN SEARLE, Rancho Armas, six miles from San Juan, Monterey county.

N. B.—The 324-lb. Fleeces of "Samson" may be seen at the Farmer's office.

SHEEP WANTED ON SHARES.

Having a splendid range for Sheep, well watered, etc., the subscriber would take 300 or 500 Ewes to keep on share of increase. Address

C. HAYEN,

Milpitas, Santa Clara County,

or J. K. WHITE, 102 Front street (up-stairs), San Francisco.

BERKSHIRE AND ESSEX SWINE.

We have a lot of very extra Berkshire and Essex Swine, of the purest sort, which can be imported in sixty days. The origin of this stock is very celebrated—none superior. Inquire at this office.

AMERICAN EWES WANTED.

SHEEP-RAISERS who have a fine lot of AMERICAN EWES for sale, can hear of a purchaser by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER'S Office, or addressing a letter to the Editor, stating the number of sheep, age, condition and price.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1860.

NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
TERMS—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

Dr. Stebbins' Address.

Before the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, at Concord, Mass., Sept. 24, 1859.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers one of the most sterling, earnest and truthful addresses we have read for a long time. We ask our farmers and mechanics to read and re-read, and commit to memory these sound and wholesome truths; and we do hope they will fall like good seed into good ground, and spring up and bring forth sixty and an hundred fold. We can only give extracts from this address.

How can farmers and mechanics evince and vindicate their right to be classed among the honored and honorable of earth? How can young men and young women be convinced that it is as respectable and far more profitable and prosperous and delightful, to till the soil and manage the dairy and furnish the wardrobe and the table, than it is to sell merchandise and ply the needle, play the exquisite and the bell? The answer is swift and conclusive. These occupations must be raised to the rank of arts by their intelligent, scientific pursuit. The reason of things must be known, and then farming will be a delight, not a drudgery, an honor, not a disgrace, both in its pursuit and result. How then can this knowledge, essential to the highest success, to any success, in your calling be obtained? In our public schools. I know as the public schools of the country are usually conducted, little or no attention is paid to practical science. Children are taught to spell Ompomposus, and name the rivers in Ethiopia and Siberia, but they are not taught why a silver spoon is tarnished by boiled eggs, or a knife by cutting an apple. They are not taught why deep plowing prevents the severities of drought, or why guano is a good fertilizer on some soils, or whence come the carbon of the forest trees. They are not taught the difference between boiled and roasted meat, and why bread is heavy. Silver dollars are put into the churn to bring butter, and pork is killed at high tide or full of the moon to prevent shrinkage, because our schools spend more time in teaching the extraction of cube root, than the extraction of butter from cream. The science of cooking, on which health and life depend, is not taught, but algebra is. So our wives prefer boarding to house-keeping, since they can work quadratics but not the kneading trough; they can explain the binomial theorem, but not the nature and action of yeast. It is no fault of theirs. It is the fault of the system. Our modes of education are defective, and need renovation. Boys and girls should be taught in school the science of agriculture and cooking, as they are now taught arithmetic and grammar. They should understand from germination to maturity, the process of growth and the food of every crop, every vegetable raised. Its parts and the uses of each part in its growth should be known to them as well as the uses of the parts of their own bodies—their hands, their feet, their eyes, their ears. They should know, moreover, all the weeds on the farm, their character and relative damage to crops, and how to exterminate them. These subjects should be thoroughly taught and illustrated in their schools. The young mind thus becomes interested in future pursuits, and enters upon them not as a task but as a pleasure. Labor thus becomes a profession not a servitude, it becomes attractive as any other art, more than many now sought for. Botany, or the study of plants, grains, vegetables, should be a prominent study in our common schools; commenced with the alphabet, and continued to graduation, so that every boy and girl fourteen years of age can not only tell the growth and food of every grain and grass and vegetable, but also just what soil and season and fertilizers are best for it. Chemistry, also, should be studied from the earliest period till the latest, as we now study arithmetic and geography. It is vastly more important to a person to know the prime gases, than the prime numbers; the circulation of oxygen is sometimes much more necessary to be understood than the calculation of decimals; and unlike fractions, many persons reduce their farms to the lowest terms because they haven't learned how to do it. Chemistry should be studied till the composition of every soil and its adaptation to grains and grasses and vegetables is understood, just as well as the adaptation of the stomach of the horse, the ox, the camel, the fow, to their different kinds of food and methods of digestion, is understood.

The scholar should know what wheat eats, and how to supply it with food, just as well as he knows what an ox eats and how to feed it. He should know the different diet of the potato, and how to feed it, as he knows the different diet of the cat, and how to feed it. The cat does not live on grass nor the ox on mice. Wheat and potatoes do not eat precisely the same food, yet who thinks of preparing the field for the wheat, differently from that of the potato, as he would prepare differently the stall for the ox and the dish for the cat. Taste of the guinea and the pear, have they not food on different food? Do not asparagus and squashes demand different diet? All this, and much more, children should be taught in our schools. Then, when they go upon the farm, it will be with the curiosity with which the chemist enters his laboratory; not simply to see how much money they can get, but how much they can enjoy and discover.

I press this point. Our system of common school education is seriously, not to say radically defective in this respect. Arithmetic, geography, and grammar are studied to the neglect of other more important and more attractive

branches of knowledge. Teachers should be trained in our Normal Schools, not in algebra and geometry, only or chiefly, but in botany and chemistry and meteorology. Three hundred and forty-five students were at the State Normal Schools in 1857. Of these, one-half are the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics, and are all to be teachers in our public schools, the only school which a great portion of the children will ever attend to fit them for the duties of life. The expense of these schools, exclusive of the real estate, is about fourteen thousand annually, and worthily is it applied, in spite of the deficiency which I shall name. I find no special statement in the reports of the amount of time given to the different studies pursued; but in the Westfield School I find botany optional, one of the most important studies to farmers, and also book-keeping. At Bridgewater, the proportion of time given to literature as distinguished from scientific studies, is as three hundred to five hundred; only three-fifths as much time is given to the sciences on which all agriculture and mechanical labor and success are based, as to other studies. Whether botany can be studied, even if desired, is not stated. The reports of the schools at Framingham and Salem, give no information respecting their attention to these subjects. This is a serious matter, and deserves of farmers and mechanics close scrutiny. These Normal Schools should be so conducted that teachers will come from them qualified to teach those branches which will make labor a luxury, and the laborer skillful and intelligent.

There is much said now-a-days of a farm for the State. I have but little faith in the result of such great and expensive establishments. They make mostly fancy farmers, and do not help farmers' wives at all in their chemical laboratory—the kitchen. The principles of farming should be taught in every district school, and fully illustrated in the high school. The management and studies of these schools demand attention of the thoughtful of all classes. They absorb nearly or fully one-third of all the moneys raised for school purposes, in many of our towns (and wisely, if it is rightly expended), while the scholars in attendance are less than one-tenth of the school population. And more important still is the fact that sometimes nine-tenths or more of the scholars in attendance are spending two-thirds of their time on studies which are of no value in practical life.

Our high schools are now often conducted as if the scholars of New England were residents of ancient Italy, and cattle were to be reared and crops raised with Virgil's Georgics and Bucolica as a hand-book. The housewifery of our daughters is taught from the domestic economy of Dido, and their delicacy beautified and their modesty perfected by mining, syllable by syllable into the story of her shame! Boys who are fitting to be builders, are required to study word for word, the syntax and etymology, and line for line, the construction of Caesar's bridge, who never received a word of information respecting the strength of timber or the names of the parts of an ordinary dwelling! Young aspirants for political honor, ardent to become statesmen, assessors, school committee, possibly representatives to the great and the General Court, are thoroughly drilled in the municipal regulations of Rome, and thumb out of their dictionaries with perspiring agony and muttered expletives, the majestic utterances of Cicero against Cataline, when they know nothing of the duties and responsibilities of a field driver, or that such a piece as that of Webster in reply to Hayne, is in existence. It is true that the law requires schools to be kept in towns containing five hundred families, in which Greek and Latin can be taught. But by no means requires that all the scholars who attend these schools shall study them. And it is hardly just to ruin the practical education of nine-tenths of the scholars, for the sake of fitting one boy or ten for college. The education of the scholars in our public schools should be such as make intelligent men and women in the great industrial departments of life. Farmers and mechanics, look to it that your schools do this work for which they were established; then agriculture and mechanics will be arts, not drudgeries.

The reason why labor is repulsive and considered a curse, is because it is blindly directed, unintelligent. The attainment of food or money is the only motive to work. Appetite or avarice goad men to the field or the shop; the palate is the lash and the purse the garner. They do not go because they delight in the art of tilling the soil and construction of the machine, as the artist goes to his studio and makes the landscape glow on his canvas or the bosom warm in his statue. But the farmer and mechanic should so work and would so work, if they understood the philosophy of their profession, the chemistry of art. They would go to their fields and shops as boys go to a holiday.

I am not saying that work is not work. Play is work and the hardest of work. And all work should be saturated with intelligence and interest as well as with sweat, as to make it a luxury.

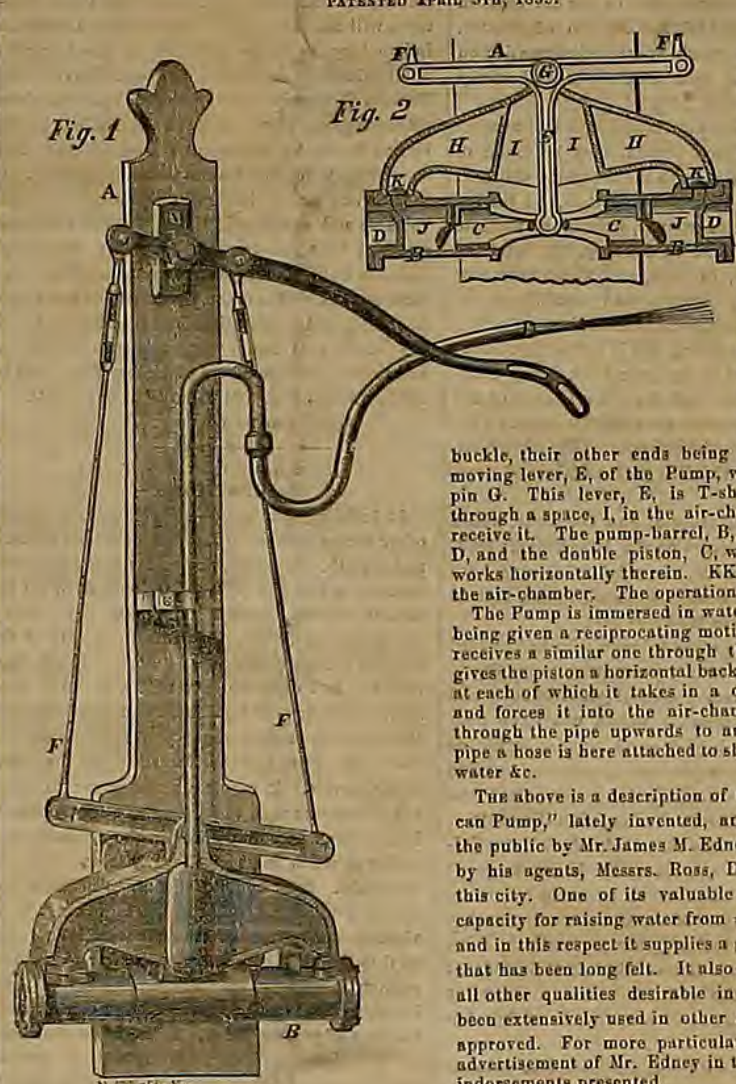
Origin of the Berkshire Hog.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, of West Urbana, Illinois, in the Illinois Farmer, gives the following sketch of the origin of the Berkshire swine:

"The Berkshire is a native of the South Sea Islands, where the population instead of pressing on the means of subsistence, the means of subsistence presses on the population. Vegetation is so luxuriantly vigorous, and fruits and vegetables so extraordinarily abundant, says an authority: 'The South Sea Islands on their discovery, by Europeans, were found to be well stocked with a small, short-legged, black hog, and the traditional belief of the human natives bore, that they were as anciently descended as themselves. The hog, in fact, in these islands, is the principal quadruped, and is, of all others, the most carefully cultivated. The fruit of the breadfruit-tree, either in the form of a sour paste, or in its natural condition, constitutes its favorite food, and its additional choice of yams, eddoes, and other nutritive vegetables, renders its flesh most juicy and delicious; its fat though rich, being at the same time not less delicate and agreeable than the finest butter.' In these islands, besides the hog, the only indigen-

THE AMERICAN PUMP—"WITHOUT SUCTION, WITHOUT PACKING."

PATENTED APRIL 5TH, 1859.



ous quadrupeds were the rat and a small dog. Therefore being the largest and strongest animal, and having no occasion for defensive operation, the hog of the Islands of the South Seas, has lost his tusk to a great extent, and under the most favorable circumstances for the development of his nature, he has become the small-boned, short-legged, round-bodied, thrifty, hardy, prolific creature we find him. No other breed seems to have the vital force of this, and no animal more uniformly, certainly and distinctly, marks his offspring than the Berkshire. He is among hogs, what the Devon is among breeds of cattle. He has the strongest original constitution.

Ligurian Bees—Apis Ligustica.

The general diffusion of this species of bee, says Dzierson, will form a marked era in the bee-culture of Germany. The profit derived by the farmer from feeding stock depends not alone on due attention to the habits and wants of the animals, but mainly on the character of the breed itself. So, also, with the bee. We find marked difference in point of industry even among our common bees; but the Italian bee surpasses these in every respect. A chief difficulty in the way of a more general attention to bee-culture arises from the almost universal dread of the sting of the insect. Many fear even the momentary pain which it inflicts, though no other unpleasant consequence follows; but in some persons it causes severe and long-protracted swelling and inflammation. This especially deters ladies from engaging in this pursuit. All this can be avoided by the introduction of the Italian bee, which is by no means an irascible insect. It will sting only when it happens to be injured, when it is intentionally annoyed, or when it is attacked by robbing-bees; then it will defend itself, and such are its extraordinary vigor and agility that it is never overpowered, so long as the colony is in a normal condition. Colonies of common bees may speedily be converted into Italian stock by simply removing the queen from each, and, after the lapse of two or three days, or as soon as the workers decidedly manifest consciousness of the deprivation, supplying them with an Italian queen. We are thereby also enabled to note the gradual disappearance of the old race, as it becomes supplanted by the new. Besides the increased profits thus derivable from bee-culture, this species also furnishes us with no small gratification in studying the nature, habits, and economy of the insect to greater advantage because, by means of it, the most interesting experiments, investigations, and observations may be instituted, and thus the remaining doubts and difficulties cleared up. He further says, it has been questioned, even by experienced and expert apiarists, whether the Italian race can be preserved in the purity in countries where the common kind prevails. There need be no uneasiness on this score. Their preservation could be accomplished, even if natural swarming had to be relied on, because they swarm earlier in the season than the common kind, and also more frequently.

The main thing to be attended to in any localities where common bees are found or kept is to secure the production of drones in numbers overwhelmingly large; though Dzierson is under the impression that where both kinds of drones exist in about equal numbers, the Italian queens will usually encounter Italian drones, both queens and drones being more active and agile

than the common kind. Besides, the wings of both queens and drones are finer and more delicate than those of the common kind, and the sounds produced in flying are clearer and higher toned. Hence, probably, they are readily able to distinguish each other when on the wing. The Baron of Berlepsch, one of the most enthusiastic and skillful apiarists, on a large scale, in Germany, says he can from his own experience confirm the statements of Dzierson, in relation to the Italian bee, having found: 1. That the Italian bees are less sensitive to cold than the common kind. 2. That their queens are more prolific. 3. That the colonies swarm earlier and more frequently, though of this he has less experience than Dzierson. 4. That they are less apt to sting. Not only are they less apt, but scarcely are they inclined to sting, though they will do so intentionally annoyed or irritated. 5. That they are more industrious. Of this fact he had but one summer's experience; but all the results and indications go to confirm Dzierson's statements, and satisfy him of the superiority of this kind in every point of view. 6. That they are more disposed to rob than common bees, and more courageous and active in self-defence. They strive on all hands to force their way into colonies of common bees; but when strange bees attack their hives, they fight with great fierceness, and with an incredible adroitness.

Bush (*Die Honigbiene*, Gotha, 1855), describes the Italian bee as follows: The workers are smooth and glossy, and the color of their abdominal rings is a medium between the pale yellow of straw, and the deeper yellow of ochre. These rings have a narrow black edge or border, so that the yellow (which might be called leather-colored), constitutes the ground, and is seemingly barred over by these slight black edges or borders. This is most distinctly perceptible when a brood-comb, on which the bees are densely crowded, is taken out of a hive. The drones differ from the workers in having the upper half of their abdominal rings black, and the lower half an ochry-yellow, thus causing the abdomen, when viewed from above to appear annulated. The queen differs from the common kind chiefly in the greater brightness and brilliancy of her colors. Otto Radtkofer, Jr., Munich, in a communication to the *Bienenzeitung*, says that a colony of Italian bees, which he transferred in February, began to build new combs before the middle of March, while his common bees had not, at the close of his communication (the last of April), begun to build any new comb. Not only, says Mr. Radtkofer, are the Italian bees distinguished by an earlier awakened impulse to activity and labor, but they are remarkable also for the sedulous use they make of every opening flower, visiting some on which common bees are seldom or never seen. They have also demonstrated their superior agility in self-defence; nay, they would not tolerate the presence of other bees on comb that had been strewed with flour for their common use. In all these respects, the palm of superiority must be awarded to the Italian bee.—[*Mich. Farmer*.]

PRESERVING POTATOES.—The preservation of potatoes by dipping them in boiling water is a valuable and useful discovery. Large quantities may be cured at once, by putting them into a basket as large as the vessel containing the boiling water will admit, and then just dipping them a minute or two at the utmost. The germ, which is so near the skin, is thus destroyed without injury to the potato. In this way several tons might be cured in a few hours. They should be then dried in a warm oven and laid up in sacks, secure from frost, in a dry place.

State Agricultural College.

The Trustees of the New York State Agricultural College have issued a pamphlet containing the charter, ordinances, regulations, and course of studies which it is proposed to pursue. It is embellished with a neatly printed view of the College buildings, as they will appear when fully completed. The Board of Management have been fortunate in securing as President so energetic and capable a man as Major M. R. Patrick, and we have great hopes that he, with the cooperation of such men as Henry Wager, John A. King, B. P. Johnson, James O. Sheldon, and their associates, will accomplish much good.

As yet none of the Professors have been appointed, except William H. Brewer, who has accepted the chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Botany.

The course of instruction is to extend over three years, on the completion of which a special degree and diploma will be conferred. The year is divided into Summer and Winter terms—the former commencing in April, the latter in December. No student under sixteen years of age will be received. The annual charge for tuition, with board, lights, and fuel, is \$200.

During the first, or Freshman year, the student will be drilled in grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, the rudiments of chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and botany; while in the field, he will learn to plow, spade, plant and manage crops, and the dairy. During the winter months, he will be instructed in making and preserving manures, feeding animals, grafting, etc.

The second year sees him fully launched into the higher branches of mathematics, chemistry, and the cognate sciences; and he commences to make surveys, plan and build roads, and gets a peep into comparative anatomy, vegetable physiology, and drawing. His field studies are amplified too. He now drains land, builds fences, plants trees, manages teams and wagons, and makes excursions to collect specimens of minerals and plants. In winter, he breaks and trains horses, gets out timber, fattens and breeds stocks, and, in-doors, continues and extends his range of study. Practically in the shop and field, and theoretically, by means of models and drawings in the school-room, he learns the mechanical principles involved in the construction of every variety of farm implement and machine; his hand being hardened and strengthened by the labor of constructing and repairing the implements, and trained to skillful manipulation in the delicate tracing of their proportions in his sketch-book.

The third year of the student very properly is well posted in the laws of our State relating to contracts, highways, and fences, in farm-book-keeping, and in the polite branches of learning. In the laboratory, he not only analyzes earths and metals, but his experiments lead into the realm of electricity and magnetism. He draws landscapes, animals, and architectural plans, and puts the finishing touches to his study.

In a word, it is expected to take our farmer-boy through every branch of learning that bears directly upon his occupation, and to turn him out at the end of the three years a good farmer and a well-educated man. All this for a paltry six hundred dollars, or what John Johnston would get in a single year from fifteen acres of his wheat. And let us here suggest that if "the great tide-drainer" could be induced to take a part in the instruction of the boys, it would be well for the College.

THE FARM.

It is intended to divide the farm into two divisions; one, to be the special sphere of the Juniors, the other, of the Freshman class.

It is intended that reduced maps shall be struck off from the topographical map of the farm, of which each student shall have one, and be required to keep a record of his labors on his own half—cost, productions, value, and all the data for making a complete report at the close of the year. In this way each student becomes thoroughly acquainted with the character of every portion of the farm before entering the Senior class.

During the last term of the graduating class, they will be required to prepare from their maps and field notes, above mentioned, plans for laying out the grounds, having reference to aspect, soil, location, etc., with accompanying essays upon the cultivation and management of the whole farm, not only with an eye to pecuniary profit, but to rural beauty and effect of landscape.

It will, of course, be some years before the benefits of such an institution as this will be fully apparent, for the almost entire lack of precedents makes it necessary for the Board of Management to develop a plan for themselves. Before the right one is discovered, there must be failures, and disappointment, and unwelcome delays; but we feel assured that if the public do not expect too much, and the farmers give the support they should, the College will live and do much for the State.

Students contemplating joining the institution, will be furnished with every necessary information by applying personally or by letter, to Mr. R. Patrick, President of the College, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Treatment of Bees.

Plenty of air is as necessary for bees in winter as in summer. Without care the passages may be closed by rain freezing on the outside, or moisture condensing from the outside, and the bees be smothered. Dead bees and the filth falling from the comb sometimes obstruct the entrance. Turn back the hive occasionally, and clear away all filth and frost. It is not necessary to dig out hives that may be covered by drifting snow. During mild weather, unless there be new-fallen snow on the ground, it is well to allow the bees to fly; but on days only warm enough to tempt a few to issue, shade the hive to discourage them. In very cold weather the sun is needed upon them. Continue to guard against depredations from rats and mice, especially with those stored in the house. These latter should be kept dark and as quiet as possible. The offensive effluvia from dead bees may be removed by sprinkling air-slacked lime upon the floor of the room.—[*Belfast Journal*.]

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
(CONTINUED.)

The poem of Hiawatha, lately written by Henry W. Longfellow, descriptive of the Indian life, traditions, and country, has been abundantly criticized by the literary quidnuncs of the Atlantic States and England; by many who consider themselves highly capable of judging, it is ignorantly disparaged, or damned with faint praise; by others, extolled to the glowing heights of Parnassus. Having paid considerable attention to the Indianology of our country, in our humble judgment this poem of Longfellow's is an honor to the learning, judgment, and genius of a number-one poet of the English language. His knowledge of the Indianology of the Apalachean tribes is deep and sober, and his portraits are evidently from nature and the best of observing travelers.

MONTREY, 18 January, 1856.

[Note.—Since writing the above, we have perused Schoolcraft's fifth volume of Indian History, etc., 1855, a copy of which has just come to hand. We see nothing in the articles on Oregon and California to shake our belief in the correctness of our estimates of the Indian populations treated of in the foregoing notes.]

There appears to be a prominent idea running through Schoolcraft and all the writers on North American Indianology, that the ancient inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere, progenitors of our Indians, came formerly from the Eastern Continent. The grounds of this speculation or conjecture, appear, to our humble judgment, as far fetched as Aristotle's notion of the man in the moon, because we see something like his face when that satellite is full, the night is clear, and the dogs barking at the physog of his queer features. It may be likened to those philosophers who are always contriving systems of how salt, coal, clay, lime, and the ocean, were made; from what elements or forces first deposited or eliminated. Why could not these materials have been formed *per se*, and just as the earth and the moon were? And why could not the Universal Parent have peopled this hemisphere with a distinct race of men, like he has with that of distinct animals? Why should they have come from Europe and Asia, any more than Europe and Asia being originally populated from America? What if a few canoes of Kanakas, Chinese, and Japanese, have been drifted from island to island, and even across by Behring's Straits to the North Pacific shores of the Western Continent? Could not canoes of American Indians, of the old civilized races, in the same way, in the profound ages of California antiquity, have been drifted in certain ocean currents, from America North-West to Asia North-East? May not Asia have been first populated and civilized from Alta California? And why could not an indigenous race of men progress in the United States land, in Mexico, in Central America, and in Peru, from barbarian to semi-civilization, by long and intermittent fits and starts, with climate, soil, and disposition assisting, as they have done from remote ages in Asia, Europe, and North Africa? From savages to herdsmen, herdsmen to agriculturists, warriors, and priests, and from these to written languages and to builders of stone cities and great pyramids and temples? There can be shown, we respectfully suggest, no good reason why. The subject of Indian chronology and archæology is unnecessarily, to our minds, entangled with these far-fetched questions. But we do not presume to dogmatize against the idea that our Continent may have been visited formerly by stray castaways from the shores of Europe or Pacific Asia, and who may have lit up a new light among the American ancients, any more than the reverse of the proposition.

20 March, 1856.

[Note.—The foregoing notes and memoranda were written from fragments taken down in 1854-55-56, and before the writer had seen the report of Mr. T. J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, to the Indian Bureau, published in the President's Message, etc., for 1856, and which did not reach California until the spring of 1857.]

The information given by Superintendent Henley is very valuable, as far as it relates to the condition of the Indian Reservations of California in 1856. We see nothing in it, however, to alter the estimates and opinions we had previously formed. It would make a great addition to the value of Reports from the Indian Agents on the Pacific Coast, and in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, if information as to the Indian languages, clans, habits, and traditional history, could be carefully gathered. To do this, all that is necessary is a general idea of the subject, and plain common-sense observation. The officers ought also to be furnished with approved books on the subject. Such work is considered a great honor among intelligent and educated men at the East, and would greatly benefit the Government in coming to a sound understanding on Indian subjects, on which they spend millions of dollars and many lives annually. The knowledge of the different languages, habits, prejudices, and history, of the Indians, would often save warring wars, and prevent exchequers from drying up. There is no other study superior to that of man—of the Indianology of North America; and to the statesmen of the United States, the problem fraught with the highest interest to our future political power and progress, is about resolving to a solution. For does not the land of Anahuac and anarchy lie at our doors, with a very unpleasant odor from its fever-stricken body.

20 August, 1857.

MONTREY, 16 July, 1859.

The memoranda contained in these notes on the Indians of California, were mostly collected from 1833 to 1856, and a few additional speculations and facts added since, and to the set of vocabularies, etc., following. They have been withheld from publication from want of leisure and opportunity to reduce them to form for publication. At best they are but the gatherings of common observation and personal labor; we make no assumption of learning in Ethnology or Philology. They are, however, we think, worthy of preservation, to give Californians an idea of the primary history of

their country, and may be suggestive to observers on the Pacific and elsewhere. These observers and note-makers are very much wanted, of the Indian clans in the country between the Bay of San Francisco and the northern boundary of the State, between the ocean and the Sacramento river, the Indians of the Sacramento and the Sierra Nevada, from Yreka to the Tejon pass, and also those of the Colorado river near the Gulf. The Washoes and Putes of the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, in the vicinity of Carson Valley, are said to be very numerous and of a much better character than formerly supposed; but we have as yet no information of their language and traditions. The Indians of the southern Sierra Nevada counties and those of Mono Lake and Walker and Owen rivers, and the clans in their vicinity, offer to those having opportunities and a taste for such interesting inquiries, an unexplored field, which it is highly desirable some one should traverse with a liberal eye. It seems that none of the scribes of San Francisco have ever thought of making diligent examination of the old baptism and marriage books of the Mission of Dolores, which would give much valuable information on the Autochthons of that arenaceous and windy peninsula.

The following note reprinted from a late number of the San Francisco Herald, may be found of interest in connection with the foregoing matters: "In a series of twenty-four letters, on the Indians of Los Angeles county, written by the late Hugo Reid (who died in January, 1853), for the Los Angeles Star, in 1852, and which have now become extremely scarce, and considered by American and European ethnologists of great value, the highly curious fact is stated that about from the year 1818 to the year 1834, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and the other islands of the Santa Barbara Channel, were often invaded by the Indians of the northwest coast (Kodiaks, etc.), who came down and killed great numbers of those of the islands.

"The remains of those of San Clemente, which were collected in caves on the island about 1833, showed in their heads, 'the whole of them to have been possessed of double teeth all round, both in the upper and lower jaw!'

"As Reid was an educated man, who had resided in California over twenty years prior to his death, and moreover was a person of great honesty and worth, such a statement would not have been made without his having good foundation for the story. What a scientific treat to some of our San Francisco medicos would be the possession of half a dozen of these Indian skulls of San Clemente.

"Reid also mentions that Padre José Maria Zalvadeas (about 1824), 'reduced the Indian language of San Gabriel Mission to grammatical rules, translated the prayers of the Church, and preached a sermon in their language every Sunday.' What has become of this Indian vocabulary of Zalvadeas? It would be of the greatest value to American philologists. Can any of our friends at Los Angeles inform us?

"In connection with California Indian vocabularies, we are informed that the Smithsonian Institute will, as soon as circumstances permit, publish a curious vocabulary and grammar of the Matsigen Indian language, of San Juan Bautista, in Monterey county, which was prepared by the Missionary Father Felipe Arroya, as long ago as 1815, and containing not less than ninety-four folio pages. This old friar had resided in California from about 1810 to 1842, in which latter year he died at the Mission of Santa Ynez, in Santa Barbara county. The study of the Indian languages had been his mania, and after his vocabulary was finished, it was the constant plague of his life and his friends how he could get it printed. In the changes and revolutions of the Missions and the country, from 1822 to 1842, the old priest got considerably changed about from Santa Clara to Santa Barbara, and the matter finally lost sight of until the MSS. book was fortunately turned up by the Rev. John Cumelias in 1856, at the Mission of Santa Cruz, while acting as Catholic priest of the parish. There is little doubt that in all of the twenty-one Missions of Alta California, fragments of church catechisms, and likely in some of them entire vocabularies, are still left, which ought to be preserved and taken care of as matters of literary curiosity in the ancient California history, and which would throw great light on the homology of our State.

"A curious account in manuscript was found about 1831, among the papers of Father Gerónimo Bozcano, giving a history of the Indians of the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, among whom he had labored for twenty-five years prior to his death in 1831. A translation of this account was published in New York in 1848, in Alfred Robinson's 'Life in California.'

Let no American, much less a Californian, think this Indian subject is a trifling one. It is one of the most stupendous and momentous we as a Nation and a Sovereign State have to deal with. From the frontiers of the United States to the Isthmus of Panama there is the richest and most excellent country on the face of the earth. It is inhabited by not less than twelve millions of Indians of different races, habits, and languages.

The white blood is nearly dried up there, and the Indian is assuming his own mastery; retreating the steps of his ancestors and swallowing the race of the conquerors. Our relations with these people, by the year 1900, will assume the form of the secondary question in the theater of American politics: the first, our own continued only as a race and nation; the second, on what basis shall exist our status of amalgamation and government with these nations of the healthy invigorating altitudes of Mexico and Central America. For who can divine but that the Indian may learn the art of self government the same as other races. They were capable of a social and governmental policy four hundred years ago. How will it be with those who have increased in numbers for the last two hundred years, after having stood the shock of European civilization so long? There are, it is supposed, as many if not more Indians in the Spanish North American countries as there

were in the year 1520. The more we know of the Indian, then, the better are we able to encounter difficulties and to provide for contingencies, which promise soon to be of the highest moment to us, of California particularly, and the United States generally, as affecting our social, political, geographical and commercial progress, particularly on the Pacific. The question to be settled, then, by 1900 is, if the Indian and white man can learn to live in peace and prosperity under a democratic form of government? Will the Indian continue swallowing the white man in the Mexicans, or will the white man open his mouth wider and try to gulp down twelve millions of people of a different complexion? Shall we be enticed in their nets, and lose our own affiliations and identity, or will it be that they will gain the forces we lose, and we debilitate our blood and the political virility of our race? *Quien sabe* is all we can arrive at for this present.

The vocabularies and the accompanying memorials following these notes, numbered from one to eleven, from Klamath river to the San Diego frontiers, will add some new facts on the California Indianology to those collected in the Congress publications on the Pacific Railroad Surveys, the Mexican Boundary Surveys, the six volumes of the splendid government work on the Indians of the United States, by Schoolcraft, and of other late acquisitions to the California Bibliography. If there is any man of leisure in the world, in these volcanic and earthquake times, there is abundant material to write the history of the Monarquia Indiana Californica; and a grand, curious, and famous work will it make, if the author has truth, liberality, and moderation for his guide, and uses the faculties of competency, patience, diligence, and the accumulated facts of history from 1540 to 1860; and his task will be no light one either.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

(From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.)

The Horse.

Is breeding the horse—soil, climate, and some other causes operate to increase or retard the animal growth. The rich, dry soil is best adapted to secure the full and perfect development of all the animal organs. Sandy soils make dry, sinewy limbs, but these barrens stint the growth of the body to the mere shadow of a horse. Sandy barrens are not equal to gravel hills, mixed in with alluvial bottoms, to furnish an abundance of food. Mountainous regions beget power, by clambering their rugged precipices. Nature adapts the power to the service. It requires more power to climb rugged ascents than to perform in a level country. This surplus power acquired in the mountain surpasses as much in the valley as it excels in the mountain. It is well to encourage colts to run over the hills and pastures, when growing, to invigorate and strengthen their locomotive powers, so that they will stand service in after years. This country is unsurpassed for breeding purposes, having the advantages of good soil and climate, with the best of grazing lands. It holds out the choice of situation—the mountain upland, or prairie; gravel, sand, or clay soils; warm, temperate, or cold climate. All that is required is a superior breed, and good husbandry, to produce the highest formed cattle.

The first step to decide is what kind of cattle a man requires to supply his own wants, or to meet the public demand. If you want, or the public interest requires, a horse of great courage and endurance, united with good speed and action, then the breeder must couple together these very essentials to insure a fearless, swift-footed progeny. If superior properties do not exist they cannot be transmitted, and the converse of the proposition is equally true. From the two stoutest horses, other things being equal, we may expect to produce the strongest progeny. Parents with pure blood, of unequivocal soundness of constitution, in good form, conditioned by the laws of breeding, have never failed to produce their equals. In superior condition we have a right to expect their superiors. In procreation, artificial strength produces natural strength. Cultivated instincts, or artificial propensities, have a tendency to produce like qualities. The strong nose, the very breath of the dog, created to scent game at a distance, is transferred through the principles of hereditary law.

With a knowledge of the physical form in relation to force, combining theory and practice or the laws of hereditary descent, they should be able to produce three out of four winners, one of which should be of the first class. The science should be so well understood that no compromise, barring accidents, would accept of a second-class animal. Unfortunately the system is not yet reduced to this mathematical certainty.

The breeder can transfix any prominent existing quality of other animals upon his own breed. Uniting the fleetest horse with the longest liver will perpetuate speed and staying qualities. The desirable qualities must exist in the breed, and have been handed down through successive generations. Temper is an essential qualification to insure distinguished offspring—that is, the will to put in motion all their physical energies. Breeders who disregard this principle will fail to secure the prize. Though they may perform well in private, when in good humor, without the excitement of the race to work over themselves, they will not respond in the hour of need when called upon to their highest excitement they will bolt, run wild, or shut up. A good amiable temper is the safest in every emergency.

Condition is another essential of breeding. A diseased horse, with a broken-down constitution, never yet produced a sound, healthy colt. It is the antecedent of all improvement. The health and strength of a horse is increased by good food, artificial stimulants, warmth, and cleanliness. The superfluous flesh can be reduced by exercise and grooming to firm, hard, contracted muscle, the lungs cleared by drawing, and the sinews strengthened by gentle friction, and their expanding power increased by cooling food and action, which lays the foundation of a vigorous constitution in the offspring. We can acquire by skill the firm flesh, the dry, solid bone, the clear wind, elastic sinews, and strong muscles; and, as "like produces like," we have a sure thing so far as we take pains to condition the animals. The highest degree of muscular strength, clear wind, and lasting speed is as necessary to the breeder as to the racer, and far more useful to the public. Because, if the former be an entire horse, he may be the progenitor of a large number of valuable racers or roadsters. His influence is not confined to winning or losing a few purses, but is extended far and wide to the future improvement of his race. The entire horse, a few years ago was looked upon as a phenomenon, that could make his mile in 3 minutes. Now we have

those upon the course that have made the astonishing time of 2:24—2:25, and it is confidently predicted that lower figures will mark the trotting era of 1880. From the wonderful speed of the entire horse kept in the stud, we may indulge the hope that some descendant of an Allen, a Patchen, or a Drew, will accomplish the mile in two minutes twenty seconds. Many other stallions have been singularly successful, and become famous as the progenitors of trotting stock. Mares of acknowledged excellence, bred to these slashing sultans of the stables, would perpetuate offspring that would enroll their names high on the trotting calendar.

In order to improve the speed of the horse we must avoid the form of the ox, the slow, dull, monotonous action of the animal of slow work, and unite the form of the fox, deer, and greyhound, those fast-footed knights of the forest. Their form is that of speed and endurance, the *fac-simile* of the form of the high-mettled racer. It is in-bred, created by constant unremitting exertions in the chase.

The form of the horse is significant of substance and action. The head should be lean, the neck fine at the setting on of the head, growing large at the body. The expanded nostril prevents distress at a rapid pace. The withers, high, give graceful action; the oblique shoulders give ease of motion and extended stride; the chest with deep girth and capacity to give free action to the lungs, gives endurance, and is the most essential organ to insure continued exertion. The short back is decidedly stronger than the long back, though not as easy in the pace under saddle. The arm large, and elbow forming the lever of motion to the forehand, deep, attached to the shoulders by strong cords and muscles, gives force and quickness of speed. The knee, the fulcrum that holds the balance of power, should be well let down, giving the arm greater lever power. The leg, or lever of motion, should be enveloped with distinctly-defined muscles and prominent sinews. The well-bent hind leg gives motive power that presses the horse into the collar. It is the principal point of progression. The long, rounded hip is the balance-wheel that keeps the whole machinery in motion. The black feet have been bred tougher than white hoofs. The feet and limbs should be guarded with the utmost scrutiny. A good body will wear out two sets of poor limbs. The wind and limbs are the steam and wheels of locomotion. Without these this car of flesh and bones must stop.

The horse is a complicated pile of bones, strung together by a set of muscles and ligaments, acting upon each other like machinery, doing their work with the additional force of lever power. To understand the strength and power of these animals we must be able to understand the anatomy of the machine, or structure of the frame, so as to calculate the power gained upon the force of resistance. If we study cause and effect, and apply the first great cause, hereditary descent, we shall be able to mould the offspring by degrees into superior form and substance, and ultimately secure a thoroughbred American race of horses.

It has been said, with an air of triumph, that the slashing fine stallions that go with such lightning speed have no colts that promise to equal their sires. The reason is obvious. They have not been coupled with mares that were anywhere near their equal. And it would be a very great wonder if their colts should come out and fill their places. It would be contrary to the well-established principles of physiology. It is like alloying gold and silver; it reduces their weight, and depreciates their standard of value. Mares that have become unfit for work have been put to breeding. This is beginning wrong end foremost. There are a few honorable exceptions. And it is to be hoped that there is some hidden speed back in the woods, breeding to these sovereigns of the trotting turf, where the colts will come out clippers from the start. If the pace is established in the breed; if mother, grandmother, and great grandmother were trotters, still running back in the family for eight or ten generations, there is no more doubt that their colts will be fast trotters than there is in the canine species that the pointer will breed a pointer, or the greyhound will breed his kind—the swift-footed runner. The latter are always great runners. It is bred in the bone, and comes out in the flesh. The form has been preserved from time immemorial. The type or form of speed must be established in the family, and preserved. It would be impossible to produce speed for the turf by breeding to a dray horse. It would be a violation of the conditions, defrauding speed of its inheritance. We must follow down the beaten track, avoiding the high-ways and byways of degeneracy. The straight road, without deviation to the right hand or left, is the shortest distance. The horse that runs wild of the mark will fail at the come out. Breed from unalloyed trotters, without a stain upon their escutcheon, and they will inevitably bring forth trotters of the first class, unless some strong negative power is permitted to counteract the law of nature.

Give to science an open field and fair test, and it will triumph over ignorance or imbecility. Let the horse be clothed in the type of universal excellence, and he will come out in a new edition, full of original matter, ready to respond to the good faith of his backers upon the race-course; to publish his pedigree by the prowess of unconquerable speed; to prove himself the architect of his own fortune—the proud emperor of his race.

What the public demand is great speed united to good style. The homely horse, though he has great speed, is only half made—nothing else having been cultivated but speed. Some of the fastest horses in the country, with a form that would dazzle the brain of a California editor, have been beautiful beyond description when in their sublime torrents of speed.

The amateur would ask no prouder monument dedicated to his fancy than a beautiful family horse, that could go in 2:20 on the road. It would be cherished with filial affection, and when its time was served out, its obituary would be preserved as a family relic. Such is the veneration of the human mind for the brute creation.

JENIUS.

Essential for Fruit Trees.

Fruits may be successfully cultivated in almost all localities, by observing the following requisites: 1st. Wood-ashes, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to their growth, except carbon, which is derived from the air, afford congenial elements for all trees and woody growth.

2d. That lime, whether in the form of marl shell, plaster, or stone-lime, is a specific for apple trees, and that apples are largest and fairest grown in a calcareous soil.

3d. That phosphates, in the form of bones (which are principally composed of phosphate of lime), or superphosphates, are specific for pears and grapes.

4th. That ammoniacal manures, as guano, horse-dung and urine, are specifics for the peach, and give spirit and flavor to all other fruits.—[Summer's Prize Essay.]

How to Protect Furs from Moths.—The largest emporium for furs is doubtless Moscow; and apropos of that city, we see it stated by one who was present at the first World's Fair in London, in 1851, when the furs from Moscow for the exhibition were being unrolled, he observed that each contained a swan's quill, one end of which was lightly corked. On inquiring of the Russian gentleman who had the furs in charge, he was informed that the quills contained liquid quicksilver, and were a certain preventive of the attacks of moths.

NURSERY BUSINESS.

First Premium
NURSERIES,
SAN JOSE.
B. S. FOX & CO.

HALF MILE FROM CITY, TELEGRAPH MISSION ROAD.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

GRAPE-VINES,

Flowering Shrubs, Gooseberries, Currants,

RASPBERRIES, &c.

LAWTON AND DORCHESTER BLACKBERRIES,

Of Genuine and Superior Plants.

ROSES,

CLIMBING PLANTS, DAHLIAS, &c.

NURSERYMEN'S STOCKS, GRAFTS, &c.

We desire to offer to our friends and patrons a stock of

TREES, PLANTS,

VINES, SHRUBS,

AND

NURSERY STOCK,

THE PRESENT SEASON, UNRIVALED.

As Experienced Nurserymen our desire is to offer a stock that shall be reliable, producing fruits true to name and variety, and always embracing the newer and better sorts. It is not so much our aim to present numerous varieties as it is to offer valuable ones, and we shall always be prepared to serve our patrons with every new variety, either from Europe or our own country, as soon as fully proved to be a valuable kind. Our stock of nursery articles need only to be seen to be fully appreciated. We are confident we can

Equal Any Nursery in Stock or Growth,

Our efforts being to show our friends

Well-Grown Trees and Plants.

We invite all purchasers of Trees, Plants, &c., to call and see us, or our

AGENT, MR. JAMES I. BURTIS
116 Washington street, San Francisco,

Where we have opened a Store, that our friends and patrons can

EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

As we purpose offering them at

ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Trees and Stock packed with great care, to insure safety.

DELIVERED AT ALVISO FREE OF CHARGE.

It would be advantageous to purchasers to call and make selections early, thus securing Choice Trees. Catalogues found at Farmer Office on application, gratis.
B. S. FOX & CO.
September 9, 1859. 8-5m

GOLDEN-GATE
NURSERY,Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,

EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES,

ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards,

DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,

and a general assortment of

Flowering Plants for the Garden,

GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export.
Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,
Golden Gate Nursery.
184

Rare Hardy Plants.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,
PEPPER-TREE—hardy evergreen,
CELESTINE FIG—small pink fruits from New Orleans,
RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM,
PITTOSPORUM—aromatic-scented white flowers
ARAUARIA IMBRICATA,
ARAUARIA BIVIDUATA,
ARAUARIA EXCELSA,
ENGLISH LAUREL,
LAURIER AMANDIER—mock-orange,
METROSIDEROS—scarlet—of South Carolina,
BERMUDA GRASS-NURSERY,

For Sale at the GOLDEN GATE NURSERY, corner
of Fourth and Folsom streets. del-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 93 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.B. O. AUSTIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTER OF
Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED
WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE
in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.
REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the
shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to;
214

WANTED,

BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS
Stock-raising and dairy business, a SITUATION to take
charge of a large Ranch; or would be willing to take a better
share in a locality suitable for honey-bees. Please
address "M. D." CALIFORNIA FARMER Office, San Francisco.
References given and required.

The Scavengers.

ANATOMY, physiology, geology and history teach us that, in order to preserve the proper balance between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, as well as to secure the necessary transformations of the elements which alternately and interchangeably become constituents of living and dead matters, certain kinds and classes of animals are made to subsist on the dead and decaying organic matters and excretions of other animals. They are scavengers.

Were it not for the scavengers of the ocean, of which the oyster and other shell-fish are prominent examples, the great deep would soon become a putrid pool, whose pestilential effluvia would infect the whole atmosphere, and spread desolation over all the earth.

And so on the dry land. In every place where rotting and decaying animal matters are found, the scavengers appear. The field, the garden, the barn-yard, the sinks, and cess-pools, all have their scavengers precisely according to the necessity for their existence. And man wars upon them as though they were his foes. Had he the power, he would exterminate them from the earth. But nature has wisely ruled it otherwise. Were it not for their friendly offices, he would soon cease to exist. The way to rid the earth of the scavengers, is, to remove the causes of their presence. The hog, the rat, the toad, the venomous serpents, the flies and the spiders, and a host of troublesome insects and vermin, are not only blessings in disguise, but actually indispensable to our health and happiness.

Our great mistake consists in eating the scavengers. We go even so far as to breed them, as in the cases of oysters and hogs, for human food, and so make ourselves the scavengers of scavengers. Animals of a higher organization are not intended by nature to be the scavengers for the lower animals. Nature has, throughout all the domain of animated existence, established the contrary rule. If we reverse or pervert it, we must take the consequences. We must suffer now, if we do not perish in the end.

All animals destined to purify the earth, by converting putrescent and effete organic matters into their own bodies, or through their bodies into the primary elements, have a gross organization and brief existence. To devour is their ruling instinct; and, like the vulture and carrion-crow, they relish, with the keenest zest, the putrefying carcasses which are most abhorrent to poor human instinct. They are destined to pass away just as fast as the earth is properly developed and cultivated. All of the tribes and nations of the human family who have, like the carnivorous and the omnivorous animals, made themselves to any extent scavengers, have ultimately degenerated in organization, and become corrupt in body and depraved in mind. Many of them have fulfilled their mission and passed away. There will never be a permanently progressive and ever-improving race on the earth, until man ceases to use as food the foul carcasses of these filthy animals.

There are animals below man in the scale of being—the herbivora—which do not eat other animals. And so far as man subsists on flesh-food at all, he should eat of these animals, and these only. It is as clear as any scientific demonstration can be, that if man devours the carcasses of carnivorous and omnivorous animals, his earthly tendency and destiny will be more or less conformed to theirs.

The general practice of the world is, unfortunately, the very opposite of the doctrine which nature, science, and revelation, so plainly teach. Indeed, our standard authors on chemistry, physiology and medicine, are directly in conflict with nature on this subject. Even good Christians find the staple articles of food as well as the daintiest luxuries of their tables, in the flesh, blood, viscera, grease, adipose and excrementitious matters of that concentration of scrofula, measles, and vermin, the hog, whose foul secretions and morbid humors are made doubly filthy by domestication, and, in fact, rendered a mere mass of disease and corruption by the ordinary processes of fattening. Physicians need not go so far from home to discover the causes of erysipelas eruptions, bilious blotches, festering sores, bad blood, glandular swellings, carbuncles and caries, apoplexies and palsies, gouty and rheumatic affections, tubercular consumption and the numerous cachexies; nor need the people wonder at the long list of incurable distempers, contagious and infectious maladies, and epidemics and pestilential disorders, so long as the pernicious doctrine is taught in high places, and commended by the example of the learned, that man may partake of the scavenger-animal, and not share its destiny. While human beings delight in those "creature comforts" which are condemned by science and Scripture, and in their feasting violate every law of physiology, as well as outrage nature and decency, moralists need not wonder at selfishness, sensuality, and depravity among men. The basis of all that is reformatory and progressive in human nature, is dietetic reform.—[Life Illustrated.]

THE AMERICAN SMOKER.—Says the Scalpel, the fashionable young gentlemen who wear large seal-rings, and gold chains, and carry big sticks to keep their delicate legs steady when obliged to walk, and to suck on when they go down in the stages of mornings, and are out of tooth-picks—may be seen with a cigar, sticking out of a piece of baked earth, which some cunning German-Yankee has got up, and called it Meerschaum. The poor creatures, we are told, are obliged to suck the filthy cigar through this a great many thousand times before it gets sufficiently stunk and discolored to be classic in its pretensions; by the way, if ever the "Meerschaum American Smoker" should go out of fashion, we would suggest to the apothecaries to purchase them. Any old salt who sails a packet-ship, and is obliged to prescribe for jack, would find them a capital—no, a—another use for them, even without a cigar.

THE Mobile Register gives some account of the fitness and usefulness of camels as beasts of burden. Mr. M. B. Woolsey, of Dallas county, Alabama, writes to that paper that his camels, with no more attention than the calves and dry cattle get, are fat and growing. With the woods for a pasture, and water twice a week in summer, and once in ten days in winter, this wonderful animal would thrive. He says his experience goes to prove them eminently useful for beasts of burden and for draught. They are hardy, require but little care, eat almost anything, and are, in traveling, swifter than the mule, carrying double the weight usually placed upon that animal. The camel lives to the age of fifty years, is subject to few diseases, and is so tractable that no trouble whatever is found in teaching him what is required of him.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said a mother to a child. "Well, then, mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that is in the safe."

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a new flower.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.
C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.
Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do
The Hamilton, Ohio, do 4 and 6 do
The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
38 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 15th, 1860.

John G. Downey,

Governor of California.

A. H. Myers,

President A. C. Agricultural Society.

Wm. Rufus Langley,

E. B. Crocker,

Elam Carrington,

M. F. Butler,

A. R. Hill,

E. A. Marsh,

Charles B. Cooley,

C. S. Lovell,

R. B. Woodward,

Bernard S. Fox,

Jos. Lentell,

B. P. Mandlin,

W. W. Light,

Fred Woodward,

T. G. Phelps,

John A. Eatt,

C. L. Hutchinson,

President Cal. State Ag. Society.

Col. Warren,

Editor California Farmer.

A. Lamott,

Jas. Haworth,

Ed. Davis,

J. P. Melchior,

Jas. Haworth,

Jos. Harris,

J. Forman,

P. A. McRae,

W. H. Parks,

J. H. Valliant,

J. Morrill,

Wm. Rabe,

Jacob L. Lewis,

Jos. Klopentine,

B. R. Crocker,

C. O. Jenks,

O. C. Wheeler,

Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.

W. Wadsworth,

Editor California Cultivator.

Jos. S. Silver,

Thomas Hayes,

Wilson Flint,

A. Johnson,

Artemus Davison,

R. Gibbons,

H. C. Harlidge,

Jos. H. Nevitt,

John R. Rogers,

E. K. Shattuck,

H. Cronkite,

J. C. Davis,

J. S. Harblson,

Charles Zeider.



NURSERY CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE GRAPES,
AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,

OFFERED THE PRESENT SEASON OF 1859 AND 1860, BY

A. P. SMITH,

AT THE

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

SACRAMENTO, Two-and-a-half Miles from the City,

AND AT THE

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J street, between Second and Third streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, AND THE PLANTING OF VINEYARDS UPON AN extensive scale, is at the present time exciting a lively interest among the people of our State.

The congeniality of our soil and climate, and the success which has thus far attended the operations in the vineyard, are exciting the attention of hundreds to this subject, and destined to make vine-growing and wine-making one of the great interests of our State. With the world for a market, who can estimate the wealth that will hereafter accrue to our people in the manufacture and exportation of wine. This State and this interest yet in infancy, and this great interest is of such magnitude that it is of the first importance to begin aright. To do this, we should now ascertain what is to be the most desirable grape to cultivate, especially for wine-making. The California or Los Angeles grape makes a good and pleasant wine, and some assert to be as good as any for making wine, the majority of experienced growers pronounce it inferior, and some assert that it will be superseded by some other and a much better grape. Among over one hundred varieties of grape cultivated by us, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE has always proved to be the most tender, while the FRENCH and GERMAN grape invariably resist the frosts that have been so very destructive to our California grape. This is a very important point to establish, as the loss by frost in some wine-districts alone, would be very great, and therefore the attention of the cultivator should be directed to attaining a hardy class of grapes. Experiment alone must determine this, and whatever experience we have already attained should be carefully noted and improved upon.

For some years we have been most carefully experimenting upon and propagating from a very large stock of the finest kinds of foreign grapes, and while most of these have proved perfectly hardy, the CALIFORNIA grape has been entirely killed. At the same time no two opinions exactly agree as to their superiority in other respects over our native grape. Thus it will be seen that the wine-grapes of Europe have so far proved to possess a very decided advantage over the grape now being cultivated and known as the Los Angeles grape.

With these points established, and with the opinions of practical wine-growers of Europe to sustain us, there can be no reasonable doubt of the re-production in this State of the finest wine-grapes of Europe.

The foreign grapes having a world-wide reputation as wine, table, and raisin grapes, and having been proved to be harder than our own grape, and better adapted to our soil and climate, they must and will become very extensively cultivated. We cannot sufficiently impress upon those about to plant vineyards, our own opinions and preferences for this class of grapes, believing as we do, that the varieties to be eventually selected from this class will be grown to the exclusion of all others. We would not by any means wish to discourage the planting of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE, which is indeed a useful and valuable grape, and of which we sell largely; but when it has to come in competition with varieties of superior merit, it must necessarily give place to them.

From many of the foreign grapes we have experimented in WINE MAKING, and while all have proved to be good wine-grapes, some of the kinds have produced wine of such decided superiority as to leave no doubt in the minds of competent judges of this class of grapes being the grape from which we may hope to manufacture an article of wine that will improve by age and be fit for exportation. The present season we have made wine from twenty different kinds of this class of grapes, as well as a large quantity from the California grape, and the grapes for raisins, and notwithstanding our process has been crude and imperfect, our success was very flattering, and we have no doubt but that the very finest quality of raisins can be profitably prepared in this country. We wish to draw the attention of parties to our extensive stock of this class of grapes which are very select, and which we have been propagating for several years at large expense, having heretofore limited our sales till the stock now in hand is the largest in this State. Such varieties as we have specified we can furnish by the hundred or thousand, and when taken in large lots we will put them at much lower rates than heretofore offered.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our stock has been all grown by ourselves from bearing vines in our own vineyard, and we enumerate only such as we can furnish in large quantities.

When a thousand or more vines are ordered, the selection of kinds will partly rest with us, but will be comprised within the following assortment:

We would suggest to our customers that they should name to us the proportions they desire for TABLE and for WINE grapes. The following is the list for the present season:

Black Hamburg—An immense bearer, a large and purple berry, one of the finest and most luscious of black grapes known.

Willmott's Black Hamburg—Extraordinary bearer, and fruit with immense sized berries, differing in shape from other berries.

Black Prince—Large, very productive, rich and very delicious.

Black Morocco—Very prolific, large clusters, and gives promise of being a very fine wine grape.

Black St. Peter—Long and large clusters, a late fruit, sweet and very delicious.

Black Frontignan—A good grape with a sweet and musky flavor.

Cannon Hall Muscat—One of the largest white grapes known. From our experience this year we think it a fine wine grape.

Chasselas of Fontainebleau—A white, very productive grape, medium size.

Early White Sweet-water—A well known early sweet grape, being more than three weeks earlier than the California grape, and a great bearer.

Early White Malvoison—Early, and sweet, and good.

Frontignan Muscat—Very fine.

Syrian—An immense bearer, very large, a late sort.

Grizzly Frontignan—A good bearer, fine flavor, good table grape.

Lashmier's Seedling—White, good size, medium bearer, high flavor, believed to be good for wine.

Large Rose of Peru—A large and superior grape, and very prolific.

McReady's Early White—Very prolific, and a fine white grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Large and fine, the very finest of table grapes, and of exquisite flavor.

Royal Muscadine—A delicious grape, great bearer, incomparable as a table grape, and promises to be first rate as a wine grape.

Red Frontignan—A very fine grape.

White Frontignan—A very delicious grape.

Our native grapes consist of the California grape from one to three years, Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, and Rebecca. Some of the latter are new sorts, and of these we are not largely stocked this season. We particularly ask planters of vineyards to review our remarks in this card.



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The Trees offered from the above establishment this season are more than usually fine, and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the largest collection in the State, our catalogue embracing OVER NINE HUNDRED VARIETIES, among which are

APPLES, about 250 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

PEARS, 400 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

PLUMS, 50 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

CHERRIES, 50 varieties;

GRAPES, 100 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our Pear and Cherry trees are the finest ever offered for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 6 feet to 12 and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not only of very large size, but also handsomely shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting near residences, affording the double advantage of shade and fruit. Of the above two fine fruits we offer 25,000 Trees for sale, of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State. Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common

Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,

the former being the only stock fit to grow them on. We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz:

Apple, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, and Almond,

Besides a miscellaneous collection of other small fruits. Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the trees in good shape, and purchasers of our two-year-old trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and are now firm, symmetrically shaped trees. We guarantee no finer healthier trees, will be found in the market this season. We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Greenhouse Plants,

Embracing all the old and well known varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new. Also, a very fine lot, of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the good old-fashioned Elm Tree of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size and when well established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth. Also,

LOCUST; LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN; MAPLE, in variety; LINDEN, European and American;

CATALPA; CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of THE CAMELLIA, now so well acclimated as to be growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as elegantly out of doors here, as possible with the tenderest care in a conservatory. It is no longer a house-plant, but one of the gems of the pleasure grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c., see CATALOGUES, which are sent by mail to all applicants.

VEGETABLE SEED—We invite attention to our very large and general assortment, the crop of THIS YEAR, which is very fine. We are now prepared to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in the State. We have now been growing SEED for a number of years, and have given universal satisfaction. We are now prepared to supply large quantities of GOOD FRESH SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up handsomely in packages, for Wholesale or Retail Trade, and will always be in readiness at our Office, and at City Office, 44 J street Sacramento.

Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.
Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct letters to "GEO. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent miscarriages for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as Colonel Warren, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

A Self-Sustaining Post Office for the U. S. Government.

The enormous expense of the United States Post Office Department—the large and increasing annual deficit—is leading our prominent statesmen to a serious reflection upon the causes of all this vast outlay of expenditure, and to devise means whereby a better system could be adopted, and a self-sustaining institution could be built up, that would reflect credit and honor upon our government, while at the same time that a very low rate of postage would secure to the people a means of safe and rapid communication from one part of our country to the other.

In a great government like ours, where so mighty an institution as our Post Office Department, costing millions annually, with its innumerable divisions and subdivisions, all emanating from one direction, each and all appointments of trust and power waiting the action of one head, there must necessarily be such delays and hindrances as must result in great and irretrievable losses pecuniarily, besides large and serious losses to vast numbers of people who are dependent upon the regularity of the motion at the fountain-head.

As all appointments and all removals require action from the chief bureau—this involving months of delay—the evil suffered by the people is incalculable; and it is these delays and hindrances that have caused so many *expresses* to be started, all over the country—the aggregate annual business of which now amounts to as great, if not a greater, sum than that of the Post Office department itself.

If the carriage of these mail bags can be let out by contract, on all the various routes of the United States, why not let out the routes themselves? Why not let the mail routes, with the privilege of carrying the letters and parcels exclusively, to good and responsible parties—giving the "patent right" for so long a time to those parties that will carry it in the quickest time, doing the work in a manner most acceptable to the public? We believe if the U. S. government should make proposals to give rights for routes, in this way, large premiums would now be realized upon routes that have long been a heavy bill of expense to the government. The thing is plain: the work would be quickly simplified, the routes would be improved, better conveniences for the public, many new and increased facilities, and a greater number of sub-offices established; for, whenever private enterprise can be permitted to step in, competition will be so lively that the mails will be carried in about half the time, and at about half the cost, and the whole people will have their letters and parcels carried at a less rate than at present. As proof of this, the present great inconvenience and delay induce all the expresses and parcel-deliveries of private enterprise, that could and would be greatly improved by the additional right to carry the mails. Upon the safety of so carrying them we shall speak in future papers. We only make these hurried suggestions to call attention to the subject.

The Right Style of Pruning Trees.

We do love to see a tree scientifically pruned. A tree well pruned looks as if it would almost say to the pruner, "Thank you—well done!" A visit to the orchard of John Center, Esq., at the Mission, this week, gave us great pleasure. We saw a very fine collection of fruit trees, of all choice varieties, all of the dwarf species, very handsomely arranged in squares, together with many trained on the trellises as espaliers—the entire system being the best and most perfect, and the entire lot of trees being the finest collection of well-pruned trees we have seen in the State. We advise all fruit-growers who would see well trained fruit trees to go to Mr. Center's garden and examine them.

A collection of new varieties of imported gooseberry trees (from Scotland) were very finely formed into open heads. The entire garden is in the most perfect order and in a high state of cultivation, and reflects great credit upon the proprietor for his taste in the design, and upon the gardeners for their workmanship.

The Oakland Fair.

The plan of the Oakland Fair has indeed succeeded, and all that is now needed is a union of strength of all the citizens of the several sections composing the proposed district, and the exhibition will be a grand one. The time fixed, as will be seen, is June, a pleasant period of the year, when early fruits are in all their perfection, and flowers are in their glory; a season too, when all the various classes of stock will show to perfection. We sincerely hope there will be a generous feeling everywhere in regard to it, so that California shall make her mark for a grand Spring Fair.

Left-Handness.

The fine Bridgewater treatise thus explains:

"The question has been much discussed among anatomists, whether the properties of the right hand, in comparison with those of the left, depend on the course of the arteries to it. It is affirmed that the trunk of the artery going to the right arm passes off from the heart, so as to admit the blood directly and more forcibly into the small vessels of the arm. This is assigning a cause which is unequal to the effect, and presenting altogether too confined a view of the subject; it is a participation in the common error of seeking in the mechanism the causes of phenomena which have a deeper source."

"For the conveniences of life, and to make us prompt and dexterous, it is pretty evident that there ought to be no hesitation which hand is to be used, or which foot is to be put forward; nor is there, in fact, any such indecision. Is this taught, or have we this readiness given to us by nature? It must be observed, at the same time, that there is a distinction in the whole right side of the body, and that the left side is not only the weaker, in regard to muscular strength, but also in its vital or constitutional properties."

"The development of the organs of action and motion is greatest upon the right side, as may at any time be ascertained by measurement; or the testimony of the tailor or shoemaker; certainly, this superiority may be said to result from the more frequent exertion of the right hand; but the peculiarity extends to the constitution also, and disease attacks the left extremities more frequently than the right. In opera dancers, we may see that the most difficult feats are performed by the right foot. But their preparatory exercises better evince the natural weakness of the left limb, since these performers are made to give double practice to this limb, in order to avoid awkwardness in the public exhibition; for, if these exercises be neglected, an ungraceful performance will be given to the right side. In walking behind a person, it is very seldom that we see an equalized motion of the body; and if we look at the left foot, we shall find that the tread is not so firm upon it, that the toe is not so much turned out in the right, and that a greater push is made with it."

"From the peculiar form of woman, and the elasticity of her step resulting more from the motion of the ankle than of the haunches, the defect of the left foot, when it exists, is more apparent in her gait. No boy hops upon his left foot, unless he be left-handed. The horseman puts his left foot in the stirrup, and springs from the right."

"We think we may conclude that everything being adapted in the conveniences of life, to the right hand—as, for example, the direction of the worm of the screw, or of the cutting end of the auger—is not arbitrary, but is related to a natural endowment of the body. He who is left-handed is most sensible to the advantages of this adaptation, from the opening of a parlor door to the opening of a penknife. On the whole, the preference of the right hand is not the effect of habit, but is a natural provision, and is bestowed for a very obvious purpose; and the property does not depend on the peculiar distribution of the arteries of the arm, but the preference is given to the right foot, as well as to the right hand."

We are glad to see this question agitated, and we trust it will be kept before scientific minds until truth is established.

We differ materially in the premises set forth—that "the development of the organs of action and motion is greatest upon the right side,"—unless the writer means to convey the idea that it is so now among the generations of men hereditarily, not naturally.

We have never been a student of anatomy or of physiological science, but we have been of nature, and we don't believe the God of Nature ever made the right arm, hand, leg or foot stronger than the left, in a healthy being; neither do we believe the right eye can see better, or the right ear hear better. We believe He gave us our limbs, eyes and ears to train alike, and we only wish that mothers would train their sons and daughters, from early infancy, to use both hands alike and both feet alike, giving exercise to each and use to each, and they would very soon see a stronger physique in their children. We know children can be taught to use both hands with equal success; daughters can be taught to sew and write as well with the left hand as the right, and boys to use their playthings, their tools and to write also, with one hand as well as the other. The great cause of the universal use of the right hand arises from training. The mother seeing her child using the spoon or knife with its left hand, at table, becomes alarmed lest the dear child should be deformed by being left-handed, and thus the habit is formed of using only the right hand, when in its infancy and innocence it would have used the left hand one day and the right hand the next. Let mothers try it, and they will find how easy it will be to teach a child to use both hands alike; then if misfortune deprives them of one hand, the other is ready. God gave us two arms and two hands, two legs and feet, two eyes and ears, and they are equal in the sound and healthy being, and were intended to be trained to be used alike. We earnestly hope our learned physiologists will take up this subject and handle it thoroughly, until the truth is established; for we believe a new era will dawn upon mankind.

Products Worth Raising.

HEMP.

Why do not some of our land owners who come from those States that are familiar with hemp-growing, enter into the cultivation of it here? We believe a very good thing can be made of it. Those who understand it would do well to make inquiries about it speedily.

NORS.

Here is an article we know will pay well to cultivate in large quantities. California hops will always command from twenty-five to fifty per cent more than imported ones, for the reason that we can grow them better, in larger quantities per acre, and harvest them safer, by reason of our dry climate.

CHANGE BY CULTIVATION.—At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Lankester laid before the society a report by Prof. Buckman, "On the Growth of Plants," in which it was stated that the author was continuing his experiments on the influence of cultivation in altering the specific character of plants. Several instances were given in which the character of a plant was so much changed by culture as to lead to the supposition that certain forms which had hitherto been regarded as distinct species were only varieties.

HITCHINGS & ROBERTSFIELD, having exhausted the first edition—700 copies—of Degroot's Map of Washoe Mines, have issued a second edition, enlarged and corrected. Of course every one leaving for the new diggings will require a copy.

Alameda Agricultural Society.

The Alameda County Agricultural Society met pursuant to adjournment at San Leandro, on Saturday, March 3, 1880.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Supervisors and ask for the appropriation of \$500 for the Society, as authorized by an Act of the Legislature, reported that the appropriation had been made, and was in the possession of the Society.

The President stated the first business in order was the election of ten delegates to the adjourned District Convention, to be held at San José on the 21st inst., whereupon the following named persons were chosen: Dr. H. Halle, A. H. Myers, R. Blacow, A. W. Harris, Jas. Shinn, H. C. Smith, John Luelling, E. L. Beard, F. F. Fargo, and H. Linden; and the following alternates: L. A. Amerman, E. T. Crane, W. H. Souther, Jas. Lentell, W. A. Bray, George Fleming, Joe. Scott, D. E. Hough, W. P. Toler, and A. Luelling.

PETITION FOR A NEW LAW.

On motion, a Committee of one from each election precinct was appointed to circulate petitions asking for a repeal of the law creating the State Society, and the passage of one authorizing the formation of District Societies.

The members of this Committee were requested to report the names to the petition to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the 17th inst.

ANNUAL FAIR.

Mr. Myers offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Annual Fair and Cattle-Show of the year 1880 be held in the city of Oakland, commencing on the 5th day of June, and continuing four days.

Resolved, That the Pomologists, Florists and Artisans of the counties in this District and the San Joaquin Valley and Sonoma and Napa Districts be invited to cooperate with this Society in this Fair.

PREMIUM FUND.

It being deemed advisable to offer liberal cash premiums upon the most meritorious stock exhibited, and the present finances not justifying the Society to do so at this time, on motion, a Committee of ten was appointed to solicit contributions to a "Premium Fund," for the purposes indicated above. The Committee was constituted as follows: A. B. Forbes, C. M. Hathaway, S. Card, John Center, R. B. Woodward, J. A. Mayhew, J. A. Hobart, S. M. Davis, F. K. Shattuck, S. B. Martin. The President, Secretary and Treasurer were added to the Committee.

PREMIUM LIST.

A Committee of five was named to cooperate with the Board of Managers in the preparation of a premium list for the Annual Fair, and Messrs. W. H. Souther, James Hutchinson, A. Davison, R. A. McGloire and D. E. Hough were appointed.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., at San Leandro.

In reference to the above, the Alameda Herald, from which we copy, says:

At the meeting of the County Agricultural Society, held on Saturday last, it was determined to hold the Annual Fair and Cattle-Show for the present year in the month of June, instead of later in the season. The object of this we understand to be to avoid collision with similar institutions in neighboring counties, which are usually held at about the same time in the autumn months; so that our people may be at liberty to attend such Fairs, and also that others may not be debarred from attending ours by their own exhibitions. It is also believed that the month of June is quite as propitious for a successful Fair in this locality as any season of the year. It is then that the most attractive floral display can be made; the early fruits are in prime; the fields do not become too hard to prevent a plowing match; the early crops will admit of mowing and reaping contests; stock is then usually in good condition, and farmers are then enjoying a leisure, preparatory to commencing harvest. These points were all duly canvassed, and it was deemed expedient to fix the time as given above. The success of the Floral Fair of last June, which was but an experiment, demonstrated the feasibility of early exhibitions; and with the addition of the Cattle-Show, and the experience of last year's Fair, we presume the ensuing Annual Exhibition will prove all its friends could desire.

The recent appropriation by the Board of Supervisors will enable the Society to liquidate the little outstanding liabilities, complete the diplomas, and make all the necessary preparations for the next Fair. The Board of Managers need the cooperation of the members and our citizens generally, in the approaching Exhibition; and, with the aid we shall probably receive from adjoining counties, we hope to make one of the best Fairs ever held in the State.

How Little They Know of California!

Every mail that comes to us brings evidence of the importance of our making known the resources of our State. Every journal should try to fill those numbers that go to the Atlantic States with useful information, so that we may enlighten the dark mind of the benighted ones in respect to California; for the fact is, the press in the old States are unwilling to publish those items which show the rapid strides our State is making, lest it should induce a greater rush for California. We say boldly, the press abroad are either afraid or unwilling to publish the true condition of California, lest such truths should take away thousands of good citizens from their midst and send them to us.

As an evidence of how little they really know of California, we will give a paragraph from a private letter from New York, received last steamer by a resident here, touching scientific matters. The writer in New York, a very intelligent gentleman, in making a shipment of scientific apparatus which would require the use of quicksilver, wrote as follows:

"Thinking it would be difficult to obtain pure quicksilver in California, I send you two pounds!" The quicksilver cost, landed here, one dollar a pound. It can be purchased here for about one-half that. The person to whom the letter was addressed wrote back:

"Thanks for your kind intentions respecting the quicksilver; but let me inform you that here, in our wonderful country, we have only to smite the mountains, as Moses smote the rock, and pure quicksilver gushes forth in molten streams!"

(Literally true, as reported in Napa county). Yet it seems, with all the information touching the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines of California, it is supposed we cannot get pure quicksilver! This is something like the item we published of the Atlantic paper that supposed San Francisco Levee would be overtopped, and perhaps Telegraph Hill might be inundated!

Circulate the documents! circulate the documents! We shall make all "Down-Easters" believe Californians are somebody yet.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have located their Annual Fair at one point for two years, and rejected a proposition to locate permanently at one place.

Prices of wool.

Messrs. Goodale & Co., of Cleveland, O., in their circular of Jan. 1, state that the prices of wool at their depot during the past year, have ranged from 33 to 60 cents; with the exception of some fancy clips which have ranged as high as 70 cents. The same firm says further:

"The average price at the present time is 49½. The wools remaining unsold are fine and will increase the average price to about 50 cents."

The average price of 1858 was 37½ cents.

" " 1857 " 45½ "

" " 1856 " 47½ "

" " 1855 " 38½ "

" " 1854 " 35½ "

"We think the present prices will be fully sustained and may advance somewhat until near clipping time, or in the month of April, at which time the prices will fall off as is usual at the season of the year."

The Indianology, by A. S. Taylor, Esq.

We are constantly receiving complimentary notices of the valuable articles published in our journal, and also a kind notice of our journal included, of which the following is a sample. We know the compliment paid to the able author of the "Indianology" we are publishing is deserved, and we will try to merit what is intended complimentary to ourselves.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER: Will you oblige me by sending to this office the numbers of your valuable paper containing "The Indianology of California," by Alex. S. Taylor.

From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Taylor, I am convinced of his peculiar ability to do justice to the theme he has chosen, hence I am very anxious to peruse the series complete.

* * * You see, apart from the agricultural information it imparts so abundantly, it attracts great attention from the fact of its containing such articles as the one in question; so we can't afford to let it pass, without saying something about it.

STEADY ADVANCE OF THE GRAIN MARKET.—Keep on shipping grain, that is the word; and although the price of wheat has gone down from 14 shillings, to 7 and 8 and 10 shillings for extra, in Australia, and 2½ cents in New York; yet these markets leave a margin preferable to our own, and as a remuneration, they promise a profit—it seems to prove this—for those who *know* continue to ship; and every thousand bags sent out of the State, helps the producers here.

JONAS G. CLARK & Co.—This immense furniture warehouse, on Washington Street, in this city, is now a greater curiosity than all the museums, theaters, circuses, or rope tyings; for if visitors should go and visit their immense warehouse, they would be puzzled to know where all this furniture goes to; and yet the halls are almost emptied every week, and filled again by the busy workmen, and by the arrival of new goods. Messrs. Clark & Co. do more business, probably, than all the other dealers on the Pacific Coast, their sales in all the principal cities being immense.

CLOUDS AND RAIN.—The clouds which have increased in density since morning, with increasing winds from the west quarter, are now this afternoon sending down a very generous shower of rain to bless the farmer, and help him in his weakness of belief—he too often forgets in his murmuring of the dry season, that there is a promise: "There shall be the early and the latter rain;" and it is now falling copiously, and the earth is receiving it graciously and gratefully into its bosom.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. George Coffran, late President of the Mechanics' Institute, has delivered his retiring report, from which we take the following statistics:

Amount received during last fiscal year.....	\$3,382 99
Amount on hand at beginning of year.....	1,969 00
Total amount for fiscal year.....	\$5,351 99
Amount expended for salaries, etc.....	4,777 24
Balance on hand.....	\$ 574 75
Number of members at date of last report.....	586
Increase during the year.....	52
Total.....	638
Number of shares taken.....	852
Installments paid thereon.....	\$2,812 50
Addition to number of Books in Library.....	1,312
Total number now in Library.....	3,112

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The election on Tuesday was an occasion of much excitement, and 1,335 votes were polled. This vote embraces nearly the entire membership, including nearly five hundred members recently received. The following gentlemen were elected: President, William H. Stevens; Vice President, William R. Garrison; Treasurer, J. G. Kellogg; Corresponding Secretary, R. B. Swain; Recording Secretary, Edward Hunt; Directors, Charles W. Brooks, Frank Baker, S. P. Belknap, William Norris, J. W. J. Pierson, John Shaw, H. C. Macy, Charles K. Bond, Thomas Bennett.

The shipment of treasure by the steamers of Monday was unusually light. This is partly attributed to the Washoe excitement, which is inducing so many persons to prepare for spring operations in that region. The amount sent by the Golden Gate was \$924,938 64, and by the Cortes \$159,500.

OFFICERS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual election of officers of the Mechanics' Institute was held on the evening of the 2d instant, at their rooms. There was much interest taken in the result, and several tickets were in the field. The whole number of votes thrown was 202. The following ticket was elected by a large majority: President, Thos. Tennent; Vice President, J. W. Cherry; Corresponding Secretary, William F. Herrick; Recording Secretary, P. B. Dexter; Treasurer, John E. Kincaid; Directors, Gardner Elliot, Benjamin Dove, Paul Torquet, Henry L. King, J. P. Buckley, James A. Sperry, A. H. Houston.

GREAT DECREASE IN SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.—By the face of the figures, it appears that there has been a large decrease in the amount of gold sent abroad by the last steamer. Although the shipment of gold may be less, yet we expect if the case were examined we should find there was an equivalent sent for it, in the shape of Government Drafts, to the tune of some half a million, and, added to this, one large banking house, whose shipments are usually \$100,000, made none, that amount being retained here to be invested in scientific and manufacturing material, which will result in good to our State. So that in fact the real amount was about \$1,800,000, instead of \$1,134,000, as appears by record.

Petition of Agriculturists.

We find the following published in the Morning Reporter, of San José:

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The undersigned, citizens and residents of the county of Santa Clara, would respectfully represent that, WHEREAS a law was passed and approved May 13th, A. D., 1854, and amended and approved March 20th, A. D., 1858, incorporating a State Agricultural Society, has entirely failed to meet the necessities of the great Agricultural and general Industrial interests of the State of California; therefore, your petitioners would respectfully ask that said law of 1854, as amended in 1858, be repealed, and the appropriations therein contained be applied to all District Agricultural Societies (dividing such appropriation in a just and liberal manner) as may organize under the general law concerning Agricultural Societies.

The above petition has been signed by a large number of our most influential citizens. We do hope that our present Legislature, will repeal the Act, that our citizens are praying for. Those desirous of signing the above petition, will find it at the office of Justice Shearer.

FROM WASHOE.—A gentleman from Washoe direct informs the S. A. Independent that a large number of working men in the Washoe diggings have been employed all winter (at drifting and other kindred labor) at two dollars per day. This does not present a very good case for miners in search of sudden fortunes. He fully confirms the most favorable accounts of the richness of the "Comstock Lead"—nine feet of which sold for \$75,000—but is of opinion that the hopes now entertained of the mines generally will prove fallacious. The people in Carson Valley, he says, are in no way excited about the silver mines. The excitement is all on this side of the mountains.

TUCKER'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This beautiful hall, says the Morning Call, is now nearly completed, and supplies a desideratum in San Francisco particularly apparent since the destruction by fire of Musical Hall. Every modern improvement has been introduced, and the comfort and convenience of the audience has been consulted in all the arrangements, which is particularly manifest in the wide seats, luxurious cushions, and ample space allotted to spectators. Certainly, no room in the State can compete with the "Academy" in its just proportions and elegance of adornment. Good taste has governed the enterprising proprietor in the finishing and furnishing of this beautiful assembly room, and in every detail it is shown that careful attention has controlled the action of the master spirit in his determination to meet the public requisition. The retiring rooms for ladies and for gentlemen, the hat rooms, the refreshment saloons, supper rooms, in short, they are a perfect adaptation of all that makes up the "quarters" for a public hall room, or concert hall. There are nearly one hundred gas burners in the hall, and the elegance of the fixtures are justly noted as indicating the liberality of Mr. Tucker and artistic skill of Mr. Prior. In order to guard against fire, a water tank of 1,200 gallons capacity, is kept constantly filled, and two watchmen have the guard and care of the building, one of whom is constantly on the alert. Mr. Barber has charge of the ticket department, and his amenity and gentlemanly deportment always insure to the visitors of the establishment a just consideration. Mr. B. has also fitted up a suit of rooms which are furnished with creature comforts of the very best quality, and supplied by accomplished aids. Tucker's New Hall is an ornament to the city, and, as already remarked, supplies a great public want.

MAGNIFICENT RHODODENDRONS IN BLOOM.—Two large plants of the Rhododendrons are now in full bloom at the Conservatory of the Golden Gate Nursery (Walker's Gardens). They are truly beautiful. Having enjoyed this rare sight—they being the first handsome specimens ever bloomed in California—we would recommend our citizens to go to the Conservatory and enjoy the sight; and, in addition to these, they will find much to admire and many things worthy of purchase.

GRAPE CULTURE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—While at Murphy's, a few days since, says the S. A. Independent, we noticed many grape-vines in all the gardens, and were informed that the finest qualities of grapes were produced there last year. On the road between Murphy and Douglass', Dr. Jones has fenced in a large field on the hill-side, which he designs to turn into a vineyard. An experienced horticulturist informed us that the ground was well adapted to the culture of the grape. Mr. Batten, of Vallejo, has an excellent orchard, and about 10,000 grape-cuttings for planting next spring.

DON'T FORGET TO PLANT EVERGREENS.—The beautiful evergreens of the very choicest varieties, can be had of large size, at WALKER'S GARDEN, GOLDEN GATE NURSERY, New Mission Road—Magnolias, Acacias, Junipers, Laurels, Pittosporums, Auracarias, Rhododendrons, Laurestinus, and many others. Every garden should have them.

EDNEY'S PUMP.—We call the attention of our readers to the illustration of the "Double Action Pump," advertised in our journal this week and which is figured upon our first page. Its intrinsic value as a pump is beyond price—a labor-saving, a time-saving, and a money-saving implement in a treble capacity, and well worthy the attention of all who use pumps.

OFF FOR WASHOE.—There has been quite an exodus for this new land of promise, during the week, and the wharves from which the up-river boats depart present a lively scene in the afternoon. The adventurers comprise men of means, as well as those who have only muscle to depend on, and we hope they may all make their fortunes.

The mail steamer (semi-monthly) of Monday carried off 17,218 letters, and the mail stage (semi-weekly) had 4,848.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO, on Tuesday, March 6th, the first detachment of the New York Volunteers landed at San Francisco, from the ship Thomas H. Perkins. The detachment was commanded by Col. Stevenson.

FIRMNESS.—Decision is one quality which should be inseparable from family government, of which, indeed, it is the very soul and essence. Children are the keenest observers in the world, and if they detect indecision of character in a parent's judgment, all influence over their minds is lost. They have often no faith in the sentences pronounced, and become equally indifferent to punishment or kindness. Firmness, then, is essential. If an infant understands that you will at all risks keep your word with it, a respect is implanted in the child's mind, not to be eradicated, unless by your own deterioration.

At the recent annual distribution of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," the famous painting of "The Village Blacksmith," by Herring, valued at \$5,000, was drawn by Governor Wise.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Legislature has passed a bill allowing the Board of Supervisors of Stockton to raise \$1,000 for the proposed District Fair to be held there next Fall.

Twenty journals in all have opposed the passage of a Sunday law, while only half a dozen, beside the religious press, have spoken in favor of one.

The average number of clear days per annum in California is about 200; of rainy days about sixty; remainder cloudy and foggy.

It is reported around the mountains that somebody's dog crawled into a hollow log after a rabbit, and hauled out a purse containing \$2300 in gold dust. Do not know whether the report is true or not.

A gentleman residing in Sonoma Valley, it is said, has discovered an extensive deposit of plumbago, or, as it is generally termed, black lead. The sample exhibited was of great purity.

The skeleton of a full-grown whale was struck upon near Santa Cruz, says the Sentinel, in excavating the base of the hill to the north-west of the town, for the foundation of a house.

It is the opinion of most farmers in Tulare county, says the Delta, that the ground will retain sufficient moisture from the rains already fallen, to mature the crops without irrigation.

For some days this week, says the Tulare County Courier of the 3d inst, it has been cool and cloudy. On Wednesday it rained, and on Thursday came quite a snow storm, with a frost which we fear has injured the fruit blossoms.

The stock for the "San Juan and Santa Cruz Telegraph Company" has all been taken, and it will not be long before the lightning flash of intelligence will pass along the line. The Company held their first meeting in Santa Cruz, says the Sentinel, on the 22d inst, for the election of officers.

The Nevada Library Association was organized about two years ago, and without any aid except that paid as admission fees and the monthly dues, they have accumulated one of the best libraries to be found in the interior of the State, containing over one thousand volumes, among which are many rare and costly works.

The most astonishing reports come from the new quartz mines of Southern Oregon. Rude arastras are said to be crushing rock that yields from ten dollars to two and a-half ounces to the pound! One lot of 400 pounds yielded 44 ounces of gold. The surface of the hill where the ledge crops out, is said to be strewn for a considerable distance with auriferous boulders. If these reports prove truthful, Washoe will have a formidable rival.

"The Bloody Law" is the appellation given to the proposition to punish highway robbery by hanging, by the San Andreas Independent. "A cruel and bloody code," it says, "begs a savage nature. Once let the public become habituated to the sanguinary punishments proposed for this offence, and it will not be long until they petition for the same severity for many other offences. It proposes a retrograde step in legislation which carries us back two hundred years, to the cruel codes of a semi-barbarous age."

We learn, says the Stockton Argus, that the grain-growers in the southern part of the country are suffering serious loss from the effect of the wire worm. The grain sown of summer-fallow land seems to be that which suffers most. In a field of fifty acres of wheat near French Camp, the owner has been compelled to remove where the worm had made its appearance, for the first time this year. The same loss, although not so great an extent, was experienced in the crops of rye sown last year near the same place. We have heard of no similar complaint from any other section of the country.

Wild cattle, numbering thirty or forty thousand, are ranging in the vicinity of Brannan's tule farm, on the west side of the San Joaquin river, five or six miles below the mouth of Disappointment Slough, says the Republican. They have no doubt found their way thither from the main land, on high ridges that traverse the banks of the slough in every direction. So wild have these cattle become by years spent in this wide waste, that it is difficult to get sight of them. The land is represented as being in fine condition, and quite fit for the butchers' stalls.

Yuba county, says the Marysville Appeal, has subscribed \$200,000 towards the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad, and has paid \$50,000, or forty per cent of her subscription; so has Solano county. If individual subscribers have paid a proportionate amount upon their subscriptions, there must have been something like a million dollars paid into the company's treasury. In the name of the tax-payers of Yuba, we would ask if those stockholders have advanced such a proportion of their subscriptions? And if they have not, why are they permitted to be preferred debtors to the company? Will those who have the affairs of the company in charge be so obliging as to make public answer to these queries? The levying by the Board of Supervisors of a railroad tax of fifteen per cent makes these questions pertinent at this juncture.

CONTAMINATION IN THE TOUCH.—A distinguished traveler says that the policy of China which has hitherto excluded foreign nations from that country, has been of real benefit to the white race, for the Chinese have shades of social vices darker than anything ever dreamed of by the most debased of white men. The same writer says that even the touch of these human brutes is contamination. This is the kind of abomination which our law-makers are permitting to fester the country. These are the pagan brutes which are to be forced into the presence of our families. We are not to have them in small detachments either, but by whole colonies. There are many millions of them yet to come, and come they will, unless we do something to prevent them. (San Jose Reporter.)

IMPROVEMENT.—Our enterprising townsman, Andrew P. Jackson, says the Saison Herald, has recently completed the inclosure of two thousand acres of land, situated some five miles north-east of this place; twelve hundred acres for hay, and eight hundred for pasture, on which he has more than one hundred fine dairy cows. Last year he made over 10,000 pounds of excellent cheese, and expects to make 20,000, at least, the present year. We also learn that at his homestead, one mile from here, Mr. Jackson has 640 acres under cultivation; 370 of which is sown to wheat and barley. He has enlarged his orchard this season, by the addition of over one thousand choice fruit trees, making in all over 6000 now standing in his orchard, and about 7000 grape-vines to his vineyard, from which he made last year several hundred gallons of wine, which we know to be an excellent article. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Jackson has not been entirely engaged in building wharves, warehouses, roads, etc., in this place, which alone entitles him to much credit.

At Mariposa, says the Gazette, March rode in on a raw wind, and her reputation for being a windy female has been fully sustained since her advent. Storm-squalls occur nearly every day, during which, snow, hail, and rain fall in quantities at the same time. Nevertheless, vegetation comes forward with considerable rapidity and grasses upon southern slopes now afford good pasturage. Barley and wheat are looking well.

Mr. Pettit of this place, has a field of the former that will average five inches high. Peach trees in favored situations are beginning to bloom. Owners of stock rather hard up for cash, are driving considerable quantities of beef and pork into the mines, and butchering on their own account. Pork has been sold here by the whole hog, dressed, at 12½ cents a pound. The quail law went into effect on the 1st inst. On that very morning an old fellow swinging two plumes on the top of his head, got up on the top of the school-house and began to holler, as we interpreted, "shoot me if you dare—if you dare—if you dare."

THE AMERICAN PUMP!

Patented April 5, 1859.

Without Suction, Without Packing!

This is a DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP, with but one bore and one piston, worked by a tree piece, having as much leverage and less friction in its working than any other pump heretofore invented. The object of the whole invention was strength, simplicity, economy, durability, and to lessen the power to raise water from great depths, all of which have been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force pumps.

The working parts all stand under the water, as does the air chamber, beyond the reach of careless or malicious interference or frost; there is no loss of water and no loss of labor in any depth; a constant flow of water is kept up. The different sizes (five in all) work in diameters of from fourteen to twenty-four inches, and cost \$15, \$20, \$25, \$40, and \$60 each, and are worked by hand, horse, water, wind, or steam; adapted to ditches, wells, tanks, machinery, engines, mines, railroads, docks, forcing water under or above ground to great heights and distances; discharges at various points; throws by hose and pipe, thirty to forty feet; is extremely useful and convenient in watering gardens, flowers, vineyards, washing windows, and, in sudden emergencies, for checking fires in their earlier stages, and no pump equals it in economy or success for purposes of irrigation. The fixtures for power cost \$12, \$15, and \$18 each, according to size. It has now been in successful operation for eight months, in every depth from 8 to 100 feet, and for nearly every conceivable purpose, in twenty-four States of the Union, commencing at Maine and extending to the Rio Grande, and in New Brunswick and Cuba. The pumps have been sent everywhere on trial, and the failures to give entire satisfaction have averaged two to the hundred! I append a few notices, certificates and extracts of letters to justify my opinion.

"The pump needs no priming to obtain water. The arrangement and operation are very simple, and easily understood."—[Littell's Illustrated, N. Y.]
 "This is a new pump which is offered for public favor. Construction is greatly simplified, and appears to be designed for durability and efficiency. Those who have used it speak highly of it."—[N. Y. Observer.]
 "The piston discharges at both ends into the air-chamber, causing a regular flow of water at the discharge pipe at top. It prevented every part can be galvanized, except the piston, which keeps itself clean, and is proof against rust."—[N. Y. Evangelist.]
 "This is a new invention, a working model of which has been shown at which presents several novelties for a double acting pump, being exceedingly simple in construction, apparently very strong and durable, rendering the labor of working it, on account of the very small amount of friction in its working parts, very trifling in comparison to other pumps of a similar nature."—[N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.]
 "As a specimen of the ease and efficiency with which this pump works, we can state that one man, working regularly, forced water from this pump, a distance of 340 feet, being 97 feet perpendicular height, which is good work, as every one who is in the habit of raising water knows."—[Scientific American, N. Y.]
 "There are no suction valves nor complicated fittings; neither chains, pulleys, nor guide rods. It is easily arranged for any motive power, and runs water to any desirable height without any waste of force. A woman or boy can work it with ease to raise water fifty feet, and a man can raise it 100 feet all day. The simplicity of it is the absence of all contrivances which waste power by increasing friction, the motion being directly from the handle to the valve by simple leverage."—[The Independent, N. Y.]
 "The construction is simple; and it works with an ease that will surprise those acquainted only with the old fashioned order of raising water. One of these pumps now in use near vicinity, enables us to state that full confidence can be placed in the statement contained in the advertisement."—[Presbyterian Banner and Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa.]
 "It is calculated to work at any depth desired, and the great ease with which the highest columns of water are raised is far beyond anything we have yet seen or could have imagined. The pump we personally tested, was connected with a pipe sixty-five feet high, and it required but a very slight exertion with one hand to deliver a stream of water at this height at the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute. A small boy could have done it with ease."—[The American Mining Chronicle, N. Y.]
 "We got one of them which we have put into operation on our farm, and like it so far very much. It brings up a considerable stream of water, with little or no labor to the person working it. It must meet with a ready sale, and speedily grow very popular."—[The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.]
 "Having had considerable practical experience in the use of machinery of this character, after testing this with our own hands, we have no hesitation in according to it our unqualified favor. In truth, it surpasses everything for the purpose we have before examined."—[U. S. Journal.]
 "One of our newest and most useful inventions of the day is a Double Acting Force Pump, used by James M. Edney. It is without packing and without suction, is exceedingly simple in its construction, and, at the same time, possesses all the requirements of a good pump, and can be used either as a well, a cistern, or a ship's pump."—[N. Y. Express.]
 "A boy of ten years of age can work it at fifty feet, and a man at a hundred feet. We have seen one in operation, and consequently speak from personal knowledge. They are adapted to almost every purpose where a pump is required."—[N. Y. Day Book.]
 "Having seen one of your pumps in operation, we consider it the best we have ever seen for general use; it is simple, and can be operated with less power than any pump we have ever known of the same capacity."—[Galveston News, Texas.]
 "As the late State Fair in this city, The American Pump took the premium, and met the approbation of all who examined it."—[Herald (N. C.) Register.]
 "We speak from personal knowledge, and say, that of all pumps we ever saw, we never saw one at all comparable to this. A man can raise water at any depth, and pump with them. If you want a good pump get one of these."—[St. Louis (Mo.) Ch. Advocate.]

A Working Model and Pumps always to be seen on application at the office. Complete drawings, price, and particulars in detail, sent free of postage. Address, JAMES M. EDNEY, 147 Chambers street, N. Y. ROSS, DEMETER & Co., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. Where Models may be seen and Pumps had, with Circulars and drawings.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN, HOOP SKIRTS, And every article for Ladies' and Children's use. MRS. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!! DRESS TRIMMINGS CORDS, GIRDLES, TASSELS, &c. Constantly on hand and made to order. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

W. K. VANDERSLICE, MANUFACTURER OF Silver-Ware. 184 WASHINGTON ST. OPPOSITE THE MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO. Tea Sets, Pitchers, Wafers, Cups, etc., made to order. N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12 15

Ferrets. VERMIN DESTROYERS. A PAIR OF SUPERIOR FERRETS (Male and Female) for sale. The attention of Farmers troubled by Rats, Gophers, or Skunks, is invited. They instinctively follow into the holes, attack and exterminate all burrowing animals. Apply at the Office of the California Farmer, 21 m 130 Washington street.

Green-House Plants. THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS. Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery. A Choice collection of FRUIT TREES, constantly on hand and for sale. Gardens Laid Out and Decorated in the newest style, at short notice. Bouquets and Flower Baskets Made to Order. REIMER & O'HARE, Proprietors. 5

COAL-OIL LAMPS! 1,200 DOZEN COAL-OIL LAMPS! Deitz's Unrivaled Burner; THE Most simple, Convenient, and Economical Lamp in use, JUST RECEIVED, EX EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER, AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIERS. For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS. Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each. LANTERNS, FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES, STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c. HAND LAMPS, PARLOR LAMPS, SUSPENSION LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, KITCHEN LAMPS, BILLIARD LAMPS. PRICES LOWER Than Ever Before. FOR SUIT IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE. Corner Front and California streets.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY. Corner of Folsom and Spark streets, MISSION DOLORES.....SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF Green-House Plants.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS.

Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery.

A Choice collection of FRUIT TREES, constantly on hand and for sale. Gardens Laid Out and Decorated in the newest style, at short notice. Bouquets and Flower Baskets Made to Order. REIMER & O'HARE, Proprietors. 5

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of HULL, KNAPP & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of said firm are in the hands of M. S. BURRELL, for settlement. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same; and all persons having claims against said firm, will please present them immediately for adjustment.

All business of the said firm requiring settlement at San Francisco will be adjusted by J. B. KNAPP, 30 Washington street. W. C. HULL, J. B. KNAPP.

Portland, March 1, 1860. NEW FIRM—SUCCESSORS TO HULL, KNAPP & CO. The business heretofore conducted by HULL, KNAPP & CO., will be continued by J. B. KNAPP, of San Francisco, and M. S. BURRELL, of Portland, under the name and style of KNAPP, BURRELL & CO. J. B. KNAPP, M. S. BURRELL. 30 Washington street, San Francisco, March 5, 1860.

BEE-HIVES!

The following is an extract taken from the advertisement of the Agent for the Langstroth Bee-Hives, in the CALIFORNIA FARMER of February 23d:

"See Huber on Bees, published in London, 1841." The page and section not given. This is a very convenient and lawyer-like way of setting forth by inference what is not used. The extent of Huber's invention was a section hive, in which the sections were attached by hinges. This was not used only for an observatory hive. It cannot be made practicable for anything else."

The asperion sought: to be cast on the veracity of the eminent Patent Attorneys, whose opinion on the validity of certain patents, published in the same number of the FARMER as above alluded to, calls for the following vindication: Extract from Bevan's work on Bees, published in 1843, page 39, chapter 9.

"Huber carried the principle of these experimental hives still further; he joined several of them together with hinges which were so contrived as to admit of easy removal, and as the frames or leaves as Huber called them, were not glazed, they afforded a free communication with each other."

"Huber EXTENDED and rendered the system more complete, probably in a more judicious manner than that of his ancient GREEK INVENTORS."

"The experiments, however, of Mr. Golding, myself and others, already detailed, have shown that this hive admitted of still further improvements: the leaves were too narrow to be applicable to all purposes, and the hive altogether has been so much simplified by Mr. G., that I shall confine myself to a description of the particular form and dimensions which he has adopted."

"The general width of the leaves should be an inch and five-eighths, but slightly varying in the same proportion recommended for the BARS in page 32."

"The exterior dimensions of this hive are one foot two and a-half inches high, by one foot one inch deep; the width will depend on the number of leaves; the number usually employed is eight."

"The perpendicular bars at the front and back converge at the bottom towards each other, so that at the top the interior of the hive from front to back measures eleven inches, at the bottom only ten inches."

"The upright pieces are of course kept in their position by having the top pieces tenoned into them, and are further held together by a small cross-bar, also tenoned into them, about half an inch or an inch from their lower ends, so as to allow a free passage for the bees beneath."

"A series of these leaves being joined in juxtaposition, secured at the front by shifting butthinges, and at the back by books and eyes, and having a glazed door, covered by a shutter at each end, constitute what I think will be found to be an improved modification of the hive of Huber."

J. S. HARRISON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ss. I, John C. Barr, a Notary Public, in and for the county of Sacramento, do hereby certify that I have carefully read over and compared the above extracts with the original publication, viz., "Bevan's work on Bees," and find the same to be a true copy.

Witness my hand and official seal this 23d day of March, A. D. 1860. JNO. C. BARR, Notary Public.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1858, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair held at San Francisco, 1859, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hive, to the above hive, for its superiority in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents: THOMAS OGG BRAW, (General Agent), SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara. CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton. E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles. JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county. R. H. HOAG, Napa. E. C. WINGFIELD, Millerton, Fresno county. G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense. County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time. N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his Assignee, against persons using my Hives under authority from me. J. S. HARRISON, Patentee. SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1860. 4-1m

AUCTION SALE AT JOHN C. BELL'S, COURT BLOCK, NOS. 182 and 184 CLAY STREET, NEAR KEARNY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Paper Hangings, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY STOCK OF Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and Upholstery Goods, at the lowest Auction Prices for SIXTY DAYS; the balance of goods then remaining on hand will be closed out at PUBLIC AUCTION, to make room for our new styles Spring Goods.

NOTICE. Call and examine our recent importations of RUGS and CARPETS suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Country Dealers and Traders generally will please bear in mind that I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the city of San Francisco. Call and examine my stock of Carpets, Cloths, Rugs, Shades, &c., and judge for yourselves. JOHN C. BELL, Carpet, Cloth, Shade, and Upholstery Warehouse, Court Block, Nos. 182 and 184 Clay street, near Kearny. 20

COAL-OIL LAMPS! 1,200 DOZEN COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivaled Burner; THE Most simple, Convenient, and Economical Lamp in use, JUST RECEIVED, EX

EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER, AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIERS. For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS. Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS, FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES, STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS, PARLOR LAMPS, SUSPENSION LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, KITCHEN LAMPS, BILLIARD LAMPS.

PRICES LOWER Than Ever Before. FOR SUIT IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES: Corner Montgomery and California Streets, AND Washington street, third door below Stockton.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

PACIFIC Oil and Camphene Works HAVE REMOVED

TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS, Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of Burning Materials, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna," 5,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL, from Honolulu, For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote" and "Black Hawk." A superior article at a low price.

ALSO, 3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases, at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Maaschussetts." The best Oil ever imported into this market.

ALSO, 6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast, in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

For sale by STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL.

ALSO, 5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

For sale by STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

CAMPENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than 2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours, We can sell

Camphene of a Better Quality, and at LOWER PRICES Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.

"Large Sales and Small Profits" Will be the rule of our house. STANFORD BROTHERS, Pacific Oil and Camphene Works, Corner of Front and California streets.

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS, No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

Sight Bills Bank of Commerce, Boston. SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York, Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at six days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO. Jan 1.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE, AGENTS AND BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, CORNER OF JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW ON SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, NEW YORK. DRAFTS ON L. C. OPPERMAN, PARIS.

PAYABLE IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF— FRANCE, ENGLAND, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, ITALY, PRUSSIA, HOLLAND, SPAIN, Etc., Etc.

They also receive, on deposit, the smallest sums, and for a moderate commission, remit them and cause them to be paid—at fixed periods, monthly, quarterly, or otherwise—to the families of depositors in the PRINCIPAL CITIES of Europe.

NOTICE. INVESTMENT OF SMALL CAPITALS, SAVINGS, Etc.

To facilitate the investment and circulation of small capitals, savings, etc., the undersigned, for themselves, as well as for their European friends and correspondents, offer at PRIVATE SALE, for cash, or on a credit of one or several years, payable in weekly, monthly, or quarterly installments, as may be agreed upon at the time of purchase, various Properties and Lots of Ground situated on Battery, Broadway, Davis, Drumm, Dupont, California, Commercial, First, Folsom, Fourth, Front, Jackson, Harrison, Howard, Lombard, Market, Montgomery, Mission, Pacific, Sacramento, Stevenson, Stockton, Third, Union, Vallejo, Washington, and other streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, of the value of \$200 to \$10,000 and upward, each.

Advances on reasonable terms will be made to purchasers of unimproved property, for the erection of Homesteads, Workshops, etc., etc.

The titles of all properties offered, to be satisfactory to purchasers. The undersigned will also sell, in same manner, Shares of the San Francisco Gas Company, Sacramento Valley Railroad Company's First and Second Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of the City of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, San Jose, etc., etc., State of California Bonds, and of the different Counties of the State. Also, French, English, and other European Securities.

Interest will be allowed to purchasers on their respective payments, at the rate of 1/2 per cent per annum on every One Hundred Dollars paid, or nine per cent per annum.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE, 24 Corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, EGGS, ETC., ETC.

Nos. 63 and 65 Merchant Street, Between Montgomery and Sansome streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES: J. C. Fall, G. G. Briggs, Marysville; Gen C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento; N. W. Palmer, Dr. Halle, Alameda; Cauler Bro. & Co., Thos. Fallon, San Jose; W. F. White, Palmar; Judge Blackburn, Santa Cruz; J. G. Maxwell, W. B. Atterbury, Santa Rosa; Fred. Rohrer, Sonoma; L. G. Little, Sulphur Springs; J. S. Brackett, Maria county; Lewis Gibson, John Center San Francisco. 24-11

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, OPTICIANS No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL Spectacles, With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines, Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

Bees, Bee-hives, Honey! REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH'S MOVABLE-COMB HIVE!

HIRAM HAMILTON, of SANTA CLARA, APIARIST AND AGENT For the above named Patent Hive, for California, Oregon and Washington.

Persons wishing can obtain Individual RIGHTS within said States and Territory by sending \$25, by Wells, Fargo and Co's Express, to the undersigned. HIRAM HAMILTON, Santa Clara, Feb 15, 1860. 2-3m

O Main. E. H. Winchester. MAIN & WINCHESTER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE-WARE, &c.

No. 82 Battery street, Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

A Practical Joke.

In a western State, one of the political parties had for twenty years been in the habit of holding their nominating conventions at the house of Mr. G.

He happened on a recent occasion, for the first time, to be in when they had finished their business, and heard a little delegate more that "this convention adjourns *one die*."

"*One die!*" said Mr. G., to a person standing near, "where's that?"

"Why, that's away in the northern part of the county," said his neighbor.

"Hold on, if you please, Mr. Chairman," said the landlord, with great emphasis and earnestness, "hold on, sir; I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kept a public house now for more than twenty years. I am a poor man. I have always belonged to the party, and never split in my life. This is the most central location in the county, and it's where we've always met. I've never had nor asked for an office, and have worked day and night for the party, and now, I think, sir, it is contemptible to go to adjourn this convention *way up to Sine Die*."

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We were shown last week, says Wilke's Spirit of the Times, by Mr. Thiese, of this city, a singular product of Long Island—a hen of the common New England species, with four legs and two tails; the two extra legs occupy a prominent place behind the natural ones, but do not touch the ground, unless the hen is frightened, or being chased, when she uses all four to hasten her speed. The two tails go off in different directions like the forks of the letter Y, but, unfortunately, she has lost part of one of them, owing to a dog having worried her; she is quite tame, and from her strut appears to be proud of her extra appendages. In her determination to prove her claim to headship, she has laid during the week two eggs of the usual dimensions. This is certainly a great feathered curiosity, and worthy of the attention of naturalists.

EFFECT OF OCCUPATION UPON LONGEVITY.—Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston, President of the Statistical Association, has prepared a table from the mortality reports of Massachusetts, from May 1, 1843, to December 31, 1856, showing the average ages of men of different occupations. He divides the community into classes, and finds that in time the average age of the cultivators of the earth who died was about 64, of professional men 63, merchants and capitalists 48, mechanics active abroad 48, active mechanics in shops 47, sailors 46, laborers 45, common carriers 44, inactive mechanics in shops 42. Of the particular occupations, the average age of clergetymen was 55, lawyers 55, physicians 54, cooper 57, blacksmiths 52, carpenters 50, masons 48, tanners 48, merchants and clerks 47, shoemakers 43, painters 42, tailors 41.

A COBRA.—An instance of intemperity is related by the Bombay Times. It appears that while a party of fifty persons, of the Jewish community, were engaged in conversation, previous to prayer, Mr. Reuben unwittingly roused from his repose a large cobra di capello, which at once pounced upon his disturber. Blinding its grasp, the young man caught the cobra in the middle of its body, but it darted off with a violent jerk, and again turned upon its assailant. Mr. Reuben, however, held the cobra a second time in his hand, and giving it a swing in the air, struck its head against the ground several times, and killed the dangerous reptile, much to the admiration of the Jewish gentlemen present on the spot.

EIGHT OF THEM.—The editor of the Indiana Farmer lays down the law of agricultural newspapers in this wise:

"You should subscribe for the Farmer for many reasons. 1st, because you cannot afford to do without some agricultural paper; 2d, this is your own State paper, and adapted to your own locality; 3d, it is now the best practical agricultural paper in the Union; 4th, it keeps the dollar at home; 5th, it advertises home enterprises; 6th, foreign papers advertise foreign commodities into use to the injury of home industry; 7th, a man that has no State pride about him is an alien to his friends; 8th, the best men of the State do subscribe for home papers."

LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.—Would you wish to live without a trial? Then you would wish to die but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into deep water, and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character—if you would know their whole strength—of what they are capable—throw them overboard. Over with them; and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves.

When a young man steals a kiss from a Lowell girl, she blushes like a "new-blown rose," and says smartly, "you darnd't do that twice more." The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up at once and say, "I should think you would be ashamed."

A negro being questioned, was asked if his master was a Christian. "No, sir, he's a member of Congress," was the reply.

He who follows his recreation instead of his business, will in a little time have no business to follow.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does man no good to carry round a lightning rod to attract trouble.

Why should a hen enjoy perpetual daylight? Because her son never sets.

If every mind were delicate and refined, could the passion of love know any satiety?

Out of good men choose acquaintance; of acquaintances, friends.

A man never suspects, who has confidence in himself.

THAT DISTRESSING MALADY, the Dyspepsia, is not a periodical but a permanent complaint, producing suffering at all times and under all circumstances. The only real cure for this disease and its concomitant evils is the world-renowned Oxygenated Bitters.

MR. & MRS. COGILL'S DANCING ACADEMY,
AT
PHILHARMONIC HALL,
Stockton street, near Jackson.

THE SCHOOL will meet TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours of tuition from 3 to 5 p. m., for Ladies and Children, and from 7 to 10 p. m. for Gentlemen and Ladies. The celebrated Lancers, Waits and Polka Quadrilles taught with success. Also, Children's Class EVERY SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 p. m.
Terms—\$2.00 per month, in advance.
SOIRÉES EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.
Private Lessons at all hours of the day. All the polite and fashionable Ball-Dances taught. Also, Fancy Dances, Square Dances, etc.
Also, the following quadrilles: Viennese Empire, Prince Imperial and La Perouse.
Terms reasonable.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California, a fire-proof building, and provided with Benley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 37½ feet, by 173 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate; there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1857, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, can but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steamboat Landings; thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,
During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh, with many other economical advantages. By these means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matches Beds, and solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the entire energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. [15

W. C. HULL, Portland, Oregon. J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco.

HULL, KNAPP & Co.,



IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

OREGON FRUIT

AND

PRODUCE!!

No. 80 Washington street,

NEAR FRONT,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to consignments on commission.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE.
FACTORY NATOMA ST
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Who Wants a Farm Cared For?

A PERSON fully qualified to take charge of a large Farm, Orchard, or Vineyard, with a reasonable amount of stock to work it, would like to secure a chance to take such a place on shares. The advertiser has it in his power to make many valuable improvements, if the contract is made for three or five years. Any person who may have such a place, can hear of a responsible party by addressing a note to W. B. and leaving it at the Farmers Office.

James Graves. H. F. Williams. GRAVES & WILLIAMS.



FRUIT

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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Self-adjusting Post-Driver.
A valuable Implement for Farmers.

HYDE'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING POST-DRIVER is now offered to Farmers, as a valuable assistant in FENCE-BUILDING. The hammer works in a swinging frame, rendering it self-adjusting on uneven or hilly land. It has been used on hills where it had to be hauled up with a tackle; any common carpenter can construct one. The two pulleys, one on the drum, and the other on the crank, are to be covered with leather or rubber belting, and when pressed together by the foot lever, the friction of one on the other is sufficient to raise the hammer, and on lifting the foot from the lever the drum is free and the weight drops; and so on, setting posts far better and much more expeditiously than can be done by digging and ramming.

A model of this Machine can be seen at the FARMER'S office, where RIGHTS are for sale. Price of right for single machine, \$10; and County Rights according to population, etc.

OLIVER HYDE, Patentee.
Berkeley.

J. L. POLKEMUS DRUGGIST
190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks for your unflinching patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY,
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY,
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY,
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California, to obtain everything NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY,
We Keep Open All Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY,
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY,
Hereafter we do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost, heretofore by credit, we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY,
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Aged and Fever, when every other article fails to cure. Bland's Nerve and Bone Liment, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
DeWitt's Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.
Hudson's CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY,
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLKEMUS

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY
(DYER'S SOAP FACTORY)
J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT
NEWELL'S
COUGH SYRUP.
IS EQUAL
To its Advertised Merits.

Address, J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
No. 103 California street, San Francisco.

Mr. BROADWAY PINNED TO THE WALL.

READER, DON'T STOP TILL YOU GET TO THE END, or you'll lose the fun. The following Circular has been scattered about our hotels and other public places:

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS.
"From certain advertisements and circulars which have been recently issued, it appears that a New York house, whose efforts at Stereoscopic Photography have but very lately commenced, lay claim to the earliest publications of Instantaneous Views."

"Doubtless they have inadvertently fallen into this error. At the same time, justice to the London Stereoscopic Company demands that the mistake be promptly corrected. More than twelve months since the London Company's eminent artist, Mr. Williams, succeeded in taking Instantaneous Views for the Stereoscope, of New York City, Harbor, River, &c. Justly therefore it is claimed for the London Stereoscopic Co., and universally it is admitted by all impartial testimony, that their productions, instantaneous and otherwise, were the FIRST and the Finest that have ever been offered to the public."

"To condemn this statement, nothing is requisite but an actual inspection of the views in question."

"504 BROADWAY, N. Y."

Now who this Mr. Broadway is who has taken up the cudgel so valiantly we do not know, but it is evident by the title of N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is "No Yankee."

In reply to his card, however, we would offer friend Broadway two little pills to swallow, which will no doubt "permanently correct" the difficulty he finds in digesting our Instantaneous Views.

The first pill is compounded by "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," a right royal medicine which goes direct to the spot. Read:

Boston, August 31st, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and examined the beautiful specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me. They are very fine, and realize the possibility of which I spoke in a marvelous way.

These Crowds caught in the very attitudes which lasted but for the space of a heart beat are really wonderful. They show us how impossible it is to reproduce nature except by making nature reproduce herself.

Since I wrote my article I have obtained a few specimens by a London Company, but no Instantaneous Views that I have seen appear to me at all equal to some of yours.

Thanking you very sincerely for this generous token of your regard, I am Very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

To Mr. E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

There now, dear Broadway, take my medicine like a good boy. It had sent some of its best specimens to the "Autocrat," but he did not find them "at all equal to some of ours." A nice pill—do you good—let better in the morning.

What was that you said? The "Autocrat" is only an AMERICAN opinion! American pills perhaps don't agree with your constitution, and we will give you a nice English medicine. Open mouth wide now and swallow a little from the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" Stereoscopic Society.

"We have received a letter from Mr. Anthony of New York, containing three Stereoscopic Views of Broadway, taken instantaneously. The noble street is represented thronged with carriages and foot passengers. All is life and motion. The trotting crowd, the carriages with two feet off the ground, boys are running—men walking, riding, driving, carrying weights—ladies sweeping the dirty pavement with their long dresses, or trailing up their crinolines and displaying their pretty ankles as they trip over the crossings, exactly as they do in Europe. We leave all our best views to the London Stereoscopic Society, and we will give you a little from the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. It is only an AMERICAN opinion! American pills perhaps don't agree with your constitution, and we will give you a nice English medicine. Open mouth wide now and swallow a little from the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" Stereoscopic Society.

"In reply to Mr. Anthony's query about our European photographs, we can only say we know of no pictures, save two or three of Wilson's best, which could be put in comparison with those which he has sent; and we old-world stick-in-the-mud fellows must take care on the Yankee will go ahead of us."

And now, dear Broadway, we are sure all that naughty conceit will be carried out of you, and as soon as you feel well enough to walk out, call in at 308, and we will show you what an Instantaneous Stereoscopic View is, for we don't think you have ever seen one.

Your friend,
E. ANTHONY.

That the Public may judge, each man for himself, of the merits of the respective INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, we have samples of both, side by side, at our store.

You will find that our INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS taken in the city are better than "so called" of the London Co. taken in the bright sunshine.

We do not speak without the evidence to show. Call and see.

American & Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium.
An extensive and varied assortment of American and Foreign Views and Groups always on hand at the lowest prices, and of the best quality.

New invoices received per every arrival from Europe. Having agents in England and France, we are certain to receive the latest views published in either country, and our stock will be found both extensive and well selected. A liberal discount to the trade.

Parties at a distance sending us \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 or \$25, can have a good instrument and such pictures as they may request sent by Express. All orders will be executed with care, and our friends may depend upon receiving a good and satisfactory selection.

Merchants from every section of the country are respectfully invited to make an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A circular will be forwarded to any address on application.
E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

Photographic Materials for Amateurs and the Trade.
Our long experience in the business and our extended connections make our rooms the Central Emporium for Photographic Materials and Stereoscopes. This is our only large house in the United States whose attention is exclusively devoted to these branches.

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.
WM. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLS STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Antimony or
Babbitt
Metal Castings,
Cylinders and
Steamboat Halls,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL,
SKINS AND FURS.

Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 3d and M streets, Sacramento,
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville,
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton,
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R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. July

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

...BY...
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
155 Sansome street.

Garden Seeds.
Cabbage, Turnip, Carrot, Beet, Onion,
Lettuce, Radish, Melon, Cucumber,
Tomato, Squash, Parsnip, etc.

Also—A full assortment of
FRUIT, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Budding and Pruning knives, Garden Tools, etc.

Catalogues forwarded on application.
Boxes of 100 Papers—Put up by ourselves, assorted, for country dealers; all labeled, and true to name.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.
We have all kinds of TREES and PLANTS,
for sale at lowest market price.

All Orders forwarded, by Mail or Express, will meet with prompt attention.
Address,
J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
No. 103 California street, San Francisco.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

New York Seed Warehouse,
No. 11 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBIOUS ROOTS:
ALFALFA, pure of the latest importation;
HUNGARIAN GRASS;
MESQUIT GRASS;
CLOVER;
TIMOTHY;
ORCHARD GRASS;
SHEEP'S FESCUE;
ENGLISH RYE GRASS;
And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.
HAVANA, pure;
VIRGINIA;
CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf;
FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—A most extensive variety. Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade. Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application.

Seed Warehouse!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)
S. W. MOORE,
No. 110 California st., between Montgomery & Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of
**KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER,
FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS**
IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING
20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed,
OF THE NEW CROP.

ALSO:
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER
BULBIOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your calls are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.
S. W. MOORE,
Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in such assortments as desired, will be furnished.

CHUFAS
OR
Earth-Almonds!
50 Pounds of CHUFAS or EARTH-ALMONDS, for sale by
S. W. MOORE,
441 Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

To the Seed Trade,
HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE stock of
SEEDS
Now growing and harvesting in the Union, we are prepared to supply Dealers on the most favorable terms.

Our American Seeds
Are with few exceptions raised under our own immediate supervision, and we can warrant them as First-class in every respect.

Dutch Bulbious Roots,
such as
Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus, Narcissus,
Crocus, Crown Imperials, &c.,
in great variety.

TRADE CATALOGUES just published, which may be had of our Agent, MR. THOMAS DAY, 133 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Growers and Importers of Seeds,
15 John street,
NEW YORK.

**GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL
SEED WAREHOUSE,**
No. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE SEED TRADE.
We have the largest and most varied assortment of
FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
IN THE STATE.

All of our own importation, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, which we can warrant to give full satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part of:
ALF

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail arrived yesterday morning, at Fresno City, with St. Louis dates to the 16th February. We copy the following from the dispatch, published in the Bulletin:

In the Senate, on Monday, 13th February, after preliminary business, of no moment, Mr. Hann, of California, rose, and announced the death of D. C. Broderick, late Senator from California, who fell in a conflict engendered by a political contest. After sketching in review the life of the deceased Senator, who had with laudable energy carried out his own fortune, Mr. Hann paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. Other Senators also spoke on the subject. The usual resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

The regular proceedings in the House were interrupted on the 13th, by a message from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. Broderick. Mr. Burch, of California, delivered an eulogy, saying that Mr. Broderick's memory would long be cherished by the people of California. Mr. Haskin and others followed. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On the 15th February the Senate receded from its amendment to the Post Office Deficiency Bill, and it has been signed by the President.

The census of Kansas, taken in 1889, has just been published. All the counties, except six, show 21,628 voters, 46 colored persons, and a total population of 69,940.

On February 13th, the Joint Committee of the Virginia Legislature reported a series of resolutions, declaring it inexpedient to appoint deputies to the Conference proposed by South Carolina.

Among the *en duo* is one that a company of gentlemen are ready to carry all the mails of the United States from the revenue arising therefrom, should the franking privilege be abolished.

Another rumor is, that in case of its abolition, a number of members have bills ready for introduction abolishing the whole Post Office system, and allowing the mails to be carried by private enterprise, as express matter is now carried.

A correspondent of the N. O. Delta of yesterday (the 15th) says that the Texas Commissioners are fully convinced that the authorities and the principal citizens of Matamoros are in league with Cortinas. The Commissioners have reported to the Governor that war exists.

Senator Hann, of California, introduced a bill for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri river to the Eastern boundary of California.

Arrives from Washington state that the Senate Committee on the Mexican Treaty are ready to report favorably. The friends of the Jarez Government assert that his side will certainly conquer. Arrives from England state that the English Minister, Wyke, has instructions to recognize the Liberal Government.

The War Department has decided to withdraw the troops from Utah, excepting one regiment. The troops will be scattered hereafter between El Paso and Fort Yuma.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.

ELECTROICIAN AND HYDOPATHIST.
Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*, believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedies agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent, the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it is approximately to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *innumerable* and *etc.*, and may be relied upon wherever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street).

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

ABROAD!

How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the **CALIFORNIA FARMER**. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$1 to us, and we will mail a copy of the **FARMER**, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New Volume.

TO GRAPE PLANTERS.

As we are very desirous of making a correct record of all the vines planted this season in California, we will esteem it a great favor if those persons who are planting will be so kind as to send us a list of the varieties, and quantity of each planted by them. A little trouble on the part of each planter would furnish us with facts which we could give back to them all with much increased value. May we not expect this from all planters of the vine everywhere?

Large Potatoes and Onions—We are very desirous of procuring some very large Onions and Potatoes, for a special purpose; we only want a few, but will cheerfully pay a liberal price for the same, and be very grateful besides. We also wish a variety of curious or rare vegetables of any kind—*Beet, Parsnip, or Carrot*. Those who have such and will send them to our office, we will reward them for so doing.

Galvanic Batteries and Medical Works.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., has received from the manufacturers and publishers the latest improved Galvanic Batteries, which she offers for sale to her patients; both the Smith and Boston patterns. Also, rare and valuable Medical Works, such as are not usually found on sale.

Apply at her residence, corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal

advances on **WOOL** shipped to our friends

under address, will be shipped under a separate

mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

No. 50 FRONT STREET

12-17

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, 100 of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Wheat, per cwt.	\$2.00	\$2.25
Barley,	2.37	2.50
Oats,	2.25	2.50
Corn,	2.00	2.50
Buckwheat,	5.00	6.00
Flour, per bbl.,	6.00	7.00
Hay, per ton,	15.00	20.00
Turnips,	2.00	2.50
do yellow,	2.00	2.50
Garlic, per cwt.,	2.00	2.50

(Corrected by Ring & Powell, Washington Market.)

Butter, Cal. P. D., 33	40
do Eastern,	28

CHICKEN, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each (3 1/2 x 2 1/2)	18.25
Common coarse wool, 60 lbs.	12.15
Best quality,	15.00
Extra Merino,	25.00

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

There has been no change in the Cattle market since our last; prices continue low, with a large stock on hand and few sales. There has been some change in Hogs. Stock Hogs have declined some, and a fat Hog advanced. Mention has advanced some since our last.

Average Slaughterers' Prices:

BEER—American, first quality 10c@12c; 2d quality 6c@8c; 3d quality 5c@6c. Spanish, 1st qual. 5c@7c; 2d quality 3c@5c @ 10c.

YEAST—first quality 11c@14c, 2d quality 7c@10c. HOGS—on the hoof 5c@6c for Stock Hogs; good fat Hogs are quick at 7c; Dressed 5c@11c.

MUTTON—dressed, 10c@16c, according to quality. MILK COWS—1st quality \$80@85; 2d quality \$45@50; 3d quality \$25@45 each.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—March 9.

POTATOES,	14c
do (new),	18c
Sweet Potatoes, (Carolina),	20c
do (S. Island),	25c
do (S. Island),	30c
Radishes,	50c
do yellow,	50c
do black, per bunch,	13c
Cucumbers, each,	37c
Turnips,	10c
Cabbages,	10c
Beans,	8c
Green Beans,	50c
Lima Beans,	50c
Peas,	35c
Carrots,	35c
Artichokes, per dozen,	75c
Garlic,	25c
Tr. Onions,	10c
Broccoli, per doz.,	2.00
Egg Plant,	2c

APPLES,	12c@15c
Pears, common,	10c
do (new),	15c
do (S. Island),	20c
do (S. Island),	25c
Strawberries,	25c
Raspberries,	25c
Apples,	25c
Crab Apples,	25c
Green Apples (cooking),	10c
Pears (Vikar of Winkfield),	10c
Peaches,	25c
Watermelons, each,	2c

DAIRY—BUTTER,	10c
Cal's Butter,	10c
Cal's Butter, in cans,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Butter, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

MEATS,	10c
Beef,	10c
Pork,	10c
Lamb,	10c
Veal,	10c
Chicken,	10c
Duck,	10c

EGGS,	10c
Cal's Eggs,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Eggs, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

POULTRY,	10c
Chickens,	10c
Ducks,	10c
Geese,	10c
Goose,	10c
Quail,	10c
Partridge,	10c
Pheasant,	10c
Wild,	10c

FRUIT,	10c
Oranges,	10c
Lemons,	10c
Pine Apples,	10c
Bananas,	10c
Guavas,	10c
Grapes,	10c
Strawberries,	10c
Raspberries,	10c
Apples,	10c
Crab Apples,	10c
Green Apples (cooking),	10c
Pears (Vikar of Winkfield),	10c
Peaches,	10c
Watermelons, each,	2c

VEGETABLES,	10c
Cauliflower,	10c
Cranberries,	10c
Horseradish,	10c
do in jars,	25c
Pumpkins,	10c
Tomatoes,	10c
Onions,	10c
Spinach,	10c
Marrowfat squash,	4c
Mushrooms, open air,	50c
do cultivated,	50c
Parsnips, per doz. bunches,	50c
Spinage, per bushel,	30c
Salsify,	50c
Asparagus,	75c
Urea,	50c
Red Peppers,	50c
Green Peppers,	50c
Dried Berbs,	50c
Green Tom,	10c
Celery, per bunch,	12c

PEARS,	10c
Cal's Pears,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Pears, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

APPLES,	10c
Cal's Apples,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Apples, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

ORANGES,	10c
Cal's Oranges,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Oranges, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

LEMONS,	10c
Cal's Lemons,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Lemons, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

PINE APPLES,	10c
Cal's Pine Apples,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Pine Apples, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

BANANAS,	10c
Cal's Bananas,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Bananas, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

GUAVAS,	10c
Cal's Guavas,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Guavas, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

GRAPES,	10c
Cal's Grapes,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Grapes, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

STRAWBERRIES,	10c
Cal's Strawberries,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Strawberries, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

RASPBERRIES,	10c
Cal's Raspberries,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Raspberries, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

APPLES,	10c
Cal's Apples,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Apples, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

CRAB APPLES,	10c
Cal's Crab Apples,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Crab Apples, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

GREEN APPLES (COOKING),	10c
Cal's Green Apples,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Green Apples, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

PEARS (VIKAR OF WINKFIELD),	10c
Cal's Pears,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Pears, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

PEACHES,	10c
Cal's Peaches,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Peaches, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

WATERMELONS, each,	2c
Cal's Watermelons,	2c
Eastern,	2c
Cal's Watermelons, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

CAL'S BUTTER,	10c
Cal's Butter,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Butter, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

CAL'S BUTTER, IN CANS,	10c
Cal's Butter,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Butter, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

EASTERN,	10c
Eastern,	10c
Cal's Eastern, per cwt.,	25c
Do,	25c
Do,	25c

CAL'S BUTTER, PER CWT.,	25c
Cal's Butter,	25c
Eastern,	25c
Cal's Butter, per cwt.,	25c
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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Horse-chestnut and Buckeye.

(*Æsculus Hippocastanum* and *Pavia Luta* and *Pavia Ohionensis*.)

Three varieties of the *Æsculus* are among the most beautiful of all the ornamental trees of our land, and were they of a costly class, would be procured at any price; but because they can be obtained at a very trifling sum, or can be had for the digging; oh, they are common, and woe do. But where can there be found a more beautiful tree than a well-formed Buckeye? when in bloom; and when the yellow and scarlet varieties are mingled, there are no trees to excel them; besides, there are valuable properties found in them: they can be made profitable for starch and for the food of swine; and, as a medicinal plant, they deserve more attention than they have ever received.

CHESNUT, HORSE (*Æsculus hippocastanum*). This ornamental tree, now so common throughout Europe, is a native of Asia. The first plant is said to have been brought into Europe by the celebrated botanist Clusius in a portmanteau. It is too well known to require description. The wood is soft and of little value. The food contains much nutritive matter, but it is combined with a nauseous bitter extractive, which renders it unfit for the food of man; but horses, kine, goats, and sheep, are fond of it. The bark of the tree contains an astringent, bitter principle, which operates as a tonic. It has cured agues, and some authors affirm that it might be a substitute for the Peruvian bark; but trials and experience have not justified their opinion. Given in a decoction made with an ounce of the bark to a pint of water, it may be advantageously taken, to strengthen the habit weakened by previous disease.

BUCKEYE.—Under this name, Michaux describes two species of trees in the United States, viz: the large buckeye or yellow pavia, (*Pavia lutea*); and the Ohio buckeye or Ohio horse-chestnut (*Pavia Ohionensis*).

The yellow pavia, or large American buckeye, is first observed on the Alleghany Mountains in Virginia, near the 39th degree of latitude. It becomes more frequent in following the chain towards the southwest, and is most profusely multiplied in the mountainous districts of the Carolinas and Georgia. It abounds, also, upon the rivers that rise beyond the mountains and flow through the western part of Virginia, and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, to meet the Ohio. It is much less common along the streams which have their sources east of the Alleghanies, and may therefore be considered as a stranger to the Atlantic States, with the exception of a tract thirty or forty miles wide in the Southern States, as it were beneath the shadow of the mountains. It is here called big buckeye, to distinguish it from the *Pavia rubra*, which does not exceed eight or ten feet in height, and which is called small buckeye.

Michaux states, that he had seen no situation which appeared more favorable to the development of the big buckeye, than the declivities of the lofty mountains in North Carolina, and particularly of the Great Father Mountain, the Iron Mountain, and the Black Mountain, where the soil is generally loose, deep and fertile. The coolness and humidity which reign in these elevated regions, appear likewise to be necessary to its utmost expansion; there towers to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of three or four feet, and is considered a certain proof of the richness of the land.

The flowers of this tree are of a light, agreeable yellow, and the numerous bunches, contrasted with the fine dense foliage, lend it a highly ornamental appearance. The fruit is contained in a fleshy, oval capsule, the surface of which, unlike that of the horse-chestnut of Asia and Ohio, is smooth. Each capsule contains two seeds or chestnuts, of unequal size, flat upon one side and convex on the other. They are larger and lighter-colored than those of the common horse-chestnut, and, like them, are not eatable.

Of American trees, the large buckeye is one of the earliest to cast its leaves, which begin to fall near Philadelphia about the 15th of August, and while the other horse-chestnuts are still clothed with their finest verdure. Its foliage and flowering are also tardy, which is deemed an essential defect in a tree, the greatest merit of which is its beauty. The wood, from its softness and want of durability, cannot be made to subserve any useful purpose. In beauty, this species is reckoned inferior to that magnificent tree, the

Ohio buckeye, or common American horse-chestnut, which is not a native of any of the Atlantic States, where, however, it is a favorite ornamental tree. The ordinary stature of the American

horse-chestnut is ten or twelve feet, but it sometimes equals thirty or thirty-five feet in height, and twelve or fifteen inches in diameter.

The foliage of this tree appears very early in spring, being very thickly followed by its flowers, which almost cover the tree in white bunches, making a very brilliant appearance. The fruit is of the same color with that of the foreign horse-chestnut and of the large buckeye, and of about half the size; it is contained in fleshy, prickly capsules, and is ripe the beginning of autumn. Horse-chestnuts are said to injure swine and other stock which eat them.

The bark of the larger trees is blackish, and endowed with a disagreeable odor and highly acrimonious properties. The wood is white, soft, and wholly useless. The value of the Ohio buckeye or American horse-chestnut consists mainly in the beauty of its abundant, precocious, and beautiful foliage and flowers, qualities which bring it into great request as an ornamental tree. (North Am. Sylva).

A Migratory Rose.

STRANGE as this heading may appear to the reader, the flower is nevertheless an entity—a thing that exists and may be handled; a plant almost as regular as the swallow in its flights to and fro; one that travels many miles annually; and, what is more, a fashionable one—resorting to the seaside during the hottest season, to indulge in a swim among the cool billows of the Mediterranean. The name of this remarkable vegetable phenomenon is *Anastasia hierochuntina* among the botanists; the *Rose of Jericho* with the unlearned.

Very many superstitions are connected with this extraordinary plant in the minds of Bedouins and other Arab tribes. The ancients attributed miraculous virtues to the Rose of Jericho. Dispensing with the notions of both, however, there remains to us quite a sufficient charm about this apparently insignificant shrub, which seldom attains six inches in height, to apologize for introducing the subject to our readers.

To behold this little rose, it is not necessary to tell you to "go to Jericho;" no such uncomplimentary journey is required. In the arid wastes of Egypt, by the borders of the Gaza desert, in Arabia's wilderness of sands, on the roofs of houses and among rubbish in Syria, abundant specimens are to be met with. But, like many other things of insignificant exterior, few pause to look upon or handle this wayside shrub, which nevertheless carries with it a lesson and a moral.

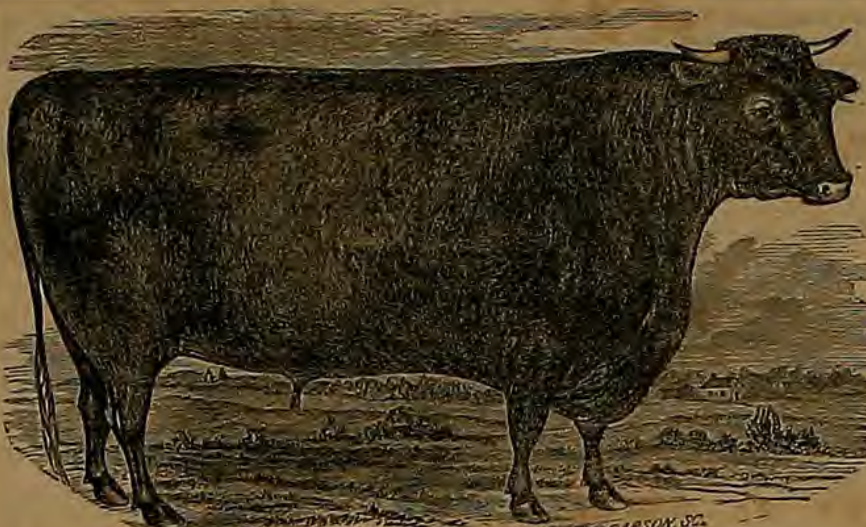
By the laws of germination, there are, we are told, three things necessary for a plant—humidity, heat, and oxygenized air. The first of them is indispensable, inasmuch as without it the grain or seed would not swell, and without swelling, could not burst its shell or skin; and heat, in union with water, brings various gases to young plants—especially oxygen—which are necessary for its existence.

With these facts before us, and a knowledge that rain seldom falls in most places where the Rose of Jericho thrives, how are we to account for the extraordinary circumstance of this plant being periodically abundant and flowering at precisely the same season year after year, when, by the acknowledged laws of germination, there has been that succor wanting which is indispensable to propagate vegetation? Now appears the most remarkable and most direct interposition of nature for her offspring—an interposition little short of miraculous, and, indeed, apparently so fabulous as to be unworthy of record. But the fact has been established beyond doubt that, for its own purposes, this little plant performs annual journeys over a large extent of country, and in the ocean, whence, at a stated period, it, or rather its offspring, returns to the original haunts, takes root, thrives and blossoms.

In the height of spring, when nature casts her vesture, set with flowers and flowerets of a hundred varied hues, over the fertile valleys and hills of Syria and part of Palestine; when every breeze is laden with rich incense from orange groves or honeysuckle dells, then, unheeded, amid the rich profusion of vegetation, or isolated amid the desert sands, blossoms the tiny Rose of Jericho. On house-tops, where the sun's fierce rays rend crevices—on dust-heaps, where half-starved wretched curs prowl and dig for food or a resting-place—where multitudes through the streets, and where neither foot of man nor beast has ever left imprint on the burning sand, there sprouts the wonderful *Anastasia hierochuntina*. When summer has fairly set in, and flowering shrubs have ceased to blossom—about the same season of the year that Mr. Brown and his family are meditating a month's trip to the seaside for fresh breezes and sea-bathing, when the whole house is turned topsy-turvy in the pleasurable excitement of packing for the month's holiday—the Rose of Jericho begins to show symptoms of a migratory disposition also. How astonished Mr. Brown would be if his gardener rushed in with the startling intelligence that some favorite rose-bush or other plant in the garden had evinced signs of restlessness, and after a few preliminary efforts, had quietly taken itself off for the season!

Hadji Ismail, the Bedouin camel-driver, who witnesses this phenomenon usually, encountering scores of migratory *Anastasia hierochuntina*, simply pauses to stroke his prolific beard and fresh charge his pipe, while he pours into the eager ears of some untraveled novice legends about this wonderful rose—legends replete with fairy romance, in which almost invariably a certain unmentionable gentleman comes in for a volley of invectives, as being the instigator of this mysterious freak of nature.

The first symptom the Rose of Jericho gives of an approaching tour is the shedding of all her leaves; the branches then collapse, apparently wither, and roll themselves firmly into the shape of a ball. Like the fairies that traveled in nut-shells, this plant ensconces itself in its own framework of a convenient shape, size, and weight for under-



A DEVON BULL.



A DEVON COW.

taking the necessary journey. Not long has the flower assumed this shape when strong land-breezes sweep over the land, blowing hot and fiercely towards the ocean. In their onward course, these land-winds uproot and carry with them the bulbs or frame-work of our rose; and, once uprooted, these are tossed and blown over many and many a dreary mile of desert sand, till they are finally whirled up into the air, and swept over the coast into the ocean.

Soon after the little plant comes into contact with the water, it unpacks again, unfolds itself, expands its branches, and expels its seeds from the seed-vessels. Then the mother-plant finishes her career, or is stranded a wreck upon the sea-beach. However this may be, it seems evident that the seeds, after having been thoroughly saturated with water, are brought back by the waves and cast high and dry upon the beach. When the westerly winds set in with violence from the sea, they carry these seeds back with them, scattering them far and wide over the desert, and among inhabited lands; and so surely as the spring-time comes round will the desolate borders of the desert be enlivened by the tiny blossoms of the Rose of Jericho. [Chambers' Journal.]

Artificial Honey-Bee Comb.

J. V. Hoag, apiarist, of Washington, Yolo County, and manufacturer of the Harbison hive, is now manufacturing with all the nicety of art, comb for honey bees, says the Sacramento Bee. It is made of pure beeswax, melted down, run into molds to make it thin and even, like window glass, cooled, and then pressed, stamped, or embossed into the exact shape of the partition, which separates the double row of cells in the comb. He does not make the entire comb, but merely this ground work; and it is done with such perfectness that when placed in the hive the bees accept it as their own work, and erect their hexagonal cells upon it with the utmost alacrity.

It is a new thing, as we are told, in these United States—Mr. Hoag being the only person in the Union who, so far as is known, manufactures this artificial comb. It is a German invention, and said to be very profitable to bee men, as the artificial comb can be had cheap, and saves much time to the bees. We know this: that the bees work upon it just as if it were their own manufacture, and what better evidence of its perfectness and adaptation can be had? When the Queen of Sheba presented a vase of exquisite flowers to Solomon, and asked him to say whether they were real or artificial, he answered: "Let in the bees!" They would soon have told the story that the lilies of the valley and the rose of Sharon, manufactured by Sheba's Queen, were bogus; but they don't seem to know that this artificial comb is not the real thing. And how could they tell the difference, for is it not made of the wax gathered by themselves and gauged by all the nicety of the most finished art?

HOW TO WATER PLANTS.—As a rule, waters should never be given, until the further withholding of it would be detrimental to the plants. Habitual watering does, in the majority of cases, more harm than good. Plants left to battle with drought, send their roots down deep in search of moisture, and when rain does come, they benefit more by it than those that have regular waterings all along. If the ground is dug deeply, and kept in good heart,

plants that have once got established will bear drouth for any length of time, but things lately planted, and that have not had time to "get hold," must be kept supplied or their beauty may vanish for half the season. Succulent vegetables, too, which ought to be kept growing quick, must have abundance, and of course, plants in pots must, of necessity, have sufficient. There are two important points to be attended to in giving water, one is to expose the water to the sun before using it, to render it soft and warm, and the other is to give a thorough soaking at once, sufficient to keep the ground moist a week. Supposing the supply to be limited, but regular, the best way of economizing both water and time is to take the garden, piece by piece, watering each piece thoroughly every evening, and then beginning again as at first. [Floral World and Garden Guide.]

A Good Ranch.

We found a fine ranch at Alvarado, now owned and occupied by an old friend, formerly a merchant of this city, but now better employed. We found him, like Cincinnati, holding the plow. Mr. Eigenbrodt, at Alvarado, has a fine farm of 250 acres of very deep rich black loam, always yielding heavy crops. The last year Mr. E. had a very fine crop of corn, yielding him 100 bushels to the acre. His crop of potatoes were enormous in quantity, and in size, often twenty potatoes weighing eighty pounds. The present year Mr. E. will have in as a crop, forty acres potatoes, forty acres beans, forty acres grain, a large field of corn, and other articles raised for the San Francisco market. The yield of the last year of thirty acres of potatoes was 4,000 sacks, about 117 pounds each, and a better quality were never sent to market.

Vineyard Planting.

We are glad to receive from those who plant vines, a schedule of what is planted by them. We have been favored by a letter from a Correspondent, owning a fine young Vineyard and Orchard, who gives us the following as his planting, this year: 1200 Los Angeles Grape, 100 Isabella Grape; these make, in addition to former planting, 5000 Vines. 800 will be in bearing this year, being two to four years old; also, 2500 were trenched for rooting. This is on the fine Ranch, called the "Golden Gate Ranch," near Mokelumne Hill, of which a Card appears this week. So much for Mountain Planting. We hope all will send us their planting.

Wash your Fruit-Trees.

The present is the time to cleanse all fruit-trees that are troubled with the moss or with insects. Make a good strong wash of soap-suds, and with a swab of woolen rags give the body and large limbs of the trees a good washing. After this has been done, the bark of the trees will put on a bright yellow-green look, changed entirely in appearance to the eye, the general health of the tree being greatly improved. Potash, three pounds to a barrel of water will also make a good wash.

Removal of Stumps.

A VALUABLE correspondent in the mountains desires us to give him information relative to the best way to remove stumps from new land, and we should be glad if our friends who have cleared land would give their plans. We know there are several kinds of stump-pullers, but some of them are too expensive for a person to use when only a small farm is to be cleared, for some cost \$200 or \$300. There is a common stump-puller, costing about \$12 or \$15, to be used with oxen, but this is for small stumps and roots. The inquiry of our friend relates to large stumps six or seven feet in diameter. Our recommendation would be to dig around them and put in a good blast of powder, and split them out. This can be done if the charge is put in with a large auger at the sides, and we think it would be effectual in dividing so they could be cut, dug, and drawn out with chains.

When cleared land is scarce in the mountains it is desirable to know the easiest and best way to remove stumps, and we shall be glad of all the information we can get, for the general good. Some use saltpetre to put into holes in the stump to rot them, and then burn them out; but this is a tedious way. The one way wanted is to remove them, stump, roots, and all, and do it at once. Please give us your plans, farmers?

Devon Cattle.

We ask public attention to the great sale of Devon Cattle, which appears in our columns, this week. This is the first lot of Pure Devons ever offered on this Coast. This herd of Devons has come to us with a high and well-earned reputation; they received the highest premiums of the country, having taken the highest prizes at the National Exhibition, at Boston.

This herd of Devons comes to us with full pedigrees, as will be seen in the Card announcing the Sale, which is to take place on the 12th of April next. Every stock-owner in our State should attend this Sale, in order they might see, examine, and know, what pure Devon Cattle are.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Ely, the Importer of this Herd, will realize a handsome sum, in reward for the great expense and risk he has run in bringing these Cattle to the Golden State.

The sale will take place on the 12th of April, under the direction of Mr. Ely. Catalogues and particulars, with terms, will be duly announced. James E. Wainwright, Esq., auctioneer.

Glorious Potato Ground.

DURING a little trip in Alameda county we went over the ground that was so famous, in 1853, for "big taters" and plenty of them, and we found the land not run out yet. Such crops and such potatoes would make "Down-Easters" stare. We made a call on Mr. John Hankin, near Alvarado, who occupies land where Messrs. Beard and Horner raised their millions of pounds, and we saw enough to convince us that Alvarado can raise "taters" still. Mr. Hankin very kindly selected us some very pretty samples of small ones, which we find upon weighing are three pounds and upwards.

The crops are enormous upon all this section of country, and there is no crop more certain than potatoes; they are in perfect order, and are now being shipped to this city. Mr. Hathaway, Clay street wharf, receives them.

The Gopher.

We have continued inquiries, all tending to this theme: What shall I do to get rid of the gopher? There are many ways now daily practiced. Shoot them; poison them with strychnine or phosphorus. This is done by placing grain soaked in phosphorus in their holes, taking care not to leave it within the reach of domestic fowls or swine. Potatoes, turnips, or sugar-beets sprinkled with strychnine and placed in their holes, will do the work, or what is better, dig down to their main trunk or under-ground channel where they all pass, and then leave a quantity of poisoned feed, and you kill off hundreds in a day. There are also gopher-traps that are useful. One more and perhaps the best method is to drown them out if possible, by flooding the entire land that is troubled with them.

Land Drainage.

We have inquiries relative to the drainage and use of land where water settles and leaves a white crust, "being so situated it becomes a reservoir for all surrounding land that is irrigated, and the water settles and leaves a scum or crust, a kind of alkali," and "the ground becomes cold and sour, and produces nothing. In its present shape it is nearly worthless." For all such land there is but one remedy: a deep and thorough cultivation; subsoil all such land twenty-four inches deep, and if possible run a ditch through it to carry off waste-water. Such a piece of ground, if sown to meadow-grass would be a fine place for a cranberry patch and would pay well.

HIGH WIND, STORMS, AND COLD.—We have had a series of very severe weather the past week, heavy gales of wind with rain, and also very cold weather for the season, the thermometer running down as low as 53° in the morning and only 62° at mid-day.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA.

(CONTINUED.)

Number 1. Calaveras County and Tehama Indians.

Vocabulary of the Indians living near Deer's Ferry and vicinity, on the Stanislaus river, in the Sierra Nevada of Calaveras county.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	No-fup	antelope	cow-yet
wild spirit	hiteb-wella	fox	ky-n
man	no-chak	dog	sp-pul
woman	ma-chip	fox	sp-pul
boy	water-ii	squirrel (of trees)	limin
girl	no-chak	squirrel (ground)	sikit
infant, child	nop-huck	rabbit	hoy-ne
father	no-nm	hare	homy
mother	nim-notoy	snake	nat-chit
husband	mokella	rattlesnake	way-ak
wife	wichepanim	bird	hultum
son	waterii	egg	hun nut
daughter	thim-my	goose	wut-wut
brother	punt-rup	duck	ao-etch-a
sister	no-chak	ground dove	hollont
an Indian	oi-trap	goose, tuft	nterallin
head	a-a-min	quail	huth
hair	ces-suk	hawk	muscles (river)
face	toll	muscles (river)	tulpenna
forehead	track-washup	avonles	ausch
ear	ces-sak	fish	lof-liz
eye	chin-nik	white	chak-on
nose	truck-wus	black	chub-buk
mouth	talkata	red	col-kil-y
tongue	telice	blue	che-n-ki
tooth	etchee	yellow	homo
beard	okuche	green	che-u-ki
neck	pant-ruck	great, big	mat trik
arm	pant-ruka	small, little	chaw-way
hand	Indian shoes	old	wit-e-pi
Indian shoes	of old-skin	lammay	india-e-a-kuitch
bread (of acorns)	op-pu-putz	young	patrakuitch
atole, or mush	of acorns	waits	handsome
pipe	schik-it	ugly	pah-olz
tobacco, wild	chan-nesh	alive, life	hatumaho
sky, heaven	up-pa-nay	dead, death	to-w-traa
sun	opp	cold	hoo-u-um
moon	opp	warm, hot	shup-ill
fingers	pantraka	I	na
nails	hes-se	you	mein
body	pol-lut	they	sakwa
belly	ta-tutza	my	my
leg	hewatilleum	you	my
feet	do do	long	monok
toes	chhay	this	nim
bone	grasshopper	hina-nuk	mo na my
vulture	butch	all	kit-y-my-ma
heart	usk	many, much	money
blood	py-yah	who	blm
town, village	tun-e-chit	to-day	chayh
chief	tan-e-chit	yesterday	monanin
warrior	tim-in	to-morrow	men
friend	huy-yish	yes	nim-nim
house, hut	truy-yish	east	officny
kettle (of clay)	truy-yish	west	cop-pram
arrow	tol-lup	north	hominin
bow	head of arrow	se	hominin
ax, hatchet	a-lick	south	hominin
knife	mokucha	one	nut-tran
musket	trul-lup	three	il-ka-ame
canoe (of tule)	boat	four	hotpoona
star	tunnawish	five	itzanik
day	town-nam	six	cho-lip-e
light	takenom	seven	numchey
night	to-yun	eight	ponoy moloish
darkness	chunika	nine	yast-ta-win
the morning	low-nukin	ten	nemchala moloesh
evening	hylan sok-ut	eleven	nukchin-chey
spring	illunom	twelve	monos
summer	op-trumana	thirteen	cownin
autumn	pul-lo	twenty	nimlich
winter	o-fa-nib-in	thirty	yet
wind	shuk-kur	forty	chollipay
lightning	wim-ert	fifty	num-chil
thunder	shuk-kur	sixty	num-itch
rain	shay-cl	hundred	ata lini
snow	troppol	two hundred	no-ol
hail	ol-wut	thousand	nom drill
fire	al-a-nah	two thousand	pon-noy
crow	al-nitch	eat	lo-a-up
bear	col-ut	drink	ukun
river	ol-ut	run	lehimk
water	burd-hoot-a-ry	dance	wotey
ice	elk	grand feast	wotum
earth, land	troppol	go	shok-um
lake	polly	sing	hatimik
river	illika	sleep	bow-ik
great valley	see	tray-ik	trakul
or plain	paal	love	wanin
hill	larmit	kill	bok
mountain	do	walk	hewate
island	neone	salt	quemp
stone, rock	celley	elk	suk-oy
copper	hot-troy-wit	tortoise	lok-in
iron	nocotzchay	fly	bol-lay-e
gold (of no value)	ka-ha	wings	coch-itz
ore (1848)	up-trel	oats	la-as-ash
maize	wrokish	mustard	shon-nuk
tree	hit-ish	acorns	wokis
wood	a-a-min	salmon	lof-ik
leaf	tut-lip	sturgeon	urak hyakut
bark	shun-uk	name	ep-nis
grass	teu-yichay	sit	bol-lus
herb	lok-ik	stand	mu-trik
oak	choc-ok-is	come	sel-y
pine tree	seok-ut	earthquake	shuk-a-ni
flesh, meat	sok-ut	cellipse	suk-n-ey

[Note.—This vocabulary was taken from an Indian about twenty-five years old, who said that his tribe spoke about the same language as those of Camp Seco, on the Mokelumne river. This Indian had the same brown eyes as the Coast Indians; his rancheria was Tu-kin. He had a broad face and forehead; coarse black straight hair, as thick as that of a horse; the hair came very low down over the forehead, and his lips were as thick as an African's.]

In the month of May, 1859, the people of Monterey were surprised one day to see a large cavalcade coming into the town, who, to their surprise, turned out to be a company of Indians, from the Merced river and vicinity, all mounted on fine horses, and generally pretty well dressed and equipped in the Spanish fashion of California. They numbered about fifty, many of whom were armed with rifles. The most of them spoke Spanish and broken English. Their expedition was after muskies and avonles. Several of them were as shiny black as an ebony African Moor, while others were of the usual Indian mixed colors.

An Indian of the Cosumnes river, who had lived in Monterey some years, with a friend of mine, told me that his tribe had words in their language which enabled them to communicate with those of Monterey.]

A friend, living near Tehama, gave me the following vocabulary of the Indians near that town, on the Upper Sacramento. For one hundred miles up and down the river and the neighboring

mountains, the same language is spoken or understood.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
stood	Ind-it	newey	memlook
ducks	memlook	memlook	memlook
salmon	memlook	memlook	memlook
beaver	memlook	memlook	memlook
offer (river)	memlook	memlook	memlook
man	memlook	memlook	memlook
woman	memlook	memlook	memlook
grasshopper	memlook	memlook	memlook
weevil	memlook	memlook	memlook
elk	memlook	memlook	memlook
deer	memlook	memlook	memlook
shummit	memlook	memlook	memlook

There were in the Sacramento Valley, or near that river, in 1843, as far up as Red Bluffs, when he first established his Rancho, near Tehama, as many as 50,000 Indians.

The Colusi Indians, of the Sacramento river, bury their dead, but do not burn them. They make a round hole in the ground, and put them in after tying them up like a bundle. Into the grave they put all the dead man's arms, baskets, ornaments, eatables, etc., and then covered him over. On one occasion, in 1856, a friend of mine saw two hundred strings of beads buried with a woman near Colusi.

Number 2. Klamath River Indians.

Indian Vocabulary of the Klamath River, in the Vicinity of the Mines.

[The following interesting letter will explain itself, and for which I have to return my thanks to Messrs. Van Dyke and Taggart for their kindness.]

ORLEANS BAR, Klamath Co., Dec. 3, 1855.

Sir: Your note of the 9th ultimo, with the Vocabulary from Mr. Taylor of Monterey, was duly received; but I have not had time until the present to attend to your request.

I have filled up the list of words from memory, or nearly so; but I have no hesitation in assuring you that they are as nearly correct as it is possible for me to represent Indian sounds by combination of English letters.

I have been in the habit of speaking all these words: for the list required, constitutes of course but a small part of this language. For the last six years, and even now, there are certain gutturals and aspirates, which I find a difficulty in producing, and which can only be achieved by No. 1. organs of speech, assisted by fine ears and long practice. You will see, I have been under the necessity of making a new list of words, in order to get room to spell plainly.

When I came on the River, the number of inhabited rancheries was thirty-six. The accompanying list comprises all that are now inhabited, within the bounds of this tribe, from Bluff Creek to Indian Creek—a distance of perhaps eighty miles on the Klamath River. I have not thought it worth while to mention the names of the "deserted villages": let them pass away with their inhabitants. There are many "suggestions, and explanations, with regard to the structure of the language," that I could make, that I have no doubt would at least be interesting to your friend, Mr. Taylor.

Hoping that you will consider this as complying with your request, I subscribe myself, yours, respectfully,

G. W. TAGGART.

MR. WALTER VAN DYKE, Uniontown, Humboldt Co.,

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Pe-sich	Thunder	ish-noordt
meaning the Snow	First One	Rain	E-cu-tone
Fire	Ap-per-roo	Fire	Poss-a-ree
Man	Av-ance	Crow	Tuck-Sauck
Woman	A-shake-a	Bear	Kim-shoot
Boy	ta-wah	Wolf	Hate-naw-sauck
Girl	Av-ance	Wolf	Wee-rant
Child	sauck-hat	Turkey	My-rant
Father	Ya-ni-pack	zard	Tip-pi-mum
Mother	woo-itch	Mountain	ish-e-ah
Husband	Ar-um and	Water	ish-e-ah
Wife	Cha-itch	Ice	E-cauk-a-ree
Son	Oc-cauk	Earth	Siv-e-saun
Daughter	Ni-tat	Sea	U-rona
Brother	Av-vah	River	Ish-cash
Sister	Be-roe	Lake	Oak-ram
Indian	Ar-um	Valley	Tish-ram
Head	Nin-ni, Za-ni	Hill	Mor-rook
Half	ni-pack	Mountain	Mo-ni-na
Face	woo-itch	Island	Ke-chuf-can
Forehead	i. e. my	Stone	Ans
Ear	girl	Snow	Sim-sim
Eye	To-pan	Tree	Ep-ah
Nose	Coos-tan	Wood	Al-hope
Mouth	Ar-ah	Leaf	Perish
Tongue	Hooch	Bark	Ah-tom
Tooth	U-fon	Grass	Ach-up
Beard	Av	Herb	Im-cann
Neck	Eu-pen	Handsome	Yam-itch
Arm	Tame	Ugly	Pa-yam-itch
Hand	Eu-ope	Life	Om-zah
Shoes	Up-man	Death	To-ave
Bread	Up-pa	Cold	As-seck
Pipe	Wooch	Warm	Pim-coo
Tobacco	Mo-ro-co	Na	Alm
Sky	Woop	He	Pi-cuc
Sun	E-trach	We	Pi-pome
Moon	Troop-hon	They	Pi-mo
Fingers	a-wish	This	Pi-mo
Nails	En-co-co	All	Co-wo-ri
Body	Sar-ra	Many	Tye
Belly	O-ram	Who	Ack-carry
Leg	Hay-rah	Near	Ni-hitch-itch
Foot	Nu-na-av-ock	To-day	A-lam
Toes	Many	Yesterday	E-pitt
Bone	Itarran-coose, or	To-morrow	E-man
Grasshopper	night-sun	Yes	Hah
Vulture	Tag	No	Pa
Whale	Nin-di-cio	East	To-vo-oo
Heart	Och-pio	West	To-vo-co
Blood	Nin-di-cio	North	Car-rook
Village	Nin-di-cio	South	Eu-rook
Chief	Nin-di-cio	One	Yis-ah
Hatchet	Nin-di-cio	Two	Oak-hock
Knife	Nin-di-cio	Three	Qua-hock
	Nin-di-cio	Four	Pass
	Nin-di-cio	Five	Trops
	Nin-di-cio	Six	Kid-die-itch
	Nin-di-cio	Seven	Ock-kin-itch
	Nin-di-cio	Eight	Qua-rah-kin-itch
	Nin-di-cio	Nine	Etro-pe-itch
	Nin-di-cio	Ten	E-try-ah
	Nin-di-cio	Eleven	Avish
	Nin-di-cio	Twelve	Con-ish

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
Warrior	Gram-man	Eleven	E-try-yah
Friend	Ack-kitch	Twenty	E-try-yah
House	Kid-de-we-ram	Twenty-one	E-try-yah
Kettle	Es-kid-dle	Twenty-two	E-try-yah
Arrow	Wim-taup	Twenty-three	E-try-yah
Box	Coos-cam	Twenty-four	E-try-yah
Canoe	Bauch	Twenty-five	E-try-yah
Star	At-ii-e-ram	Twenty-six	E-try-yah
Day	Soo-pa	Twenty-seven	E-try-yah
Light	Tome-co-tock	Twenty-eight	E-try-yah
Night	Ich-harrum	Twenty-nine	E-try-yah
Darkness	Toe-barrum	Thirty	E-try-yah
Morning	My-ate	Thirty-one	E-try-yah
Oak	Con-seep	Thirty-two	E-try-yah
Pine	Oose	Thirty-three	E-try-yah
Meat	Ish	Thirty-four	E-try-yah
Beaver	Saap-pa-nic	Thirty-five	E-try-yah
Wolf	Cham-nam-mitch	Thirty-six	E-try-yah
Dog	Chish-ee	Thirty-seven	E-try-yah
Fox	Es-ho-nan-itch	Thirty-eight	E-try-yah
Squirrel	Ock-roop	Thirty-nine	E-try-yah
Rabbit	Atch-cone	Forty	E-try-yah
Snake	Ep-soon	Forty-one	E-try-yah
Bird	Atch-weave	Forty-two	E-try-yah
Egg	Odoo	Forty-three	E-try-yah
Goose	Hawk-a-naw	Forty-four	E-try-yah
Duck	Es-law	Forty-five	E-try-yah
Pigeon	Pick-va-va-nick	Forty-six	E-try-yah
Partridge	Im-si-yah-han	Forty-seven	E-try-yah
Hawk	Ki-chack-e-wan	Forty-eight	E-try-yah
Sea Mussels	Sick-kul-ish	Forty-nine	E-try-yah
River do	Ach-sa-hi-ish	Fifty	E-try-yah
Fish	Scope	Fifty-one	E-try-yah
White	Chin-chaff	Fifty-two	E-try-yah
Black	Ich-harrum	Fifty-three	E-try-yah
Red	Auck-coon-ish	Fifty-four	E-try-yah
Blue	Choo-quin	Fifty-five	E-try-yah
Yellow	Suck-win	Fifty-six	E-try-yah
Green	Soo-quin	Fifty-seven	E-try-yah
Big	Gatche	Fifty-eight	E-try-yah
Little	Ni-nam-itch	Fifty-nine	E-try-yah
Strong	Sac-ro	Sixty	E-try-yah
Old	Pe-such	Sixty-one	E-try-yah
Young	Yan-ift	Sixty-two	E-try-yah
Good	Yapes	Sixty-three	E-try-yah
Bad	Carim	Sixty-four	E-try-yah
Evening	To-co-ra-ra	Sixty-five	E-try-yah
Spring	As-sa-secks	Sixty-six	E-try-yah
Summer	Pim-nan	Sixty-seven	E-try-yah
Autumn	Piss-a-ah	Sixty-eight	E-try-yah
Winter	ish-e-ay	Sixty-nine	E-try-yah
Wind	E-cram-e-at	Seventy	E-try-yah
Lightning	Muck-hin-doo	Seventy-one	E-try-yah

Bellipse Coos-ra, to-coon-na-van-nich-wis: as much as to say, "that thing is on the sun again; or, there is something the matter with the sun."

LIST OF RANCHERIAS

Woo-pum, Chee-nitch, Tuck-a-soof-curra, A-mi-ke-ar-um, Sun-nam, Sum-mam, Couth, Ish-e-pish-e, Soo-pas-ip, E-no-tucks, If-terram, L-yiss, Soof-curra, Pas-see-roo, Home-nip-pah, E-swhedip, Home-war-roop, E-nam, As-sif-soof-ish-e-ram.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Ventilation of the Bee-Hive.

We give a chapter from "Langstroth" on the Ventilation of Bee-Hives. Parents may take a hint from these useful creatures, and learn the importance of ventilating their dwellings:

If a populous stock is examined on a warm day, a number of bees may be seen standing upon the alighting-board, with their heads turned towards the entrance of the hive, their abdomens slightly elevated, and their wings in such rapid motion, that they are almost as indistinct as the spokes of a wheel, in swift rotation on its axis. A brisk current of air may be felt proceeding from the hive; and if a small piece of down be suspended at its entrance by a thread, it will be blown out from one part and drawn in at another. Why are these bees so deeply absorbed in their fanning occupation, that they pay no attention to the busy numbers constantly crowding in and out of the hive? and what is the meaning of this double current of air? To Huber, we owe the satisfactory explanation of these curious phenomena. The bees thus singularly applying their rapid wings, are ventilating the hive; and this double current is caused by pure air rushing in, to supply the place of the foul air forced out. By a series of beautiful experiments, Huber ascertained that the air of a crowded hive is almost as pure as that of the surrounding atmosphere. Now, as the entrance to such a hive is often very small, the air within cannot be renewed without resort to artificial means. If a lamp is put into a close vessel, with only one small orifice, it will soon exhaust the oxygen, and cease to burn. If another small orifice is made, the same result will follow; but if a current of air is by some device drawn out from one opening, an equal current will force its way into the other, and the lamp will burn until the oil is exhausted.

It is on this principle of maintaining a double current by artificial means, that bees ventilate their crowded habitations. A file of ventilating bees stand inside and outside of the hive, each with head turned to its entrance, and while, by the rapid fanning of their "many twinkling" wings, a brisk current of air is blown out of the hive, an equal current is drawn in. As this important office demands unusual physical exertion, the exhausted laborers are, from time to time, relieved by fresh detachments. If the interior of the hive permits inspection, many ventilators will be found scattered through it, in very hot weather, all busily engaged in their laborious employment. If its entrance is contracted, speedy accessions will be made to their numbers, both inside and outside of the hive; and if it is closed entirely, the heat and impurity quickly increasing, the whole colony will attempt to renew the air by rapidly vibrating their wings, and in a short time, if unrelieved, will die of suffocation.

Careful experiments show that pure air is necessary not only for the respiration of the mature bees, but for hatching the eggs, and developing the larvae; a fine netting of air-vessels enveloping the eggs, and the cells of the larva being closed with a covering filled with air-holes.

In winter, if bees are kept in a dark place, which is neither too warm nor too cold, they are almost dormant, and require very little air; but even under such circumstances they cannot live

entirely without it; and if they are excited by atmospheric changes, or in any way disturbed, a loud humming may be heard in the interior of their hives, and they need almost as much air as in warm weather.

If bees are greatly disturbed, it will be unsafe, especially in warm weather, to confine them, unless they have a very free admission of air; and even then, unless it is admitted above, as well as below the mass of bees, the ventilators may become clogged with dead bees, and the colony perish. Bees under close confinement become excessively heated, and their combs are often melted; if dampness is added to the injurious influence of bad air, they become diseased; and large numbers, if not the whole colony, may perish from dysentery. Is it not under precisely such circumstances that cholera and dysentery prove most fatal to human beings? the filthy, damp, and unventilated abodes of the abject poor, becoming perfect lazarettoes to their wretched inmates.

I have several times examined the bees of new swarms which were brought to my apiary, so closely confined, that they had died of suffocation. In each instance their bodies were distended with a yellow and noxious substance, as though they had perished from dysentery. A few were still alive, and although the colony had been shut up only a few hours, the bodies of both the living and the dead were filled with this same disgusting fluid, instead of the honey they had when they swarmed.

In a medical point of view these facts are highly interesting, showing as they do, under what circumstances, and how speedily, diseases may be produced resembling dysentery or cholera.

In very hot weather, if thin hives are exposed to the sun's direct rays, the bees are excessively annoyed by the intense heat, and have recourse to the most powerful ventilation, not merely to keep the air pure, but to lower its temperature.

Bees, in such weather, often leave almost in a body, the interior of the hive, and cluster on the outside, not merely to escape the close heat within, but to guard their combs against the danger of being dissolved. At such times, they are particularly careful not to cluster on new combs containing sealed honey, which, from not being lined with cocoons, and from the extra amount of wax used for their covers, melt more readily than the breeding-cells.

The Pea Bug (Bauchus Prist).

PROFESSOR J. P. KIRKLAND gives, in the Ohio Farmer, the results of some experiments made with chloroform, with a view of destroying the larva of the pea bug. He says:

The eggs of that insect are deposited in the pea while it is yet young and tender. About the period when the pods become dry, the young larvae are hatched, and commence devastating on the cotyledon of that vegetable. That is the moment to be improved for arresting the progress of the evil.

The seeds should be shelled from the pods, and placed in a suitable bottle, closed vessel, or box. On them should be sprinkled a few drops of chloroform, which should be extensively shaken. This should then be corked, and every specimen of insect within it will probably be destroyed in twenty minutes time; but, to render the process perfectly successful, it is well to continue the peas in their inclosure for twenty-four hours, or longer. Seed peas thus treated, will show, on examination, a mere speck at the point, occupied by the young worm. But the advantages of this process will be most observable when the plants from these seed peas make their growth next season. They will be far more vigorous and healthy than those starting from seeds which have been extensively attacked by that pestiferous insect. By this method we can annually preserve the seeds, and perpetuate the cultivation of the fine varieties of this vegetable, in this vicinity, without resorting to foreign importations.

OLD VERMONT FOREVER!—The Green Mountain State has always been prolific in brave men, handsome women, fast horses, and mammoth beef; but she has outdone herself in an ox, now in Boston, which is by far the largest specimen of his race ever in this country. If our recollection of Hebrew measurement be correct, he is even twice the size of the brute which the children of Israel bowed to when they proved recreant to the faith of their fathers. He stands 6 feet 5 inches in height (or 19 hands 1 inch), measures 13 feet 4 inches from head to rump, 9 feet 3 inches in girth, and when last brought to the scales showed 4,206 pounds weight. He is not yet 5 years old (and will not have his growth for three years to come), is gentle as a lamb, lively as a kitten, and has frame for 1,500 or 2,000 pounds more weight, as he is, to use a farmer's phrase, "only in good working condition." His owner intends taking him to England for exhibition.

UNRULY ANIMALS.—As a general rule, our domestic animals are never unruly, except when taught to be so. For instance, some persons, in turning stock from one field to another, only let down a few of the top rails or bars, and force their animals to jump over. Too lazy to put up as well as to let down, they leave the gap half closed, as a temptation to the stock to jump back again. A few practical lessons of this kind make animals unruly. Carelessness in regard to putting up fences when thrown down, or in repairing weak spots, confirms the habit. A writer says his practice has always been to teach his cows, calves, sheep and hogs to go through or under, rather than over the bars and fences, always leaving a rail or bar up at the top. Taught in this way, they never think of jumping, and he has never been troubled with unruly animals, even when his fences were low.

HOW TO TEST SILVER ORE.—In these times, the following test of silver ore may be found useful: Pound a small piece of the rock supposed to contain the metal as fine as possible, then place it on a shovel, or anything handy, and hold it over a slow fire, to burn away sulphur or arsenic, which are generally mixed with the ore of silver. Then take a cup, or any glass or earthenware vessel, into which pour a small quantity of nitric acid (aqua fortis), in which put about a teaspoonful of the powdered ore, which boil in the acid for a minute or two. Then take some common salt dissolved in water, in another vessel, pour a small quantity of the salt and water into the acid; if it turns white and looks milky, there is silver in the ore. The above is a cheap, convenient and certain test for silver.

RAILROAD MIRROR SIGNALS.—A locomotive has been placed on a railroad between the Bickering Collieries and Leigh, England, which has its weatherboard made of plate-glass, forming a screen, while projecting over the frame of the engine are arranged large adjustable mirrors set at a proper angle. By means of these reflectors, the engineer has a view of the whole train behind him, so that in case of a casualty to any one of the cars, he can see it reflected in the mirror on his engine. Some trial trips have been made with this apparatus, and they are stated to have been very satisfactory. As such mirrors may be applied at no great expense to every locomotive (if found to increase the safety of traveling in the least), they should certainly be adopted on all railroads.—[Scientific American.]

To extract the bitter quality from yeast, bake a small piece of bread quite black and drop into the yeast; or, if it be very bitter, put a small quantity of bran into a small sieve and strain the yeast through. These remedies have been tried and never known to fail. Or, pour cold water over the yeast some time before you require it, the yeast will sink, and the bitter quality remain in the water, which pour off.

STOVE POLISH.—Make a weak alum-water, and mix your British luster with it; let the stove be cold, and brush it with the mixture; then take a dry brush and luster, and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any part become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as before. By two applications a year, it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

COURTESY.—Much of the rude manners observable in our working men and women may be traced to the roughness of speech customary in the domestic lives of the people. Mother and father speak rudely to each other; they mean no harm, no unkindness even; it is just their way; they would tell you, if expostulated with, but it is a way the children catch up, as surely as a clever parrot imitates all it hears around. Listen to the workmen's children at play, you will hear all that "father and mother" are in the habit of saying; repeated, too, with the very mannerism of the speakers.

Just before the steamer Europa sailed from Boston, three men named John B. Ross, David Leech and Adolph Bishop, were arrested on charges of forging the name of Mr. Bonner of the New York Ledger on a check on the Nassau Bank.

It is said that a dog of African breed, which belonged to Gen. Espinasse, who fell at Magenta, still larks about the spot where his master fell, and though often taken away, even to some distance, constantly returns.

A traveler being informed by the landlord of a certain inn that he must not sleep with his boots on, very considerably replied, "Oh, the bugs won't hurt 'em; they are an old pair."

Men long inured to vice, and habituated to folly, afford rare instances of reformation; youth is the proper season.

**TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:**

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.
C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.
Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do
The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.
INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES AND SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES AND RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS AND EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

**38 SACRAMENTO STREET,
 San Francisco.**

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOS. OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind, and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley,	A. Lamont,	Jos. S. Silver,
E. B. Crocker,	H. M. Houston,	Thomas Hayes,
Elam Carrington,	Ed. Davis,	Wilson Flint,
M. F. Butler,	J. P. Melchior,	A. Johnson,
A. R. Hill,	Jos. Haworth,	Artemus Davison,
E. A. Marab,	Jos. Harris,	R. Gibbons,
Charles B. Cooley,	J. Forman,	Charles J. Collins,
O. S. Lovell,	P. A. McRae,	H. O. Hurrige,
R. B. Woodward,	W. H. Parks,	Jos. H. Nevill,
Bernard S. Fox,	J. B. Valliant,	John R. Rogers,
Jos. Lentell,	J. Morrill,	H. Cronkite,
B. E. Mauldin,	Wm. Babo,	F. K. Shattuck,
W. W. Light,	Jacob L. Lewis,	H. Cronkite,
Fred Woodward,	Jos. Klopsantine,	J. C. Davis,
T. G. Phelps,	B. R. Crocker,	J. S. Harbison,
John A. Salt,	C. O. Jenks,	Charles Zeller.

**NURSERY CIRCULAR.****FOREIGN AND NATIVE GRAPES,
 AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,**

OFFERED THE PRESENT SEASON OF 1859 AND 1860, BY

A. P. SMITH,

AT THE

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

SACRAMENTO, Two-and-a-half Miles from the City,

AND AT THE

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J street, between Second and Third streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, AND THE PLANTING OF VINEYARDS UPON AN extensive scale, is at the present time exciting a lively interest among the people of our State.

The congeniality of our soil and climate, and the success which has thus far attended the operations in the vineyard, are exciting the attention of hundreds to this subject, and destined to make vine-growing and wine-making one of the great interests of our State. With the world for a market, who can estimate the wealth that will hereafter accrue to our people in the manufacture and exportation of wine. This State and this interest yet in infancy, and this great interest is of such magnitude that it is of the first importance to begin aright. To do this, we should now ascertain what is to be the most desirable GRAPE TO CULTIVATE, especially for wine-making. The California or Los Angeles grape makes a good and pleasant wine, and while some claim it to be as good as any for making wine, the majority of experienced growers pronounce it inferior, and some assert that it will be superseded by some other and a much better grape. Among over ONE HUNDRED varieties of grape cultivated by us, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE has always proved to be the most tender, while the FRENCH and GERMAN grape invariably resists the frosts that have been so very destructive to our California grape. This is a very important point to establish, as the loss by frost in some wine-districts alone, would be very great, and therefore the attention of the cultivator should be directed to attaining a hardy class of grapes. Experiment alone must determine this, and whatever experience we have already attained should be carefully noted and improved upon.

For some years we have been most carefully experimenting upon and propagating from a very large stock of the finest kinds of foreign grapes, and while most of these have proved PERFECTLY HARDY, the CALIFORNIA grape has been entirely killed. At the same time no two opinions exactly agree as to their superiority in other respects over our native grape. Thus it will be seen that the wine-grapes of Europe have so far proved to possess a very decided advantage over the grape now being cultivated and known as the Los Angeles grape.

With these points established, and with the opinions of practical wine-growers of Europe to sustain us, there can be no reasonable doubt of the RE-PRODUCTION IN THIS STATE of the finest wine-grapes of Europe. The foreign grapes having a world-wide reputation as wine, table, and raisin grapes, and having been proved to be harder than our own grape, and better adapted to our soil and climate, they must and will become very extensively cultivated. We cannot sufficiently impress upon those about to plant vineyards, our own opinions and preferences for this class of grapes, believing as we do, that the varieties to be eventually selected from this class will be grown to the exclusion of all others. We would not by any means wish to discourage the planting of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE, which is indeed a useful and valuable grape, and of which we sell largely; but when it has to come in competition with varieties of SUPERIOR GRAPE, it must necessarily give place to them.

From many of the foreign grapes we have experimented in WINE MAKING, and while all have proved to be good wine-grapes, some of the kinds have produced wine of such decided superiority as to leave no doubt in the minds of competent judges of this class of grapes being the grape from which we may hope to manufacture an article of wine that will improve by age and be fit for exportation. The present season we have made wine from TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS of this class of grapes, as well as a large quantity from the California grape, and another season we hope to be able to report more fully. We have also made some very interesting experiments in the grape for RAISING, and notwithstanding our process has been crude and imperfect, our success was very flattering, and we have no doubt but that the very finest quality of raisins can be profitably prepared in this country. We wish to draw the attention of parties to our extensive stock of this class of grapes which are very select, and which we have been propagating for several years at large expense, having heretofore limited our sales till the stock now in hand is the largest in this State. Such varieties as we have specified we can furnish by the hundred or thousand, and when taken in large lots we will put them at much lower rates than heretofore offered.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our stock has been all grown by ourselves from bearing vines in our own vineyard, and we enumerate only such as we can furnish in large quantities.

When a thousand or more vines are ordered, the selection of kinds will partly rest with us, but will be comprised within the following assortment:

We would suggest to our customers that they should name to us the proportions they desire for TABLE and for WINE grapes. The following is the list for the present season:

Black Hamburg—An immense bearer, a large and purple berry, one of the finest and most luscious of black grapes known.

Willmott's Black Hamburg—Extraordinary bearer, and fruit with immense sized berries, differing in shape from other berries.

Black Prince—Large, very productive, rich and very delicious.

Black Morocco—Very prolific, large clusters, and gives promise of being a very fine wine grape.

Black St. Peters—Long and large clusters, a late fruit, sweet and very delicious.

Black Frontignan—A good grape with a sweet and musky flavor.

Cannon Hall Muscat—One of the largest white grapes known. From our experience this year we think it a fine wine grape.

Chasselas of Fontainebleau—A white, very productive grape, medium size.

Early White Sweet-water—A well known early sweet grape, being more than three weeks earlier than the California grape, and a great bearer.

Early White Malvoison—Early, and sweet, and good.

Frontignan Muscat—Very fine.

Syrian—An immense bearer, very large, a late sort.

Grizzly Frontignan—A good bearer, fine flavor, good table grape.

Lashmier's Seedling—White, good size, medium bearer, high flavor, believed to be good for wine.

Large Rose of Peru—A large and superior grape, and very prolific.

McReady's Early White—Very prolific, and a fine white grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Large and fine, the very finest of table grapes, and of exquisite flavor.

Royal Muscadine—A delicious grape, great bearer, incomparable as a table grape, and promises to be first rate as a wine grape.

Red Frontignan—A very fine grape.

White Frontignan—A very delicious grape.

Our native grapes consist of the California grape from one to three years, Isabella, Catawba, Clinton, Concord, and Rebecca. Some of the latter are new sorts, and of these we are not largely stocked this season. We particularly ask planters of vineyards to review our remarks in this card.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

The Trees offered from the above establishment this season are more than usually fine, and in the NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the largest collection in the State, our catalogue embracing OVER NINE HUNDRED VARIETIES, among which are

APPLES, about 250 varieties;

PEARS, 400 varieties;

PLUMS, 50 varieties;

CHERRIES, 50 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 100 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our Pear and Cherry trees are the finest ever offered for sale in this State, of all sizes, being from 6 feet to 12 and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not only of very large size, but also handsomely shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting near residences, affording the double advantage of shade and fruit. Of the above two fine fruits we offer 25,000 Trees for sale, of different sizes and prices, and as low as good Trees can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State. Many persons have had but poor success with Cherry Trees in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common Native or Oregon stock of this Coast.

Apple, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, and Almond,

Besides a miscellaneous collection of other small fruits. Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the trees in good shape, and purchasers of our two-year-old trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and are now firm, symmetrically shaped trees. We guarantee no finer healthier trees, will be found in the market this season. We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Greenhouse Plants,

Embracing all the old and well known varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new. Also, a very fine lot of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the good old-fashioned Elm Tree of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size and when well established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth. Also,

LOCUST; LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN; MAPLE, in variety; LINDEN, European and American; CATALPA; CHINA, and other Trees.

We call particular attention to our collection of **THE CAMELLIA**, now so well acclimated as to be growing finely in our open grounds, and blooming as elegantly out of doors here, as possible with the tenderest care in a conservatory. It is no longer a house-plant, but one of the gems of the pleasure grounds.

WE GUARANTEE ALL TREES FROM OUR NURSERY TRUE TO THE NAME.

For more minute particulars of Shrubs, Roses, &c., see CATALOGUES, which are sent by mail to all applicants.

VEGETABLE SEED.—We invite attention to our very large and general assortment, the crop of THIS YEAR, which is very fine. We are now prepared to supply THE TRADE in quantities to suit, and at lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in the State. We have now been growing SEED of GOOD FRESH SEED at very low rates. These seeds will be done up handsomely in packages, for Wholesale sale or Retail Trade and will always be in readiness at our Gardens, and at City Office, 44 J street Sacramento. Our Trees and Shrubs will be sold for CASH ONLY, and Orders must be accompanied with the Cash to insure attention.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct letters to "Col. Warren, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as Colonel Warren, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscribers have learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been mistaken for another party, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Diseases among Sheep.

Is traveling among the various sheep-ranches, and examining the flocks, we think we can point out the cause of a considerable portion of the disease that among sheep-raisers is called *scab*, but in reality is the "mange," or what is less dangerous, a *manure scurry*. It is the same kind of disease that afflicts a great portion of mankind, and is known by the more familiar term of "dirt," and the sovereign remedy is *water and cleanliness*.

We find among nearly all our sheep-raisers the practice prevails of "corrals" for 500, 1000, and sometimes a greater number. Here for an entire season the sheep are nightly kept, and in a brief time the manure in the yard becomes finely pulverized so that any move of the sheep causes a cloud of dust to rise and settle on the fleece. This dust of the manure works into the wool and lies upon the skin, and being in its nature very strong, as the weather grows warm and the sheep become heated, it causes an irritation which induces the sheep to rub themselves, and in a little time the result is they bruise and break the skin, and cause inflammation. This fine dust working into the flesh increases the itching until large sores are thickly produced, and by many supposed to be the *scab*, when in reality it has been produced by a dirty corral.

To be successful in sheep-raising great care is needed, and one important item is *cleanliness* and warmth in bad weather, and free air and shelter in the dry and burning weather of our summers. "Sheep-corrals" can easily be kept clean, and with profit. They should be often covered with straw. A layer of straw once a week or oftener, according to the number kept together, will repay the cost and trouble many times over. The vast amount of straw annually burned and wasted should be preserved. Sheep-raisers who do not raise grain can get it for hauling; if not, better buy it. When the yard or corral is well-covered the sheep are kept clean and look much better; their constant moving in the corral carries their manure down through the straw and when the straw becomes saturated and dirty, a new covering, and so on until the quantity needs removing or the corral is removed. This manure so made, is always valuable, and will repay the cost many times. By this course sheep will be preserved clean, be kept in good health, their lambs come stronger, the fleece when taken off be worth more, and the stock-owner have a better name. Let any one look at the flocks of sheep that have been kept in those dirty corrals after the rains we have recently had, and it would be difficult to say whether they were the black Mexican sheep or good American sheep. We assert that the dust of sheep-manure, when brought in contact with the skin, irritates and poisons it, and produces a disease that is often taken for the *scab* or *mange*. It is a species of mange. We hope for the credit and profit of our sheep-raisers, this plan will be tried, as well as for the humanity that is needed for this class of our stock.

Dairy Stock.

We are very much surprised to see a want of care among the many dairymen who have fine stock, those too who house their cows at night. They permit their flock to lie down on the dirty floors, cold, wet, and very uncomfortable, when, perhaps, there are many tons of straw lying in the fields rotting, or perhaps it may have been burned to get rid of it. When will dairymen learn that the better they care for their stock, the warmer and more comfortable they rest and sleep, the more milk and better milk they will give. Dairymen, and all working-cattle too, should be cared for, and if time was taken to card them and rub them down every day, it would pay well. Let any dairymen try it with a part of their stock, and they will see that it is so.

RANCH TO LEASE.—We call attention to an advertisement offering to lease a Vineyard and Orchard. We give the following description, which will show what they are, to any one desiring such a place: The Ranch is situated on the Stockton and Mokelumne Mill road; besides the 5000 vines, there are 300 apple-trees of 15 varieties, a few of which were in bearing last year; 100 peach-trees of several varieties in bearing; pear, cherry, plum, apricot, nectarine, fig, pomegranate, currant, strawberry. It is desired to lease this Ranch for a term of years, upon shares, with a view to having all the ground suitable filled with vines, in the shortest possible time. The party leasing, can have immediate possession—thereby enjoying the present crop, which promises to be large. We can information favorable to this Ranch.

The Great Valley of Amador.

Men have been said of this large and fertile plain or valley—one of the largest sections for cattle, sheep and horses which we have in our State. Our citizens in other portions of the State can form but a poor estimate of this fertile valley, unless they should visit it. Having crossed it several times, we have recently visited the several ranches, seen the stock, and gathered the particulars of its prosperity.

The valley extends from the Monte Diablo foothills, on to the Livermore Pass and other great passes which open the way to Stockton. Some portions of this valley are twenty, thirty, and even forty miles long, and four, six and ten miles wide. After leaving Hayward's Hotel, San Lorenzo (one of the best country hotels in our State), a fine road leads through the lofty hills (the best sheep-grounds in the State), to Dougherty's Ranch. Mr. D. has one of the largest stock ranches in this section, and is connected with Mr. Martin, also a large stock-owner. The entire valley is filled with stock-growers—many very largely engaged—mostly those who have long been residents. Cattle, sheep and horses cover this valley and the hill-sides by thousands and tens of thousands, so that from every point, whether you are in the valley or on the mountain tops, the vision takes in literally, the "cattle upon a thousand hills." In our recent trip, during the late rains, the rich verdure, the opening flowers, the wide spread scenery, all combined to form a picture of more than ordinary beauty. It is one of the fairest pictures in our whole State.

The following is, we believe, a near approximate to the amount of stock in the immediate center of this great valley:

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
Dougherty's Ranch.....	4,000	250	.....
Martin's ".....	5,000	400	.....
Livermore's ".....	4,000	250	1,500
John Bernal's ".....	2,500	250	1,500
Aug. Bernal's ".....	5,000	200	2,000
Johnson's ".....	600	300	.....
Sewal's ".....	1,000	300	4,000
Patterson's ".....	.....	.....	3,000
Murray's ".....	.....	.....	3,000
Allen's ".....	.....	.....	500
Ryder's ".....	.....	.....	500
Miller's ".....	.....	.....	2,500
"Mission and McBure's Ranch.....	.....	.....	4,000
Field's Ranch.....	.....	.....	600
Total.....	22,000	2,250	23,400

Here we have an aggregate of nearly fifty thousand head of stock that we know exists, and in many cases we are under the mark, and there were other small ranches in the small valleys breaking out into this valley and in the hills that border it, to the amount, we really believe, of TEN THOUSAND MORE. Pacheco, and other large tracts immediately contiguous to it, would swell the amount to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HEAD OF STOCK.

The valley through which we traveled—say about eight miles from Dougherty's, commencing at Hart's Store, and thence to Patterson's and Livermore's—bears the most unmistakable evidence of being once a vast lake. The soil, in many places, is entirely composed of *sea pebbles*, and for miles appears like the wash of the shore. That it was a great lake there can be no doubt. Yet the largest portion of this great valley, and all the hill-sides and mountains, is as rich land as can be found, covered with native clovers of various kinds, and all the sweet indigenous grasses of our State, that make stock thrive so well. We had the pleasure of meeting most of the owners we have named, from whom we gathered important facts, which will be the subject for future notices.

Alameda County—The Crops, Etc.

What a cheering light greets the vision, even from this city, as we look across the Bay upon the green hills of our neighboring but very rich Agricultural county. We may call it one of the most fertile and richest county in the State.

We have recently passed over a good portion of it from the landing of the steamers on the Oakland side, through San Antonio, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Alvarado, Mission San José, and over the mountains and the great Amador Valley, and have visited many of the grain-farms, stock-ranches and orchards, and we find everywhere a cheerful smile upon the face of cultivators of the soil and those who have flocks and herds.

Never have we seen the grain-fields, the grass crops, orchards and vineyards look so well before. The rich green of the rapidly growing grain bespeaks a bounteous harvest; the trees are bursting into bloom, promising the most abundant crop; the sheep are increasing by thousands and tens of thousands, and the young lambs gambol upon a thousand hills.

The Grape-vine shows the leaf, and upon many a hillside, the flowers have decked the earth with more beauty and glory than the art of man could conceive. The vision everywhere is truly one that should make every heart glad, for never has the husbandman had such cause for rejoicing as at the present time. Every species of labor promises a goodly reward, and Hope sits triumphant in every breast.

GLORIOUS RAINS!—What farmer, grain-grower, vine-grower, orchardist, or gardener, will complain now? Could they arrange anything better themselves, if they had their own way? Never, since we have been resident in California—and that is since '49—have we seen a finer prospect for every species of crop; never have the grain and grass looked so finely, or the early vegetables given a better promise. Now let gratitude fill the hearts of all and still every murmuring tongue.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA.—The very deeply interesting history of the Indians of California which we have been publishing, should receive more than ordinary attention. The history is the most complete, in fact the only one ever yet published, and reflects the highest honor upon the compiler, A. S. Taylor Esq., of Monterey. This history is alone worth the cost of the FARMER for the entire year.

CALIFORNIA AND THE HOLY LAND.—Whoever will examine the map of California and the map of the Holy Land, will be struck with the resemblance they bear to each other. We make mention of this to call attention to it. It is worthy some thought.

Dairy Stock—Fine Stock.

It will be remembered that at the Santa Clara County Agricultural Fair, last Fall, and also at the Oakland Fair, in the Autumn, also, the Messrs. Blacow Brothers exhibited large herds of very fine dairy stock that attracted great attention and won not only the first premiums on several classes, but universal admiration also. It has been our pleasure to see this stock lately and to examine it, and see the rapid advance we are making in this State.

The herd of Robert Blacow, Esq., of Centerville, consists of about forty head, all fine, and most of them very superior. Among the herd Mr. B. can name a good list of *Presidents*. We think Mr. Blacow has made more *Presidents* than any man in the Union. We saw Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Franklin, besides a goodly number of dames that were *mothers* of *Presidents*. Mr. Blacow deserves great credit for his perseverance in bringing his herd to such perfection. In this herd there are probably as fine milkers as there are in the State. One cow "Lillie," with a calf by her side, will give *three pails* full a day, and another cow even more than that. Mr. Blacow has some of the finest stock for sale there is in our State. He recently sold some young heifers for \$400 and \$500 each. The young bulls Madison and Monroe are engaged at \$400 and \$500 each. Mr. Blacow showed us a fine alfalfa field of forty acres coming up finely. Also, a field of red clover of four acres. His grounds are well and strongly fenced, and he has good barns for stock. We were highly gratified to see Mr. B. among his stock. They all seemed to know him, every animal having a name. They verified scripture: the ox knoweth his owner.

We are grateful to Mr. B. and his wife for their attentions, courtesies and hospitalities, and wish him abundant success in his business.

John Blacow, Esq., has also about forty head of fine Durham and select stock. "Favorite," a very extra animal and seven or eight young bulls of value, with other stock, make up a fine herd. Mr. J. B. is also, like his brother, well-skilled in stock-raising, and makes his business his pride. He recently sold three young bulls for \$350 each, and cows for \$300 and \$400. Also graded stock for \$150 each. Such men in our State are public benefactors for thus introducing fine stock, and we trust such men will be amply rewarded after all the trials incident to California life.

Another Flock of Splendid Sheep.

We call the attention of all Sheep-raisers to the Advertisement of Messrs. Jones & Rockwell, which appears in our columns, this week. These gentlemen have been raising Sheep, in Vermont, since 1844, and they have been selecting, from time to time, the best Breeders everywhere.

In 1855, as will be seen, they purchased the entire flock of Mr. Solomon W. Jewett, who then gave up the business to them, thus largely increasing their flock in quality as well as quantity.

The present importation of Messrs. Jones & Rockwell is not large, but very select indeed. They have some of the best and finest-wooled Sheep yet shown in this State; this we can prove by the samples in our possession.

These gentlemen will visit various parts of the State, to show their Sheep; and it will be a fine opportunity for Sheep-raisers to see these fine-wooled Sheep. Messrs. J. & R. have done well in introducing this class of Sheep among us; for we have the evidence, from every source, that our State will soon beat the world in the character of Sheep raised here. We can raise larger and handsomer sheep, produce more wool at a clip, and raise more lambs from a hundred ewes, than any other country under heavens. And such Sheep as these now offered, secure to us the chance to raise the finest wool in the world.

We shall be happy to show the Sheep and samples of the Wool to all who desire to see the splendid Samples from the Sheep now offered for sale. We hope Messrs. J. & R. will receive a kind reception from the Sheep-growers, and make prosperous sales, thus benefiting our whole State.

We notice this fact in these fine Spanish Merinos: a soft silky texture of peculiar beauty, being full of that oily substance so indicative of pure blood, and one of those evidences needed to secure a good cross. Of the fine Spanish Merinos it is asserted that they will give more and better wool to the six-carcase, and at less cost of keeping, than any other sheep in the world. The cost of raising the Spanish Merinos is said to be much less than the French. We have facts to prove that Sheep of 140 pounds have clipped 21 pounds of fine wool. This is enormous; yet we have facts to prove it.

THE OAKLAND BAR.—We trust our Legislature will take hold of this matter in right good earnest. We see that a demand has been made to complete the work of clearing the bar. After the expenditure of the sum of \$14,000 raised by subscription, it seems that \$10,000 more is wanted. A little reflection must convince any one that a channel can never be cut, that will not again fill in. Let a good committee of *sea-captains* be appointed by the Legislature, and send suitable engineers with them, and we believe that after a thorough investigation they will abandon the present plan and announce that a pier must be built out into deep water as the only available way. The communication with the great agricultural district over the Bay demands that this work should be done.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT WEATHER.—The late cool weather, together with these most propitious showers, will give many persons who have been delayed in their plans, or who have not yet been ready, an opportunity to plant trees, vines and garden plants. The present is a most propitious moment; now improve it.

GROWING HOPS.—Those who have good hop land should improve the present fine weather for planting to put out a hop field.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries have appeared in our market, and are sold at \$2 50 a pound.

The Pet Calf.

In our recent trip among the stock-ranches we found a specimen of an "animal" which we shall denominate the "Pet Calf." The owner gave us the full history, and we give it to show how a valuable animal may be totally ruined by *petting*, and it fully reminded us of many other creatures that are spoiled by similar treatment. This calf, when young, was one of more than ordinary beauty, and gave promise to make an animal of great value. The owner became so attached to it that, as he told us, he was continually feeding it until he found himself giving it cake and all the "tit bits" usually offered to pets. This calf was of Durham breed with good points, fine head, fine neck, bright glossy hide, a handsome deep-red heifer of fine limb and form perfect—so was this animal when weaned. But by this constant feeding, this repeated dosing, the pet looked for this kind of food only, and now in about one year we saw the result of this *petting*, this constant feeding and dosing with food unnatural to animals, we saw before us a lank, lame, deformed, unsightly animal—one that was so weak every way as to become despised by the rest of the herd, they even showing their dislike to it by goading it and running it away from among them. We saw this poor despised thing alone by itself, crouching in one corner of the yard, so weak that it was obliged to get down upon its knees to feed, the very hair worn off by the habit of kneeling, and many deep marks of the horns of the cattle where it had been gored because of their dislike. And what said the owner of this "petted calf" when we examined the poor thing: *I have spoiled a once very valuable animal by bad feeding, and besides lost an animal that would have been worth \$500.* What a confession for a stock-raiser, a man who should have known better. As we looked upon this animal and saw what it might have been if properly trained, we felt a keen sorrow. When we asked him what he could do with the poor creature, he said, "All I can do is to *kill it*," we felt a relief, for its life was a burden, for it were better dead than alive, and so with much that we see around us that is in human form. They gave great promise in early life, but have been spoiled, ruined by being "petted."

How many parents are now doing the same thing by their lovely and beautiful children? How many are making of them the "petted calf," and how many will have to mourn in coming years that such a course has changed the original beautiful boy or girl into a pale, sickly, deformed creature that must drag out an existence that is a curse to themselves and to others.

New Stage Route to Mariposa.

We were much pleased, while on a trip across the Amador Grant, in going from Hayward's, at San Lorenzo, across the Stockton route, to find so great an interest felt for a new stage route from Hayward's, on by Livermore's, up through the upper pass, and on to Mariposa. We learn that the entire distance from San Antonio to Mariposa, is only 110 or 112 miles—about equal to the distance from Stockton to Mariposa. What a saving it would be to our city, and those who desire to visit the great Yosemite would gain all the distance from this to Stockton. By such a new route a vast amount of travel and business from that great mining district would be brought to our city. Will not such openings be made available? Where are the merchants that want an increase of business, and where are the stage companies that will first seize this route? A great business can be secured, surely. We know of no better man than Mr. Hayward, of Hayward's Hotel, to start such an enterprise; he has done more to improve the public roads in that vicinity than any twenty men besides, in that section. We venture the assertion that Mr. H. will readily help liberally any enterprise of this kind. It can be made a very great and profitable route, and of great public benefit.

California Horses.

ALTHOUGH California is a young State and has given but a few years' attention to stock-raising, and very recently only to the highest class of stock—Blood Horses—yet probably no other State in the Union has made so rapid progress in rearing really splendid horses as has our own favored State; and could a public exhibition of all the best horses and their progeny be made the present year, we have no doubt but that California could show over SEVEN THOUSAND HORSES, all of high character, including the colts, and all of improved and blood stock, and among them some as fine as can be found in any State or country.

To Millwrights and Machinists.

We invite attention to the advertisement in our columns of W. W., an experienced and practical Millwright who has recently come among us. He possesses a knowledge of machinery of great moment to the owners of flouring mills, and has with him drawings of valuable improvements whereby a great saving of expense can be realized, besides many other very important new ideas. Persons wishing to avail themselves of his skill will do well to address him, as from the testimony shown us we feel he should be not only well known but well employed.

EDITORS, STUDENTS, SCHOLARS, and all who read and write during evening or night hours, should bear in mind that the *eye-sight* is a part of the *real life* of every mortal, and that without good *eye-sight* life loses half its value. Let all who would preserve the eye and keep it in full power, see that the instrument that supplies them with light after the sun has been withdrawn from us is of the best kind. The most desirable light yet invented, is now admitted to be the Coal-Oil Light. STANFORD BROTHERS are now opening new and very beautiful patterns of lamps, and their coal-oil is of the purest kind. If you would preserve your eye-sight to good old age, try this kind.

THE ILLUSTRATION THIS WEEK.—We present cuts of a Devon Bull and Cow, this week, to call particular attention to the valuable Devon Hard advertised in our Journal. Persons not familiar with the Devon Stock, will see the peculiar points, and a little study will make them always familiar.

District Agricultural Convention.

THE adjourned meeting of the delegates of the San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Convention was held at the City Hall, San José, on Wednesday last, according to announcement. From the Morning Reporter we copy the doings of the Convention, as follows:

At ten o'clock, A. M., the Convention was called to order. Wm. Daniels, President; John Centre, of San Francisco, and George P. Loucks, of Contra Costa, Vice President; and F. F. Fargo, of Alameda, Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A Committee, consisting of G. P. Loucks, John Cumming, and H. C. Melone, was appointed to report on order of business.

John M. Jones, of Contra Costa, H. D. McCobb, of Santa Clara, John Cumming, of Santa Mateo, Judge Blackburn, of Santa Cruz, John Centre, of San Francisco, and Alfred Edmonston, of Monterey, were appointed a Committee on Credentials. The Convention took a recess until one o'clock, P. M.

The Convention reassembled at the appointed hour. The Committee on Credentials reported the following persons as members of the Convention: Alameda—Dr. H. Hall, R. Blacow, A. W. Harris, James Shinn, H. C. Smith, John Lewelling, E. L. Beard, F. F. Fargo, and H. Finden.

Contra Costa—George P. Loucks, H. H. Fassett, Nathaniel Jones, C. P. Cutler, W. Bradford, John M. Jones, J. M. Allen, John T. O'Brien, W. J. Caldwell and L. M. Brown.

Santa Clara—William Daniels, Carey Peebles, James F. Kennedy, H. C. Melone, Coleman Younger, Jackson Lewis, H. D. McCobb, H. H. Winchell, James C. Cobb, and L. H. Bascom.

Santa Cruz—William Blackburn.

Monterey—Alfred Edmonston.

San Mateo—John Cumming.

San Francisco—Samuel Brannan, J. W. Walker, J. A. McDougal, Michael Hays, W. A. Woodward, W. Green, J. L. Sanford, J. L. Burtis, and John Centre.

The Report of the Committee was adopted.

The delegates present from any county were allowed to cast the whole vote of the county.

Letters from A. H. Myers and Dr. Rabé were read and placed on file.

Everybody present was then invited to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

The committee appointed at last meeting, to draft a constitution and by-laws, reported.

The subject of adopting a constitution was taken up, and the draft proposed by the committee discussed at great length.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President—Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Green and Wm. Wadsworth, of San Francisco.

Secretary—Frank F. Fargo, of Alameda.

Treasurer—Charles R. Bond, of San Francisco.

Directors—John Centre, Michael Hayes, and F. A. Pioche, of San Francisco.

Vice Presidents of the Counties—James L. Burtis, San Francisco; John Cumming, San Mateo; Wm. Reynolds, Santa Clara; Wm. N. Slocum, Santa Cruz; George W. Crane, Monterey; J. Lewelling, Alameda; Nathaniel Jones, Contra Costa.

San Francisco was selected as the place for holding the first Annual Fair. The first Thursday in October was selected as the time for the commencement of the Fair, and continuing until the Tuesday following.

At a late hour, the San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Society adjourned.

More Valuable Stock.

THE "Sonora" brought to California a splendid bright bay stallion about four years old, a descendant of the famous trotting stallion "Bithan Allen." This fine animal was raised in Kentucky. Two very valuable "jacks" also came, owned by Mr. Shaw. Another flock of about thirty French Merino Sheep from the Bingham flocks of Vermont, came to S. Brannan, Esq. Messrs. Jones & Rockwell also received twenty-five splendid Spanish Merino Sheep, the finest yet imported.

SALE OF THE FAMOUS DURHAM BULL.—That splendid Durham Bull "Earl the Fourth," that has recently been exhibited at the Black Hawk Stable, and owned by J. D. Patterson, of New York, was recently sold to Capt. J. B. Frisbie, of Vallejo, to be taken to Solano county. Price paid, \$4,000. Thus we have secured to our State this fine animal—an honor to the purchaser as well as the seller, and a great honor to our State to possess so fine a breeder.

STAGE LINE TO CARSON VALLEY.—Dillon & Co., stage proprietors, of Stockton, have purchased the necessary stock for a stage line between that city and Carson Valley. The line will be placed upon the road at the earliest moment possible, according to the Republican.

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—There is probably no fruit grown that will pay so well as the Lawton Blackberry. Once established, and it is a perpetual crop, and almost without labor. One acre of this vine will easily yield \$2,500—reports from the Atlantic have doubled that amount. Now is the time to plant the vine.

PACIFIC EXPOSITOR, No. 9.—We have received this work. It is, as usual, replete with solid matter, as is always expected from one who wields so able a pen as Dr. Scott.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, the 17th, was duly celebrated in this city, on Saturday last. The different Associations of those hailing from Erin's Isle, formed in procession, with the usual banners and badges, and marched to Russ' Garden, where they were entertained with orations and other exercises. The day was closed with balls and dinner-parties, which were numerous and attended. Some occurrences in the early part of the day came near causing trouble. Early in the morning an effigy, supposed to have been intended for St. Patrick, was found suspended to the Liberty Pole, on the Plaza. About 8 o'clock, the effigy not having been removed, and being so far up the pole that it could not be conveniently reached, some Irishmen cut down the pole, which in falling, was partly broken. The image was then burnt. Much regret was felt at the prostration of the Old Liberty Pole, and by the prompt action of several citizens, the break was mended, the hole dug, and before night, the pole, only a few feet shortened, was triumphantly raised, and the American flag hoisted, amid shouts of a crowd of interested spectators.

The first Overland "Pony Express," is advertised to leave this city, April 3d, by the Sacramento route, at W. W. Finney, having advertised to that effect. The route is by way of Placerville, Carson Valley and Salt Lake. The agent at this end of the route, is W. W. Finney, having advertised to that effect. The route is by way of Placerville, Carson Valley and Salt Lake. The agent at this end of the route, is W. W. Finney, having advertised to that effect. The route is by way of Placerville, Carson Valley and Salt Lake. The agent at this end of the route, is W. W. Finney, having advertised to that effect.

Valuable Hen's Eggs.

A few dozen eggs of the Brahma Pootrah and Black Poland varieties, can be had by applying to this office.

STATE SUMMARY.

At San Jose, says the Reporter of the 19th: We see that the peach and pear-trees are now in glorious bloom and they present a lovely sight.

The Sacramento river has risen ten feet above low-water mark, during the week. The warm weather melting the snow in the mountain is the supposed cause.

A vein of coal has been found near Lone City, Amador county, says the Calaveras Chronicle. It is ten feet in thickness, and of as good quality as the best Pennsylvania coal.

The Mariposa Gazette says: If the Legislature do pass the "Parson's bulkhead" bill, it will be considered that other and weightier influences have been brought to bear than a desire for the advancement of the public interests.

The steamer Visalia, Capt. Carroll, was to leave Stockton yesterday for Fresno City. The Visalia is a staunch and beautiful boat, and the Republican doubts not, will be successful in the venture which her owners have made.

The heavy rains, this winter, caused a pine-tree, which grew on the side of a gulch, two miles west of Sutter, to be torn up by the roots, thus revealing a vein of Cannel coal, about forty feet thick. It is said to burn well, and other veins have been found adjoining.

As opposition lines of ocean-steamers, it is said, will be started by Mr. Wright, on his own hook, either on the 20th of April, or 6th of May. The Hermann is now being fitted up for that purpose in this harbor. She will connect at the Isthmus with the Ericson.

MORE SILVER.—The Solano county Herald says a company of men, from Fairfield, have been working a supposed silver lode, in the hills north of Suisun valley. An assay of the ore was made, the result of which compared so favorably with some Washoe ore they had in their possession, that they are highly elated with the prospect.

The Marysville election for city officers, held on Monday last, resulted in the choice of a Republican Mayor, Recorder, Clerk and Treasurer. The Democrats elected the Marshal and Assessor, together with ten Aldermen, the Republicans having elected two. The candidates for School Commissioners were nominated by both parties, and of course received all the votes cast.

THE CROCKETT CITY HERALD says: From a test made by Dr. Henry Smith, of this city, it is found that gypsum exists in large quantities on this Coast to the northward, which in some parts of the world is much sought after as a fertilizer. Samples of this gypsum were sent some time since by one of our residents to the Scientific American, for test, and they returned answer that it was common chalk.

The Placer Courier says a new building material has been found at Forest Hill, called "cement," which, from tests made, proves to stand fire equal to the best brick. The proximity of the material to the town will enable persons to erect fire-proof houses from it at a cost two-thirds less than that of brick. It will be used for the construction of ten or twelve large buildings at Forest Hill, the coming season.

The Mariposa Gazette of the 20th says: Grass and grain never, we think, looked better at this season than at present, whereas half-famished cows and bunged-up horses laugh exceedingly. The donkeys held a quarterly meeting last week, near Mormon Bar, to congratulate one another, it is supposed, over their improving aspects. Peach and almond-trees are bursting into bloom, in many places, in this vicinity. It is too early, for hard frosts may yet be expected.

We regret to learn that the mail stage line, between Oakland and Stockton, has been discontinued. The contractors give as a reason that their pay was not forthcoming. Still, it is said, that the travel over the road now, would pay all the expenses and yield a revenue to the proprietors. The Stockton papers say a petition will be circulated and largely signed, asking a restoration of the line.

In Calaveras county, says the Independent of the 17th inst.: During the last eight or ten days, what with warm showers, bright sunshine and bland "west-wind blowing," old Nature has been coaxing into spring-time attire. The peach, almond, nectarine, cherry, plum and manzanita, are now in full bloom in orchard and woodland; the hills and vales are green as the sea, with here and there a just perceptible mixture of yellow, white, and blue, where the first flowers are reaching out their timid petals towards the southern sun.

The Placerville Democrat of 10th March remarks that every day large pack trains of mules leave that town for the Washoe diggings. The streets of Placerville are crowded with strangers, and the stages from Folsom daily arrive loaded down with mere, all eager to get to the "promised land" as quick as possible. The rush is already great, but nothing in comparison to what it will be in a month or two. There is much snow in the mountains, and the crossing is rather tedious and difficult, but not dangerous at present. The public houses all along the route are filled with weather-bound emigrants. In a few days, says the Democrat, if the present pleasant weather continues, the road will be free from obstructions and in good traveling order.

An extensive flouring mill is about being erected in Tuolumne county, on the Sonora road, near the Philadelphia House, by J. Spier & Co. The Courier says: Its working capacity will enable it to turn out 100 barrels of flour a day, running three sets of stones, screening, cleaning and bolting apparatus, complete, and driven by overhead, 20 feet diameter water-wheel. An unfailing supply of water is secured from the T. C. W. Co.'s ditch, at an expense much less than steam. This is a great enterprise, and we rejoice at its prospect of success. The effect will be to make the "staff of life" come much cheaper to us than ever it did before. This mill will grind all the wheat, barley, corn, etc., grown in the mountains, in the valleys of the Merced, Tuolumne and Stanislaus, and all that from Stockton and the San Joaquin valley, which is now brought up here in the shape of flour; while it makes the bran, shorts, etc., so much wanted here for cattle, milk cows, etc., come at a great per centage cheaper. All the machinery is on the road, shipped from San Francisco, and the company commences their operations soon.

In Tulare county, says the Delta: Never before since the settlement of the valley have the prospects of the citizens been better than the present spring. The heavy rains during the fall and winter caused the grass to spring up abundantly, and the light spring-showers, falling every few days, keep the grass and grain growing most luxuriantly. The water from the mountain-streams, arising from the melting of the snow, which is generally used for irrigation during the dry part of the summer, will scarcely be needed at all this season. The present indications are that the farmers will have the most abundant crops and the stock-raisers the fattest cattle, hogs, and sheep, that have ever been seen in this section of country. The population of the valley is increasing rapidly—every portion of the timbered land is being settled upon, houses erected, orchards planted, and fences built, all of which indicate permanent settlements and happy homes for the numerous families now coming amongst us. In addition to this, stock-grazers are pitching their camps all around the foot-hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the little valleys on the foot-hills of both the Coast and the Sierra Nevada ranges of mountains. The time is not far distant when what is known as Tulare Valley will have a population unsurpassed in point of numbers and wealth by any agricultural portion in California.

PRESBYTERY OF CALIFORNIA.—This reverend body held its Spring session during the past week, in Calvary Church. It was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Frederick Buel, the retiring Moderator. The Rev. Albert Williams was elected Moderator for the ensuing year, and Rev. A. W. Loomis, Clerk. The interests of religion seem to be prospering with this denomination. The reports from the churches were highly encouraging. The Rev. Dr. Scott, as minister, and James B. Roberts, as ruling elder, were appointed delegates to the General Assembly, to meet at Rochester, New York, in May next, and Rev. A. Williams and Mr. W. W. Caldwell, alternates.

FRENCH AND SPANISH MERINOS.

The Undersigned, having long been established as sheep breeders in the State of Vermont, desire to announce to the wool growers of California, the arrival of a VERY SELECT FLOCK OF FRENCH AND SPANISH MERINO BUCKS AND EWES, of the VERY HIGHEST BLOOD.

Having been breeding Merino sheep since the year 1841, and having received the Best Bred from the Best Flocks in Europe, for the express purpose of breeding, to the number of hundreds, they feel confident they can speak in strong terms of the flock now offered by them to the sheep raisers of this State.

The Undersigned have only to ask that purchasers should see these sheep to insure satisfaction to them.

EVERY ANIMAL SOLD CAN BE FULLY

GUARANTEED TO BE OF PURE BLOOD.

They feel that they only need to copy from a valuable work, recently published (An Historical Account of Addison county, Vermont, a place long famous for fine-wooled sheep), to show the character of the flock now offered by them. These extracts are given to show the origin of the sheep:

"Messrs. Jones & Rockwell, since their connection, have been eminently successful. In 1852, owing to repeated applications for French Sheep, which had been introduced into the country about six years before, they invested in the purchase of these sheep \$2,200; a part of which included a first choice from the flock of Merrill of Bingham. These sheep, they say, were the most perfect of the kind they had ever seen. In 1853, they purchased of Solomon W. Jewett, of Weybridge, one entire shipment of French sheep, imported by him in April of that year. These purchases, with some subsequently made, cost \$15,000. For several years previous to the spring of 1855, when this information was communicated, their annual sales varied from eight to twelve thousand dollars. For the eighteen months next preceding, they amounted to \$35,000. Their flock on hand, at the date above mentioned, numbered six hundred; one-half imported French Merinos, and their descendants. They have a high opinion of the French as well as Spanish Merinos, and think a cross between these breeds would be advantageous."

"William R. Sanford, Esq., of Orwell, and Messrs. William S. and Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, have for several years, been extensively engaged in breeding and dealing in sheep. For our convenience we treat of the operations of these parties together, as they have been to some extent connected, and much of our information relating to both, has been obtained from Edwin Hammond, Esq. They both breed the pure Spanish Merinos, descendants of the flock, which Col. Humphreys, who was at the time American Minister to Spain, imported into Connecticut in 1802, or of the flock which William Jarvis, Esq., then American Consul in Spain, imported in 1803, 1810, and 1811. These they greatly prefer to any more recently imported, or to any other breed."

The best buck of W. R. Sanford, Esq., alluded to above, which was used by Mr. R., and which won the first prize in Vermont, and at the National Fair at Boston, in 1855, was purchased by us, and from him we have raised a splendid flock, a part of which can be seen in the present importation, descended from this famous buck. The record further says of one class of sheep as follows:

"Mr. Edwin Hammond thinks the Spanish sheep have improved greatly since their importation into this country, and especially in this county; and that there are better sheep in the county of Addison than in ANY OTHER PART OF THE STATE. This opinion is founded on his own personal examination of the best flocks in this country, and the examination by Mr. Sanford and others of the most celebrated flocks in Europe. He offered, he said, to Mr. Sanford, on his going to Europe, one thousand dollars for a pair of imported sheep, as good as his, with a view of crossing them with his present flock; but Mr. Sanford found none such during his tour. In 1854 they sold two ewes for \$1,200."

"In 1851, Mr. Jewett went to Europe, for the purpose of examining and purchasing sheep, and has been twice since for the same purpose. In France he purchased, at fifteen or twenty shipments, seven hundred French Merinos, which he selected from the three best flocks in that country, owned by Messrs. Gilbert, Cugnot, and Guerin, and a few from the government flock at Rambouillet. His sales amounted to from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars annually."

In 1855, the Undersigned purchased of Mr. Solomon W. Jewett, who had been so long established as a sheep dealer, and to whom allusion has been made, his entire flock of the State, and he will be happy to make the acquaintance of sheep raisers in their various routes, of which notices will appear in the FARMER.

Letters addressed to us at San Francisco, will come to us, and will be promptly answered.

N. B. We are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen to whom we are known:

REV. DR. PECK, San Francisco.
REV. DR. THRALL, San Francisco.
FRANCIS D. LONG, Esq., Marin county.
ROCKWELL & COY., San Francisco.
J. L. SHAPPEL, Esq., San Francisco.
COL. W. ARREN, Editor FARMER, who can show our sheep and samples of their fleeces.

JONES & ROCKWELL.

Fine Vineyard and Orchard

TO LEASE.

WANTED, to lease for a term of years, A MOUNTAIN FARM, upon which is now a fine Vineyard and Orchard of Choice Trees. The terms will be such as to be an inducement to a good Horticulturist; none other need apply. For particulars inquire at this office, or at the Golden Gate Ranch, near Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county. 6-1m

WANTED TO BE KNOWN

As a Mill-Wright.

THE undersigned would respectfully submit for the consideration of merchants and farmers, that being lately from the States, with the experience he has had in Mill building, he can construct a more effective Mill for flouring wheat, with much less expense than is usually incurred.

The improvements that can be exhibited cannot fail to secure approbation. Owners of mills, merchants, or farmers will be favored with an interview, or a response to any communication, exhibiting all particulars.

Letters addressed W. W. and left at this office will be promptly attended to.

The advertiser is permitted to refer to Col. Warren, Editor of the FARMER.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

THREE FULL-BLOOD BERKSHIRE BOARS, and three FULL-BLOOD BERKSHIRE SOWS, just received by the Great Republic. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at Fish's stable, Pine street, or at our office. They are in fine condition.

Letters addressed to Editor CALIFORNIA FARMER will be immediately responded to.

L. HASKELL & CO.

Dealers in

HIDES, TALLOW, &c.

WOOL, FURS, AND SKINS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

On Davis street, between California and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS

W. B. HUNT, corner Second and M streets, Sacramento.

F. S. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.

W. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.

E. AUZKAIS & CO., Mariposa Store, San Jose. (July.

Important to Stock Raisers!

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED CATTLE: DEVONS.

THURSDAY, - - - April 19th, 1860, At 10 o'clock M.

AT FISH'S STABLE,

PINE STREET,

SALE OF DEVON CATTLE.

Twelve Devon Bulls, Cows, and Calves,

THOROUGH-BRED.

Imported and Raised by CHARLES A. ELY,

Esq., Lorain County, Ohio.

The First Sale in California

OF

PURE DEVON CATTLE!

We invite the attention of parties interested in the raising of Blood Stock, to the following sale of PURE DEVONS,

assured them that each and every one of these Thorough-bred animals has either been imported directly from England, by Charles A. Ely, Esq., or raised by him from those that were imported by him. And as an evidence of their quality and value, several of them have already WON THE BLUE RIBBON at a number of Cattle Fairs in various parts of the United States.

We feel a pride in presenting this fine lot of Devons to our California Farmers, as they comprise the best judges of Stock that are to be found in the United States, and are always seeking the best blood to rear from.

These Devons have been brought from Mr. Ely's farm in Ohio, at an immense expense, knowing their peculiar adaptation to California climate and grazing, and from his long experience in the raising of Blood Stock, all may rest assured that these are of the Very Purest Blood.

BULLS.

DUKE OF DEVON—Calves April 16, 1849. Bred by Mr. Derry, of North Moulton, Devonshire, England. Imported, 1851, by R. C. Garper, of Richmond Hill, Canada, West. Owned by Mr. C. A. Ely, Esq., Lorain county, Ohio. His sire took the prize at the great Agricultural Show, held at Windsor, England, in 1851. Dam bred by Mr. Derry. DUKE was taken prize at the State Fairs in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania; also the first prize at the Great National Fair held at Louisville, Ky., in 1857.

EMIGRANT—Calves June 6th, 1852. Bred by Mr. C. A. Ely. Dam, Catherine; bred by F. V. Smith, Branch county, Michigan. G. dam, Lady (1816); gr. g. dam Devon (658); sire Duke of Devon.

WYANDOTTE, Jr.—Calves March, 1859. Bred by C. A. Ely. Sire Wyandotte; bred by U. S. Walcott, of Dutchess county, N. Y. Gr. sire, imported May Boy (71); dam, imported, imported (584); g. dam and gr. g. dam bred by Mr. John Haley, of Milledale, Devonshire.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

JENNY LIND—Calves May 1847. Bred by F. V. Smith, of Branch county, Michigan. Sire, Wallace; g. sire, Dibble (176); dam, Beauty (361); bred by Mr. Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y.

DELICATE—Calves April, 1854; sire, Duke of Devon; dam, Lady 2d; g. dam, Lady (1816); gr. g. dam, Devon (658).

CALF NELLY—Calves February 10th, 1859; sire, Wyandotte; g. sire, imported May Boy; dam, Delicate.

ROSA 2d—Calves March 30th, 1853; sire, Duke of Devon; dam, Rose, by Santa Anna (338); g. dam, Diana, bred by Mr. Beck, from importations of King & Patterson; gr. g. dam, Dairy Maid.

CALF LOUISE—Calves February 18th, 1859; sire, Wyandotte; g. sire, imported May Boy; dam, Rosa 2d.

VICTORIA 2d—Calves May, 1858; bred by Mr. C. A. Ely; dam, Victoria, by Dibble (476); g. dam, Sophia (1033); gr. g. dam, Victoria (1106); gr. g. g. dam, (158); sire, Duke of Devon.

CATHARINE 3d—Calves October, 1858; bred by Mr. C. A. Ely; dam, Catherine; g. dam, Lady (1816); gr. g. dam, Devon (658); sire Wyandotte.

LADY 4th—Calves April 5th, 1859; bred by C. A. Ely; dam, Lady 3d, which took the prize at two years old, at the Great National Fair, Louisville, Ky., 1857; g. dam, Lady 2d; sire, Wyandotte.

BONITA—Calves on the Plains, August 20th, 1859; dam, Jenny Lind; g. dam, Beauty (361); sire, Duke of Devon.

The above described Cattle are especially commended to citizens of California, as offering the best opportunity they have ever had for supplying themselves with the most valuable breed known to stock raisers.

The large proportion of Cows and Heifers in this sale, gives purchasers an opportunity, not only of improving their common stock, but also of personalizing the breed in its purity.

For further information, apply by letter or otherwise, to ourselves, or C. A. Ely, Esq., at our office, 144 Washington street.

JAS. E. WAINWRIGHT & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE

AT

JOHN C. BELL'S,

COURT BLOCK,

NOS. 182 AND 184 CLAY STREET,

NEAR KEARNY.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Paper Hangings,

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL MY STOCK OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and Upholstery Goods, at the lowest Auction Prices for CASH; the balance of goods then remaining on hand will be closed out at PUBLIC AUCTION, to make room for our new styles Spring Goods.

Call and examine my stock of Carpets, Cloths, Rugs, Shades, &c., and judge for yourselves.

JOHN C. BELL,

Carpet, Cloth, Shade, and Upholstery Warehouse, Court Block, Nos. 182 and 184 Clay street, near Kearny.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

HOSIERY, UNDER-LINEN,

HOOP SKIRTS,

And every article for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Fringe Manufactory!!!

DRESS TRIMMINGS

GIRDLES, TASSELS, &c.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

D. NORROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver-Ware.

134 WASHINGTON ST.,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cops, etc., made to order.

N.B. Repairing promptly attended to.

DISOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the firm of HULL, KNAPP & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of said firm are in the hands of M. S. BURRELL, for settlement. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same; and all persons having claims against said firm, will please present them immediately for adjustment.

All business of the said firm requiring settlement at San Francisco will be adjusted by J. B. KNAPP, 80 Washington street.

W. C. HULL,

Portland, Me., 1. 1860.

NEW FIRM—SUCCESSORS TO HULL, KNAPP

& CO. The business heretofore conducted by HULL, KNAPP & CO. will be continued by J. B. KNAPP, of San Francisco, and M. S. BURRELL, of Portland, under the name and style of KNAPP, BURRELL & J. B. KNAPP.

M. S. BURRELL,

San Francisco, March 5, 1860.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivalled Burner;

THE

Most simple, Convenient, and Economical

Lamp in use,

JUST RECEIVED,

EX

EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-

DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER,

AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDLIERS,

For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS,

Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS,

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,

STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS,

PARLOR LAMPS,

SUSPENSION LAMPS,

SIDE LAMPS,

KITCHEN LAMPS,

BILLIARD LAMPS.

PRICES LOWER

Than Ever Before.

FOR SALE IN LOTS

TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES:

Corner Montgomery and California Streets,

AND

Washington street, third door below Stockton.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

PACIFIC

Oil and Camphene Works

HAVE REMOVED

TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER

OF CALIFORNIA D FRONT STREETS,

Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of

Burning Materials,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

Tea and Coffee.

The following with this caption, from Hall's Journal of Health, appearing in No. 3 of the Farmer, states: "That tea and coffee are proved by science and fact to be nutritious as well as stimulant, and consequently they will do a new good to the system every day," and other statements quite as absurd, to say nothing of their falsity. The world is generally monomaniac on stimulants. "They are indispensable to our existence," "we live by the stimulation of heat, electricity and light," etc., are delusions which seem to have taken possession of the human mind, and the result is disease and dissipation in their wildest and worst forms. All the condiments of the epicurean-dinner are used because of their stimulating effects; so with coffee, tea, and ultimately the alcoholic drinks. It is a misuse of terms to call light, heat and electricity, stimulants. There would be quite as much philosophy in saying, living is stimulation. The delusion that stimulants are necessary to our existence is hurled broadcast, without an investigation of the premises of such a conclusion. One fundamental principle in the science of physiology, "that all stimulants debilitate in the same ratio that they stimulate," is quite sufficient to disprove the assertion. Giving a tonic to a dyspeptic stomach to digest a big dinner produces no action, as it is repelled to its presence there causes an increased action in the stomach to get rid of it, as an offending and poisonous substance, and by this increased energy the food for that time is digested, always leaving the organ in a weaker condition than when it was taken. If some one should shovel a tun of refuse-matter into your cellar, and you have to shovel it out to get rid of it, would the action be on the part of the matter, or on you? We opine that the action would be wholly on your part, while the matter would remain completely inanimate; and, no doubt, your vital energies would be very much taxed and materially weakened, if you had already completed your day's work, and had used up all the vital powers you had to spare.

A reader of the Farmer wishes to know why we published an article of that kind, giving persons who want a plausible excuse for using tea and coffee, free license to indulge in those beverages, to the extent of their capacity of purses and stomachs? We can only say that it was not in "our Department," and we did not select it for the "Miscellaneous Department."

The fundamental principle on which this delusion of stimulants rests, is: 1st, The physiological capability of the human body to adapt itself, by depravity, so perfectly to the action of the most baneful substances, that it will manifest no immediate symptoms of the poisonous effects of such substances; 2d, The stimulation produced by even the most deadly poisons to which the system is accustomed, is identified in the mental consciousness with the natural and healthy physiological stimulation of the body, and is enjoyed in proportion to the physiological depression which it removes, and the agreeable exhilaration which it causes; 3d, The use of tea and coffee is commenced at so early a period in life—they are first used in such small quantities, and so gradually increased, and the physiological powers of the body are deprived by such imperceptible degrees—that those violent and distressing symptoms which indicate the immediate actions of a powerful poison, very rarely if ever result from the habitual use of those substances. The consequence is, that the depraved appetite which they create, the physiological depression and the demand for stimulation which they cause, and the grateful exhilaration which they produce, make all who use them, love them in proportion to the freedom with which they are used, and with equal confidence believe they are perfectly salutary cordials and indispensable necessary to comfort and health. But if, instead of commencing the use of these substances in very small quantities, a full cup of strong coffee or tea were taken at the first time, either by a youth or full-grown person of a healthy and undepraved body, the violent and distressing symptoms which would inevitably result, in every case, would leave no doubt of the poisonous character of these substances.

A noted physiologist says: "A notion has prevailed quite extensively that green tea is more harmful than black, on account of the former being cured on copper; but this is wholly incorrect. Green and black teas are varieties of the same plant; and the only reason why green tea is a somewhat more active and powerful poison is, that its natural properties are less impaired by the process of curing. We are informed, however, that since 1833, a large proportion of the green tea imported into the United States has been manufactured from damaged black, by a process in which a small quantity of Prussian-blue is used; yet with this addition, the tea thus manufactured is not more injurious or poisonous than the genuine green tea of the best quality. But in regard to tea and coffee, as of all other intoxicating substances which human beings use as means of habitual stimulation, there is a blind determination on the part of those who thus employ them to defend their character, and to ascribe whatever evils may be connected with the use to something besides the intrinsic properties of the substances themselves. Yet, considering how early in life tea and coffee are introduced into the diet of children, and how universally and freely they are used by both sexes of every age, it is greatly to be doubted whether they are not at present actually doing more injury to the human constitution, than any other intoxicating substances used in Christendom. Besides the injury done to the body by the very high temperature in which they are usually drunk, their strong narcotic property, in proportion to the freedom with which they are used, has the same deleterious effect as tobacco, opium and alcohol—impairing and serving to destroy all the physiological powers of the human system. The appreciable morbid effects which they produce are, of course, modified by the different degrees of consti-

tutional power in different individuals, and by all varieties of situations, circumstances, conditions and habits of life; but, in all cases, they impair the functional powers of all the assimilating, circulating, and other organs concerned in the general office of nutrition, cause more or less of unhealthy irritability to the nerves of organic life, debilitate the brain and whole cerebro-spinal system, diminish the muscular power, in every respect pre-dispose the body to disease, always aggravate disease when induced, cause frequent and distressing physiological depression and mental disquietude and despondency, and strongly tend to delirium and insanity." There is no doubt but that tea and coffee will induce *delirium tremens*, if used to the excess that alcohol is. If the evils and pain-suffering, etc., resulting from the use of tea and coffee, were confined to the individual who uses them, it would merely be an individual affair, an individual pain, disease, *delirium tremens*, insanity and individual death; but, unfortunately, it is like every other sin: contaminating to all who come under its influence. The mother transmits their evil effects to her unborn child; and then it has to subsist on her milk with that poisonous infusion in it; thus creating a depraved appetite for stimulants, and the final result is, that the child, if ever it grows to adult-life, is a weak, dyspeptic, consumptive, muscleless, and almost lifeless, being, ready to transmit all its disease to its progeny, with the additional effects of stimulants, tobacco, liquor, and perhaps opium, which its unnatural and depraved appetite demanded. Thus, the race is degenerating. Who can imagine the happy and beneficial results, if the State of California should abolish the importation of tea and coffee, and keep the almost innumerable amount of gold paid out for those articles, at home, and plant fruit orchards, and eat the fruit thereof instead. Why, we would be the happiest, healthiest, and wealthiest people on the earth. Happiest, because we would have done right instead of wrong; healthiest, because we would have eaten fruit instead of poison; and wealthiest, because removing the first cause of the necessity of stimulation; the people would not require or demand any of the greater stimulants, which tea and coffee induces; and we would save all the money paid for tobacco and alcoholic drinks! If Californians would consult their best interests, this could and would be done. Americans, and particularly Californians, can do anything within the power of mortal man; and this would be "purely Californian," and no doubt highly gratifying to those who plead for that which is "purely Californian." What an honorable and exemplary act it would be for this young, beautiful, and wealthy, State, to abolish the importation and prevent the growth and manufacture of those substances, so destructive to human life and health and happiness. She would increase in beauty and wealth, *ad infinitum*; and her resources would exceed those of all the other States in the Union. More anon.

(For the California Farmer)

OF THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

EXTRACT NUMBER V.

Now the blessings God has given,
Will not crumble nor depart;
All the world combined together,
Cannot tear them from the heart.

When the smiles of earth have vanished,
And its crushing cares begin,
We are happy when we murmur:
"I have not committed sin."

Fruitful harvest, rains in season,
Come to all from God above;
But he gives the "hidden manna,"
To the children of his love.

Earth may snare the careless footsteps,
Ere its arts are understood;
Therefore be as wise, oh Norrel,
As you have been kind and good.

This is why our Lord commanded
The disciples of his love,
Saying, "Be ye wise as serpents;
Be ye harmless as the dove."

Choose your steps with watchful prudence,
Walking on the even sod;
But a surer path of safety,
Is to put your trust in God.

I was walking sad and lonely,
In the melancholy night,
Yearning for the friendly shelter,
Cheered with warmth, and love, and light.

When athwart the dismal darkness,
Like the beaming of a star,
Lo, the *ignis fatuus* glimmered,
Like a friendly light afar.

Say that it was dim and changeful,
And uncertain to the eyes:
Norrel, it was all the glimmer
I could see beneath the skies.

That I followed it so careless,
Showing thus my want of skill,
Was the error of my judgment,
"Twas not of my heart or will.

Well, I drew my mantle round me,
Thither now I bent my way;
Foolish dreams of bliss and loving,
Now in tender fancies play.

And I wandered on, and onward,
Though the light no nearer drew,
Till my heedless steps had led me,
To the tangled marsh and slough.

Dangers now began to gather;
Naught but thorns to walk upon;
Flickering faintly in the distance,
Now at last the light was gone!

Then the storm came sweeping downward,
Driven by the howling blast;
Piercing with its chilling coldness,
And the rain came falling fast.

"Why am I," I pined and pondered,
"Vexed with all this petty strife?"
Seeking bliss in dreams unreal,
Ignis fatuus of life!"

Earth has never yet afforded
Any bliss without alloy;
Only those who "live for something,"
Drink the draught of perfect joy!

Think of this, who live for nothing:
Man is of a royal birth,
Wearing his Creator's image!
Should he cumber then the earth?

Wandering in life's tangled mazes
Till he faint and perish there,
And I cast my eyes to heaven,
In a deep and fervent prayer.

Oh the bliss! the holy pleasure!
That from faith and trusting flow,
Suddenly my skies were brightened,
With a glittering golden bow.

And a bird was perched upon it,
Warbling with lifted wings
(Golden plume and snowy breast);
Sweetly thus it seemed to sing:

"In life's tangled maze and mazes,
All is dark as dark can be;
Leave the dream of youthful folly;
Turn from earth and follow me."

Then I drew my mantle round me,
Wiped the tearsdrops from my eyes,
For a light was thrown about me,
And I found my garments dry.

And I followed where it led me,
Seeming to the darkest way!
Where it led and where I followed,
Only gleamed the light of day.

Howling winds were changed to sighs,
And the threatening bog and slough
Were transformed as I approached them;
And a bed of violets grew.

Though the storm was beating round me,
Strange, it never wet my clothes!
Every thorn I touched in stepping,
Suddenly became a rose.

And the bird was sweetly singing,
Making music glad and free;
Norrel, shall I sing unto you
The sweet song it sung to me?

"Tis," it said, "the path of duty,
Free from danger, free from harm,
Thorny oft to look upon it;
Follow, for it wears a charm."

In life's tangled maze and mazes,
All is dark from left to right,
But the even path of duty,
Shines with everlasting light.

Christ has called you from the mazes,
To the green and pleasant grove;
Follow onward, looking upward,
To the angel of his love."

BERTHA RAY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

AT
REDUCED RATES!

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to its merits. They have received the commendation of all the papers in the country. Notice what the Scientific American says—the leading mechanical and scientific paper of the age: "We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines, from all parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought proper to state our opinion of them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's Patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 95 Broadway, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other Machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent Machine on our own responsibility."

The Highest Premiums Were Awarded THESE MACHINES

At the following Fairs in 1855:

Missouri State Fair, Illinois State Fair,
Mississippi State Fair, New York State Fair,
New Jersey State Fair, Maryland State Fair,
Virginia State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair,
Michigan State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair,
Kentucky State Fair, Indiana State Fair,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,
Chicago Fair, St. Louis Fair, Richmond Fair, Baltimore Fair,
San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

EVERY KIND OF SEWING

Can be done with

Wheeler & Wilson's Machine!

ONE MACHINE DOES THE WORK!

Hemmers, for Wide and Narrow Hems, with each Machine.

Among the undoubted advantages of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines are:
1—Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repair.
2—Durability.
3—Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation.
4—Noiseless movement.
5—Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam.
6—Economy of thread.
7—Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials. They are applicable to every kind of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslin to the heaviest cloth. It works equally well upon Silk, Linen, Woolen, and Cotton Goods; Seaming, Quilting, Hemming, Gathering, and Felling; performing every species of sewing except making button-holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of Hems.

MACHINE WARRANTED

Thread, Silk, etc., Constantly on Hand.

R. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price. Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.
The undersigned, having had many years' experience as a (farmer), offers his services either to CURE Diseased Sheep affected with Scab, Footrot, &c.; or would take a situation to Superintend a Sheep Ranch. Having cured some badly diseased sheep in California, he can give satisfactory references. Address, by express, W. M. KIRBY, Taylor and Greenwich streets, 2, San Francisco.
Reference—L. H. Hall, Jr., California and Front streets; Col. Warren, Ed. Cal. Farmer; Edw. Bosqui, No. 23 Market street.

WANTED.

BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS Stock-raising and dairy business, a SITUATION to take charge of a large Ranch; or would be willing to take dairy on shares, in a locality suitable for honey-bees. Please address "M. D. CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, San Francisco. References given and required.

NURSERY BUSINESS.

SHELL-MOUND NURSERIES

AND

FRUIT GARDENS!!

AT BROOKLYN,

(Formerly San Antonio)

ALAMEDA COUNTY,

Directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW prepared to offer to its old patrons, and the public generally,

Fifty Thousand Fruit Trees!

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VINES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS,

COMPRISING

Apple Trees, 1 to 3 years old,

Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf, 1 to 4 do.,

Cherry Trees, do do 1 to 3 do.,

Plum Trees, 1 to 3 years old.

ALSO:

Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees!!

CALIFORNIA

AND

Foreign Grapes!

English Gooseberries, Lawson and High-Bush Blackberries, Raspberries, Berberries, Currants, &c.

ALSO:

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN ASH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ELM, LOMBARDY POPLAR, SILVER-LEAF POPLAR, SILVER-LEAF MAPLE, LABURNUM, WEEPING WILLOW, AND OTHER TREES.

Roses, Mahonias, Spiraea, Deutzias, Eucymnoides, Altheas, Chrysanthemums, Myrtles, Philoxeras, Syringas, Peonies, Double-Flowering Almonds, Double-Flowering Apples, Double-Flowering Cherries, Japan Quinces, Fuchsias, Jasmines, &c.

Among the Fruit Trees will be found a fine stock of ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD APPLE AND PEAR TREES, FOR ORCHARDS. Also, a small but SUPERIOR stock of THREE AND FOUR-YEAR-OLD BEARING TREES, for Private Gardens, suitable for planting in San Francisco and its vicinity. The whole of the saleable stock in these Nurseries is now offered for sale.

At the Lowest Prices, for Cash.

ALL PERSONS WHO WANT

BARGAINS IN TREES

Are invited to call or send their orders immediately to the

SHELL-MOUND NURSERIES.

Those who wish for Trees of the best quality, and of the most reliable kinds, are informed that about

Two Hundred Different Varieties of Fruit

Were ripened at SHELL-MOUND during the year 1859, for which

TWELVE PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED,

By the California Horticultural Society, and Alameda County Agricultural Society. Also,

TWO DIPLOMAS BY THE SONOMA AND CONTRA COSTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, (Not being allowed to compete for Premiums in those counties). Also, that the

First Premium for the Best Nursery Was awarded by the Alameda County Agricultural Society to the SHELL-MOUND NURSERIES.

Catalogues now ready.

TERMS CASH. All orders should be addressed to

R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor.

Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Persons calling at the Nursery will have their orders filled by Mr. Wm. Patterson, Gardener in charge.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.

FRUIT TREES!

AND

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

15,000 ROSES.

ALSO,

A Fine Assortment of Greenhouse Plants.

GRAPE VINES!

Best foreign varieties, and also California, in cuttings or rooted plants, one or two years old, for sale to suit purchasers. Trade supplied at a liberal discount. Having the largest assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, &c., that can be found in any one nursery in California, I offer them for sale at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

For the season of 1859-60, being obliged to reduce my nursery to the half of its extent, having it planted in orchard.

MY COLLECTION OF ROSES TOOK THE FIRST

PREMIUM AT THE STATE FAIR HELD AT SAN JOSE.

I offer an assortment of the best varieties of Apples, Apricots, Peaches, Plums; Almonds, Cherries, Mulberries, Gooseberries, and Currants in quantity. Flowering and Climbing Shrubs. The best assortment of Evergreens, cultivated in pots so they can be transplanted with safety.

All orders promptly attended to, the trees carefully packed up in bundles or boxes, according to the distance they have to go, and delivered free of charge on the steamer at Alviso.

Apply to L. F. PREVOST, San Jose, or to my Agents, Mr. Delabigne, 89 Clay street, San Francisco; Mr. J. Pinchard, Sonoma, California.

14-4m

PACIFIC TIN - WORKS,

No. 48 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTER OF

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment. REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

21-4

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and Dealer in

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Sewing Machines &c. Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology &c." "Southern Biographies," "Hickory-Not Falls," &c.

Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising water in all depths under 100 feet, by HAND. Drawings and prices sent free.

147 Chambers street, New York.

Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half per cent.

NURSERY BUSINESS.

GOLDEN-GATE NURSERY,

Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,

EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES,

ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards,

DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,

and a general assortment of

Flowering Plants for the Garden,

GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export. CATALOGUES will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

18th W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,

Golden Gate Nursery.

Rare Hardy Plants.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA,

PEPPER-TREES—hardy evergreen,

CELESTE FIG—small pink fruits from New Orleans,

RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM,

PITTOSPORUM—jasminum-scented white flowers

ARAUCARIA IMBICATA,

ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII,

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA,

ENGLISH LAUREL,

LAURIER AMANDIER—mock-orange,

METROSIDEROS—scarlet—of South Carolina,

BERMUDA GRASS-ROOTS,

For Sale at the GOLDEN GATE NURSERY, corner of Fourth and Folsom streets.

21-3m

CALIFORNIA NURSERY,

Corner of Folsom and Spark streets,

MISSION DOLORES,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Green-House Plants.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DA

BIRTHDAY MEDITATIONS.

BY CRANFORD KENNEDY.

A youthful traveler bath reached, to-day,
A deep-post erected on life's way,
Which points back to birth, and on to death,
Which tells the years since first he drew a breath,
But shows not the time 'twixt him and death.

I have a year the less on earth to be,
Mine eyes another year the less to see,
My brain that space of time the less to think,
My soul another year the less to drink
Deep thoughts from inspiration's sacred well,
Where truths eternal and immortal dwell.
True knowledge from creation's wondrous book,
Which prompts for the invisible to look,
Whose attributes are never known aright,
Save in the rays of revelation's light.

The past is passed, the present only's mine,
For death upon my pathway lies behind;
And I rush downward to an open grave,
As 'fore the tempest speeds a foam-capped wave!
Most solemn thought! How while I live I die;
My life's a race whose beauty chains the eye,
Whose leaves, to-morrow, scattered, withered lie!
A life of joy is but a fleeting day,
From an eternal sun a transient ray!
A life of ease is but a dream-drawn sigh,
For liberty a captive-spirit's cry!
A life of mingled happiness and woe,
A passing cloud in which a rainbow glows!

Jehovah! may I now my heart apply,
To know Thee, as a Savior, ere I die,
That from the "wrath to come" my soul may fly,
And live through all eternity thereby,
Unlike the souls who would, but can not die,
And both in earth and heaven Thee glorify?

Thou art life's fountain, I a trickling rill,
Meandering down the side of Time's steep hill!
Thou art clarity, I but a day,
Yet hearken, for Thy Son's sake, when I pray!
Until the day of death, O may I strive
To make the world believe I am alive!
Alive, to sympathize with men who groan
In honest poverty and grief—alone;
Alive, to utter hopeful words of cheer,
Which downcast mortals shall rejoice to hear;
Alive, to wipe away the orphan's tears,
And soothe the broken-hearted widow's fears;
Alive, to join in every effort made
The cause of truth and liberty to aid;
Alive, to stem transgression's mighty flood,
That bathes our universe in vice and blood;
Alive, to dissipate the gloom of night,
Diffuse the radiance of celestial light;
Disseminate the precepts of Thy Son,
And bless the world until my course is run!

O God, bestow what for myself I crave,
And from the power of sin Thy people save!
Then, Satan, angels damned, and heavenly hosts
Shall feel that Christians are not myths or ghosts;
But living, acting, mighty sons of God,
Who tread the pathway that Thy Savior trod!
Then all the world in love shall worship Thee,
Through Christ our Lord. Amen. So let it be!

[For the California Farmer.]

Leaves from My Journal—No. 12.

BY M. A. SABLES.

WHAT a transcendent beauty clothes the spring
landscapes of California; the sky so gorgeously
radiant, so blue, that even the eyes of the loveli-
est maiden, when listening to the enthusiastic lan-
guage of her chosen lover, are not as enchant-
ingly perfect in color; the soft, smooth verdure,
embroidered with myriads of charming wild-flow-
ers, that deck the hills and carpet the plains;
the delicate tint that is a reflection of the sky,
that marks the winding of the Straits, except
where the sun transforms the quiet water into a
sheet of burnished gold so magnificent for the
eye to rest dreamily upon; and the soft, balmy air
that fans us to rest, or causes us to build castles
in the air, or dream of the past.

I am on Pioneer Hill, and with the crushed-
grass and the broken-down wild-flowers for a
couch, and dreaming of the past. See! a cloud
has arisen behind the majestic brow of King Di-
ablo. Hark! toll, toll, toll; that train winding
slowly and darkly up the hills, in the midst of the
sunshine, must be a funeral, or the bell would not
sound so regretfully mournful. The cloud and the
bells have directed the current of my thoughts.

The city, New York; the place, the Broadway
Tabernacle; the occasion, a political meeting;
the time, "many and many a year ago." Upon the
platform stands a speaker not very tall, but com-
manding in appearance; not handsome, but with
a face wonderfully expressive; his voice rings out
clarion-like; his language is fluent, elegant, and
eloquent, and his gestures are full of power and
remarkable for portraying to the minds of his
hearers most admirably the figures pictured by his
words. "Yes, fellow citizens," he was closing,
"in every family there must be a generous charity
to insure happiness, a tender and an unselfish
treatment of the faults that are common to all,
and I feel that the union of this country can only
be preserved by a cultivation of the noblest and
the most magnanimous charity that I hope and
pray to God may be found living and active when-
ever a crisis shall arrive in national affairs."

The place is Wall street; two gentlemen are
talking; one is a distinguished counselor, the
other a student. "And so you think, sir, a law-
yer can be at all times conscientious, even in the
commencement of his career." "Certainly, my
dear boy, it is the man not the profession that is
dishonest."

The time is a rainy afternoon, the scene is Irving
Place. "Be kind enough to wait a moment, Mr.
S., and I will give you the brief." The speaker
returns to his manuscript and writes with the
rapidly characteristic of all his movements. A
door opens and a sweet-voiced, beautiful child
runs in. "Papa, dear papa, you are very busy,
but you have been writing all, all day, and I
thought I would run in just for a moment to tell
you I have learned every lesson, for you say this
always rests you. Am I not your own dear girl?"
"Darling," and the father's eyes were full of light,
and his words soft and low as a woman's, and
every word trembled with love, "you are indeed
my own dear girl; you have rested me. God bless
you."

The bell has ceased tolling, the train is already
at the top of the hill, and I am a bare-headed
spectator of a mournful scene in life, if one does
not look upon the sublime beauty surrounding us
as convincing proof the existence of God, if Na-
ture does not make us feel the glorious faith in
immortality.

For away in New England, I am told that the
sun shines on a simple slab of marble in a rural
cemetery. The letters spell the name of a politi-
cian who was a patriot, of a lawyer who was hon-
est, of a father whose love was indeed unselfish.
The grass has not yet grown up to the letters, and
the flowers do not yet bloom upon the grave.
Shall I write them here? It will tell that even in
distant California a cloud has darkened the sun-
shine and the tolling of the bell has been felt in
imagination, although we know that affectionate
remembrance will ever hallow the memory of
while the lips pronounce with tender reverence the
name written upon the marble slab, "Thomas
Sawney."

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with
SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS
than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest
Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with
Bentley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on
Jackson street of 57 1/2 feet, by 173 feet deep. There are no
dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage,
with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California
climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.
The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling
Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this
House. It was established under its present Management, on
the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to
encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall
the marked favor with which his enterprises has been received
by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage
of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the
SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular
Places of Amusement, the Principal
Thoroughfares, the Fashionable
Promenades and Steam-
boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most
DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR
FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,
During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some re-
duction of price below three dollars per day to our friends.
We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in
our effort.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we
have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which
produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground, with a Dairy
that secures the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of
Cattle that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many
other economical advantages. By this means we can promise
our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial
excellence of our Table; and the same matches beds, and
sollicitous attention to the comfort of our Guests, will con-
tinue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with
highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single
Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the
Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels
in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is
not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.
The International Coach will always be found at the
landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. (15

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.
WM. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,
NO. 58 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Anti-Friction or
Rubber
Metal Castings,
Church and
Steamboat Bells,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.
COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

HUCKS & LAMBERT.
Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE.
FACTORY NATOMA ST
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST
SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

JAMES GRAVES, H. F. WILLIAMS,
GRAVES & WILLIAMS,FRUIT
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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condray & Co., John Sims & Co., San Francisco. 14 3m

Self-adjusting Post-Driver.
A valuable Implement for Farmers.

HYDE'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING POST-
DRIVER is now offered to Farmers, as a valuable
implement in FENCE-BUILDING. It is a hammer works
in a swinging frame, rendering it self-adjusting on un-
even or hilly land. It has been used on hills where it
had to be hauled up with a tackle; any common carpen-
ter can construct one. The two pulleys, one on the drum,
and the other on the crank, are to be covered with
leather or rubber belting, and when pressed together by
the foot lever, the friction of one on the other is sufficient
to raise the hammer, and on lifting the foot from the
lever the drum is free and the weight drops; and so on,
setting posts far better and much more expeditious than
can be done by digging and ramming.

A model of this Machine can be seen at the FARMER'S office,
where HIGHS are for sale. Price of Right for single
machine, \$10; and County Rights according to population,
etc. 20

OLIVER HYDE, Patentee.
Benicia.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE.

No. 100 J Street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since
the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with
you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live
among you with my family during the term of my natural
life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks
for your unflinching patronage in that respect, which has
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar
through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you
a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induce-
ments to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there
is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and
rather more so between those who have picked up the
Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole
life to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,
having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and
been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people
wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged.
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Furthest Druggists and Chemists.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE
BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW,
OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to
make it the most extensive depot for every valuable
Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pro-
prietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send
them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof
Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with
MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two
or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS
ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-
ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valu-
able articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is par-
ticularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other
article fails to cure. Buddha's Nerve and Bone Lin-
iment, warranted the best in California.
Delight's Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numer-
ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know
how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the
public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a
call, and WE WILL TRY.
v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

J. R. RAY,
SEED AND NURSERY DEPOT,

No. 106 J STREET,
SACRAMENTO.

HAS IN HIS NURSERY, SUBJECT TO THE
order of good cash customers, the most exten-
sive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBBERY, AND VINES.



To be found in the State, consisting of every variety of

Almond, Mulberry,
Apple, Nectarine,
Apricot, Peach,
Blackberry, Pear,
Cherry, Plum,
Fig, Strawberry,
Gooseberry, Quince,
Grape, Raspberry.

Beside a good stock of SHRUBBERY and SHA-
TREES, for beautifying homes.

Samples, comprising a few thousand trees, may be
found at my Seed and Nursery Depot.

SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—
10,000 Locust Trees,
1,000 China Trees,
Lombardy Poplar,
Mountain Ash,
Magnolia Acuminata,

Together with
Elm, Linden,
Ash, Weeping Willow,
Maple, Arbor Vitae,
And other Evergreens—all warranted.

The Locusts are certainly not equalled, by any lot in
the State, for beauty and size; they are from two to
three years old, straight and well grown, varying from
ten to twenty feet in height.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The extensive SEED DEPARTMENT contains a
complete stock—

FOR THE GARDEN, FIELD, FOREST & NURSERY.
Either from the best seed-growers in the country, or
raised under my own supervision. Much care is taken
to have Seeds free from mixture, and every package of
seeds sold is, with proper care, warranted to grow and
produce what is marked on the label.

Hop Vines, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus Plants, Grape
Cuttings, Dahlia Roots.

And everything appertaining to the Seed and Nursery
business, for sale at greatly reduced prices from last year.

ARTICHOKEs, CHUFAS—articles deserving special
notice—are for sale in quantities.

Dealers will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

Small seeds can be sent per Mail to any part of the
country. 22-3m

HOP ROOTS.

THOSE DESIRING TO ENGAGE in that lucrative
business—HOP CULTURE, now exciting so much
interest—can be furnished with good vigorous roots,
of the best variety, from the oldest Hop Yard in the State.
The crop from this yard has just been sold for \$1 per lb.
My Hop Yard is twenty-five miles below this city, on the
Sacramento river. The vines, covering one acre, were
planted about four years ago. Parties wishing to engage
largely in the business will be supplied on liberal terms.
Address
Seed and Nursery Warehouse,
106 J street, Sacramento.

22

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY
RENOVATED,
RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,
Proprietor.

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,
11 street, corner Sixth,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and
Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Free-
stone Tile, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c.,
&c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable
terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.
Also, Calced Plaster for sale. v8-18-3m

WM. B. HUNT,
DEALER IN

HIDES, SKINS, &c.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

Office on Second street, near M,
SACRAMENTO.

SAMUEL JELLY,

IMPORTER OF

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver-ware, Cutlery, &c.,

124 J STREET ONE DOOR BELOW FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.

Watches Repaired and Jewelry Manufactured.

Agents for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.

Coal, Wood, Charcoal, &c.

Pacific street, between Powell and Mason,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood cut to any length required, delivered free of charge.
Orders received by Post, Lock Box 565, promptly
filled. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL
SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE SEED TRADE.

We have the largest and most varied assortment of
FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
IN THE STATE.

All of our own importation, from the best growers in the
United States and Europe, which we can warrant to
give full satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part of:

ALFALFA or Chie Clover Seed, PURE;
Red Clover; Timothy Grass; Red-top Grass;
Ky. Blue Grass; Hungarian Grass;
Millet; Orchard Grass; Rye Grass.

Garden Seeds.
Cabbage, Turnip, Garrot, Beet, Onion,
Lettuce, Radish, Melon, Cucumbers,
Tomato, Squash, Parsnip, etc.

Also—A full assortment of
FRUIT, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Budding and Pruning knives, Garden Tools, etc.

Catalogues forwarded on application.
Boxes of 100 Papers—Put up by ourselves, assorted, for
country dealers; all labeled, and true to name.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.
We have all kinds of TREES and PLANTS,
for sale at lowest market prices.

All Orders forwarded, by Mail or Express, will meet
with prompt attention.
J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
Address,
16 3m No. 108 California street, San Francisco.



Seed Warehouse!

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California st., between Montgomery & Sansome,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER,

FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS

IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chie Clover Seed,

OF THE NEW CROP.

ALSO:

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business,
and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best
seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is
enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s
Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the under-
signed in taking orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal dis-
count will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given
to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early
order will be filled, which shall have immediate and faithful
attention.

S. W. MOORE,
Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in
such amounts as desired, will be furnished. 11

CHUFAS

OR

Earth-Almonds!

50 Pounds of CHUFAS or EARTH-ALMONDS, for sale by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

To the Seed Trade,

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST EX-
tensive stock of

SEEDS

Now growing and harvesting in the Union, we are pre-
pared to supply Dealers on the most favorable terms.

Our American Seeds

Are with few exceptions raised under our own immediate
supervision, and we can warrant them as First-class in
every respect.

Dutch Bulbous Roots,

such as
Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus, Narcissus,
Crocus, Crown Imperials, &c.,
in great variety.

TRADE CATALOGUES just published, which may
be had of our Agent, MR. THOMAS DAY, 188 Mont-
gomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,

Growers and Importers of Seeds,
15 John street,
NEW YORK.

New York Seed Warehouse,

No. 11 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large
assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are
receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained
from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe,
and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS:

PASSENGER TRAIN TO WASHO.—We are requested, says the La Porte Messenger, to inform our Washo-seeking friends (and report says they are numerous) that after the first of next month (April) a passenger train will leave La Porte daily for the Washo mines by the way of Jamieson. Dr. Brewster intends to put good stock on the road, and agrees to convey passengers to the Eastern slope in quicker time than can be made by any other route. When the traveling becomes good, a line of stages from Marysville to Virginia City, by the way of La Porte, will be put on; and passengers will be carried through in two days. The entire trip, with the exception of twelve miles, from the State Creek House to Jamieson, will be made by stages.

CHICKEN MORTALITY.—The Sacramento Bee has the following: "There has been a great mortality among chickens in this city, lately, and for a long time the cause of death was a mystery. Jesse Morrill, a well-known resident of this city, thinks that he has ascertained the cause. Mr. Morrill having had between twenty and thirty fowls successively deceased, was induced to watch their actions closely, and last week saw a matronly old hen eat portions of some roadstools or other fungi, which were growing in the yard. In a few minutes after the hen departed this life, her sudden exit being very evidently brought about by her partiality for cryptogamic plants. Those persons who have been afflicted by the loss of their poultry, have only to look out for two destroyers: Chinamen and roadstools."

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL TRIUMPH.—It seems a cracked bell can be repaired and made as good as new. The bell of the Oakland ferry-boat, Contra Costa, having been cracked seven inches in extent from the mouth upwards, the agent, Mr. Charles Mintram, called on Messrs. H. T. & J. Garrett, brass-founders, in Market street, for the purpose of having a new one cast. The Messrs. G. proposed first to test a theory which had for some time engaged their thoughts, namely, the re-uniting or fusion of the several parts of the old bell. In a short time the result was entirely satisfactory, far surpassing the most sanguine hopes of the experimenters. The two sides of the broken bell cannot be re-united, is now disproved. Mr. Mintram has given a certificate in accordance with the above facts, in which he states that the sound of the bell is as musical as it was before being broken.

SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE RAILROAD.—Parties interested say that the \$20,000 in Yuba county bonds, and the \$100,000 in Solano county bonds, now in the treasury of the Marysville and San Francisco Railroad, make a sum amply sufficient to grade that road from the Sacramento, in Yuba county, to the city of Suisun, in Solano county.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.—Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *depleting the sick*. Believing in the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the applying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent, the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it is approximately to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. In therapeutic uses *are reasonable and safe*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street), SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE CALIFORNIA FARMER ABROAD?

How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$5 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New Volume.

TO GRAPE PLANTERS. As we are very desirous of making a correct record of all the vines planted this season in California, we will esteem it a great favor if those persons who are planting will be so kind as to send us a list of the varieties, and quantity of each planted by them. A little trouble on the part of each planter would furnish us with facts which we could give back to them all with much increased value. May we not expect this from all planters of the vine everywhere?

Large Potatoes and Onions.—We are very desirous of procuring some very large *Onions* and *Potatoes*, for a special purpose; we only want a few, but will cheerfully pay a liberal price for fine samples, and be very grateful besides. We also want a variety of curious or rare vegetables of any kind—*Beet, Parsley, or Carrot*. Those who have such and will send them to our office, we will reward them for so doing.

Galvanic Batteries and Medical Works. MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., has received from the manufacturers and publishers the latest improved Galvanic Batteries, which she offers for sale to her patients; both the Smith and Boston patterns. Also, rare and valuable Medical Works, such as are not usually found on sale. Apply at her residence, corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Ferrets. VERMIN DESTROYERS. A PAIR OF SUPERIOR FERRETS (Male and Female) for sale. The attention of Farmers troubled by Rats, Gophers, or Skunks, is invited. They instinctively follow into the holes, attack and exterminate all burrowing animals. Apply at the Office of the California Farmer, 214

RANCH WANTED. Any person having a GOOD RANCH in a pleasant location, already stocked, with Orchard, Vineyard, &c., who would be willing to rent the same to a careful and responsible party, can hear of such, who have the means to improve the same further, by addressing G. W. B., Farmer Office.

Wholesale Produce Report.
This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
(Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.)

Barley, per cwt.	\$1.75	Potatoes, per 100 lb.	\$0.21
Wheat, do.	2.37	do do	1.20
Oats, do.	2.25	do do	0.20
Corncorn, do.	2.25	do do	0.20
Buckwheat, do.	3.00	do do	0.20
Flour, per 50 lb.	5.00	do do	0.20
Commeal, do.	6.00	do do	0.20
Hay, per ton	15.00	do do	0.20
Turnips, do.	3.00	do do	0.20
do yellow, do.	3.00	do do	0.20
Gailis, per 50 lb.	3.00	do do	0.20

(Corrected by Ring & Roswell, Washington Market.)

Butter, Cal. per 50 lb.	35	Cheese, Cal. per 50 lb.	25
do Eastern, do.	25	Eggs, per doz.	35

SAN FRANCISCO CATTLE MARKET.
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. Whittington, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

There has been no change in the Cattle market since our last. Beef has declined one cent a pound, for first quality; other qualities remain the same. Veal, same as our last quotation. Hogs have advanced. Store hogs are quick at our quotations; also, fat hogs on the hoof and dressed. Mutton remains the same. Milch Cows have declined, there being not much call for them, and the market well supplied.

Average Slaughterers' Prices:

Beef—American, first quality	10c@11c	2d quality	8c@9c
3d quality	7c@8c	Spanish, 1st qual.	8c@9c
2d quality	6c@7c	3d quality	5c@6c
Yearling—first quality	11c@12c	2d quality	10c@11c
3d quality	9c@10c	Hogs—on the hoof	7c@8c
Hogs—on the hoof	7c@8c	Dressed	12c@13c
Mutton—dressed	10c@11c	according to quality	
Milch Cows—1st quality	\$40@50	2d quality	\$25@30

Retail Prices at Washington Market—March 9.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per 100 lb.	1.10	Cauliflower, per doz.	1.50
Carrots, do.	1.00	Brussels sprouts, do.	1.50
Sweet Potatoes, (Carolina), do.	1.00	Horseradish, per 100 lb.	2.00
do (S. Islands), do.	1.00	do do	2.00
Lettuce, per doz.	1.00	Pumpkins, do.	1.00
Radishes, do.	1.00	Tomatoes, do.	1.00
do yellow, do.	1.00	Onions, per 100 lb.	1.00
do black, per bunch	1.00	Rhubarb, do.	1.00
Cucumbers, each	1.00	Marrowfat Squash, do.	1.00
Turnips, do.	1.00	Nutmegs, opn grn	1.00
Cabbage, per 100 lb.	1.00	do cultivated	1.00
Green Lima, do.	1.00	Parsnips, per bunch	1.00
Green Beans, do.	1.00	Spinach, per basket	1.00
Lima Beans, do.	1.00	Salsify, do	1.00
Beets, do.	1.00	Asparagus, per 100 lb.	1.00
Artichokes, dozen	1.00	Cress, do	1.00
Garlic, per 100 lb.	1.00	Red Peppers, per 100 lb.	1.00
Dry Onions, do.	1.00	Green Peppers, do.	1.00
Broccoli, per doz.	1.00	Dried Herbs, do.	1.00
Apple Plant, do.	1.00	Green Vorn, per doz.	1.00
		Celery, per bunch	1.00

DAIRY—BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Apples, per 100 lb.	1.20	Limes, per dozen	1.00
Pears, common, do.	1.00	Oranges, do.	1.00
do Louise Bonne de Jersey, do.	1.00	Malaga Lemons, do.	1.00
do Bartlett, do.	1.00	Pine Apples, each	1.00
Strawberries, per 100 lb.	1.00	Bananas, do.	1.00
Raspberries, do.	1.00	do do	1.00
Apples, do.	1.00	Grapes, white, per 100 lb.	1.00
Fall Butter Pears, do.	1.00	Grapes, Hamburg, do.	1.00
Crab Apples, do.	1.00	Grapes, common, do.	1.00
Green Apples (cooking), do.	1.00	Almonds, per 100 lb.	1.00
do (Viter of Winfield), do.	1.00	Walnuts, per 100 lb.	1.00
Peaches, do.	1.00	Filberts, per 100 lb.	1.00
Watermelons, each	1.00	English Walnuts, do.	1.00

MEATS.

Cal's Butter, per 100 lb.	1.00	Chickens, do.	1.00
Milk, in cans, do.	1.00	Lard, California, do.	1.00
Eggs, Cal. per doz.	1.00	do Eastern, do.	1.00
Duck-eggs, do.	1.00	Honey, in comb	1.00
		Maple Sugar, per 100 lb.	1.00

POULTRY.

Beef—Steak, underling, do.	1.00	Salmon, per 100 lb.	1.00
Pork—rib, each	1.00	Perch, do.	1.00
Veal, do.	1.00	Rock, do.	1.00
Corned Beef, do.	1.00	Codfish, do.	1.00
Smoked Beef, do.	1.00	Smoked salmon, new, do.	1.00
Pork Chops, do.	1.00	Tomatoes, do.	1.00
Mutton Chops, do.	1.00	Oysters, per 100 lb.	1.00

FISH.

Crabs, large, per doz.	1.00	do small, do.	1.00
Sole, do.	1.00	Sole, do.	1.00
Mackerel, pickled, each 100 lb.	1.00	do fresh, do.	1.00
Shrimps, do.	1.00	Flounders, do.	1.00
Sea Biscuits, do.	1.00	Hallibut, rare, do.	1.00

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.
The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for sale. We will sell the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Nevada Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1883.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and then the corn is sown smoothly and perfectly hills up and hoes the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Rail and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1880.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental, standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as the Wash and Wringing Machine; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1880.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market, just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Mucketo Bar.
This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver.
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns. Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS, Purchased AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES, 50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool entrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

WOOL! Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

GEORGE OWEN & CO., 155 Sansome street.

BEE-HIVES!
The following is an extract taken from the advertisement of the Agent for the Langstroth Bee Hives, in the CALIFORNIA FARMER of February 23:

"See Huber on Bees, published in London, 1841." The page and section not given. This is a very convenient and lawyer-like way of setting forth by inference what is not the fact. The extent of Huber's invention was a section hive, in which the sections were attached by hinges. This was used and used only for an observatory hive. It cannot be made predicable for anything else."

The aspiration sought to be cast on the veracity of the eminent Patent Attorney, whose opinion on the validity of certain patents, published in the same number of the FARMER as above alluded to, calls for the following in vindication: Extract from Boyan's work on Bees, published in 1844, page 32, chapter 2.

"Huber carried the principle of these experimental hives still further; he joined several of them together with hinges which were so contrived as to admit of easy removal, and as the frames or leaves as Huber called them, were not glassed, they afforded a free communication with each other."

"Huber EXTENDED and rendered the system more complete, probably approximated it more nearly to that of its ancient GREEK INVENTORS."

"The experiments, however, of Mr. Golding, myself and others, already detailed, have shown that the hive admitted of still further improvement: the leaves were too narrow to be applicable to all purposes, and the hive altogether has been so much simplified by Mr. G., that I shall confine myself to a description of the particular form and dimensions which he has adopted."

"The general width of the leaves should be an inch and five-eighths, but slightly varying in the same proportion recommended for the BARS in page 32."

"The exterior dimensions of this hive are one foot two and a half inches high, by one foot one inch deep; the width will depend on the number of leaves; the number usually employed is eight."

"The perpendicular bars at the front and back converge at the bottom towards each other, so that at the top the interior of the hive from front to back measures eleven inches, at the bottom only ten inches."

"The upright pieces are of course kept in their position by having the top pieces tensioned into them, and are further held together by a small cross-bar, also tensioned into them, about half an inch or an inch from their lower ends, so as to allow a free passage for the bees beneath."

"A series of these leaves being placed in juxtaposition, secured at the front by sliding butt-hinges, and at the back by hooks and eyes, and having a glazed door, covered by a shutter at each end, constitute what I think will be found to be an improved modification of the hive of Huber."

J. S. HARRISON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ss.
I, John C. Barr, a Notary Public, in and for the county of Sacramento, do hereby certify that I have carefully read over and compared the above extracts with the original publication, viz., "Huber's work on Bees," and find the same to be a true copy.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24 day of March, A. D. 1880.

JNO. C. BARR, Notary Public.

The California BEE-HIVE!
The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1878, and also by the Mechanical Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1879, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee of the Fair, for the best hive exhibited. The hive was SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGDEN SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
B. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I WILL DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. S. Langstroth or his Assignee, against persons using my Hives under authority from me.

J. S. HARRISON, Patentee.
SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1880.

(SPECIAL)
Highly Important News!
To Purchasers of

DRY GOODS!
Takes great pleasure in informing the Ladies of San Francisco and surrounding country that he bought the entire stock of

LABATT BROS., 120 Kearny Street.
At a great reduction of cost, and made great addition to the same, in

Rich Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs, &c., which he selected with great care at the lowest market prices; and is now ready and willing to give his customers the benefit of it.

Each Department is now complete.
Silks! Silks!

Those who wish to purchase a SILK DRESS can find a great variety of new and desirable patterns, embracing all the new styles imported for this season.

Black Silks! Such as Bishop, and Crown Silk, warranted not to break or lose their luster.

Shawls and Cloaks, Silk Velvet Cloaks, at prices to suit purchasers.

Embroideries! new and rich sets.

Point Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Valencia Lace Sets, etc. etc.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, **HOSIERY and GLOVES,** a complete assortment. If it is an object for purchasers of DRY GOODS to find the CHEAPEST STORE in the city, let them call at

H. Bachman's, Successor to LABATT BROS., 120 Kearny street.

FARM STOCK, &c.
FINE STOCK!
FOR SALE.

BY THE STEAMERS WHICH SAILED FROM NEW YORK on the 2nd of January, 1880, I have made another shipment of

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK
to the Pacific Coast, consisting of

SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE,
Pure FRENCH MERINO, SOUTHDOWN and COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Including the celebrated **BOTTENBURN** and **BUCK JONAS WERN**, believed to be equal, if not superior, to any buck of this breed in America—**ESSEX, HERKSHIRE, LICESTER and SUFFOLK SWINE.**

All of these animals are of Pure Breed, and of the BEST QUALITY, having been imported from the most celebrated herds and flocks in England and France, or bred directly from such imported stock.

The full "PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE," No. 8534 in the American Herd Book, was got by "Third Duke of Cambridge," bred by the late Thomas Bates, of Kirkcaldy, England, and his dam was got by "Yorkshireman," also bred by Mr. Bates.

The full "HAROLD 4th," No. 934 American Herd Book, was got by "Hild 2d," bred by Robert Golding, Hutton, Kent, England, and his dam was got by "Meteor," got by "Duke of Wellington," also bred by Mr. Bates.

The FRENCH EWES were either bred in France, or have been raised by myself from stock imported from there, and they have been served by the best Ram I have ever imported from France.

The SOUTHDOWN EWES have been bred from stock imported from the flocks of Jonas Webb, Lord Walsingham, Mr. Elman, and the Duke of Richmond, who are known to have the best flocks of Southdowns in England. The most of them have been served by a Ram bred by Jonas Webb, of Braham, England, and the others by Mr. Samuel Turner's Celebrated Prize Ram, bred by him from his Webb stock.

My brother, JAMES M. PATTERSON, goes out with the stock, and is authorized to make sales, and any information can be obtained by addressing him at SAN FRANCISCO, California. He will also send to all applicants Catalogues and Circulars describing the animals.

JOHN D. PATTERSON.
WESTFIELD, Chautauque Co., N. Y., January, 1880.

The Stock referred to above have arrived, in fine health and condition.

The BULLS and SWINE can be seen at the BLACK-HAWK STABLE, on Pine street, or by calling on me, at the TREMONT HOUSE.

I have imported, and have for sale,

50 HIVES OF BEES, which I will sell on favorable terms.

J. M. PATTERSON.

French-Merino BUCKS.
THE undersigned begs to inform SHEEP RAISERS, that he is now permanently located on the

SADINAS PLAINS, AT LEESE'S RANCHO, and is now prepared to supply them with MERINO BUCKS from the celebrated Bucks "Samson," "Louis Napoleon," and "Brigham Young," imported into this country by Messrs. SEARLE & WYNN, and purchased by them of J. D. PATTERSON, Esq., of Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.

The RAM can be contracted for either delivered here or on the Rancho.

J. B. WYNN,
At Messrs. FALKNER, BELL & CO'S, California street.

San Francisco, July 8, 1879.

N. B.—COL. WARREN, Editor of Farmer, is authorized to contract for the sale of these Bucks.

BUCKS FOR SALE.
YEARLING BUCKS, the produce of the splendid FRENCH MERINO BUCKS "SAMSON" and "NAPOLEON," out of first-class American Ewes. The Bires were bred by J. D. PATTERSON, and imported into this State by Seale & Wynn.

For sale by

JOHN SEARLE & WYNN, Montclair county, N. B.—The 324th Fleecings of "Samson" may be seen at the Farmer's office.

SHEEP WANTED ON SHARES.
Having a splendid range for sheep, well watered, etc., the subscriber would take 200 or 500 Ewes to keep on share of increase. Address

C. HAVEN, Milpitas, Santa Clara County, or J. K. WHITE, 102 Front street (up-stairs), San Francisco.

BERKSHIRE AND ESSEX SWINE.
We have a lot of very extra Berkshire and Essex Swine, of the pure sort, which can be imported in sixty days. The origin of this stock is very celebrated—none superior. Inquire at this office.

AMERICAN EWES WANTED.

SHEEP-RAISERS who have a fine lot of AMERICAN EWES for sale, can hear of a purchaser by calling at the CALIFORNIA FARMER'S Office, or addressing a letter to the Editor, stating the number of sheep, age, condition and price.

FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS.
A FEW full-blood MERINO RAMS from the Patterson flock, for sale if applied for immediately. Inquire at this office.

Domestic Fowls.
PERSONS desirous of purchasing splendid GAME FOWLS, and the best HENS for laying, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer's Office. A few of extra kinds for sale. They are a cross of the BRAHMA, POOTRA, and of very superior kind, valued at \$10 and upwards per pair. Samples can be seen at above

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1880.

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The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 139 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

Practical Information on Fruit-growing.

Discussions by the Fruit-growers' Society of Western New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Fruit-growers' Society of Western New York was held at Rochester, Jan. 4, 1880. This Society includes among its members some of the largest and most experienced Fruit-growers and Nurserymen of the Atlantic States; their discussions must convey valuable information to those interested in the subject, and they are looked to with much interest all over the Union. At the meeting above, after the election of officers and the transaction of the regular business, discussions of the various departments of Fruit-raising were had. As the facts brought out will be of more or less interest and value to our readers in this State, we copy from the N. Y. Horticulturist, what it calls a "brief abstract" of the doings, and which doubtless contains the most important, as it extends to considerable length:

The discussions were commenced upon the question, *Is the Dwarf Pear a Humbug?*

Mr. Pinney, of Clarkson, was most decidedly of opinion that there is at least one sort which is not a humbug. The Louise Bonne de Jersey will bear as much fruit on the same size of limbs as any other stock; when full grown it will bear two bushels to the stock. Has seen one and a half and even two bushels upon a tree eight years old—two years old when set. There are other sorts which bear in proportion. The Vergoulose, if it would do well, is nearest to Louise Bonne de Jersey, as grown by myself. There are some sorts in which I have but little confidence compared with Louise Bonne de Jersey. If I had 100 acres to set out now to pears, I would set at least half of them dwarf pears.

Mr. Townsend, of Lockport. The crops of fruit from Louis Bonne de Jersey dwarf trees have been three to one of any other variety I have ever cultivated, and I join heartily with Mr. Pinney in asserting that the dwarf pear is not a humbug. Were I to commence planting pear-trees again, I am sure, from the experience which I have had, that I would not plant a standard tree. I plant dwarfs in rows twelve feet apart and six to eight feet in the row; give the tree thorough cultivation; and if upon a soil moderately clayey, your dwarf will certainly succeed.

Samuel Jay, of Yates. In these orchards, and in all orchards, we need a thorough stirring of the whole surface of the ground; no portion allowed to weeds or grass. A fruit orchard should be a fruit garden, and this is where most men fail. Post holes spaded around trees won't answer.

Mr. Coppock, of Buffalo, would endorse all that friends here have said. Dwarf pears around Buffalo do well; Vicar of Winkfield does very well. In cultivation of dwarf pear-trees any spading near the trees is decidedly bad; the fibrous roots near the surface are cut off. No implement should be used near the tree except a fork.

O. M. Hooker, of Rochester. The question is often asked how many sorts of pears can be successfully cultivated on quince. Our pear orchard of eighty varieties has been set three years, and over seventy sorts are doing finely.

In answer to question, what sorts do not do well as dwarfs, Mr. Ellwanger named Beurre Bosc, Sheldon, Dix, Paradise d'Automne. Vergoulose is better for doubleworking. Some are always poor as standards, as the Belle Lucrative.

Mr. Beadle, of Canada. Belle Lucrative as dwarfs invariably had borne very large fruit and fine crops.

Mr. Frost, of Rochester. Duchesse d'Angouleme is peculiarly good as a dwarf; two trees in 1858 had yielded two and three bushels, and in 1859 three and a half bushels.

Mr. Brooks, of Pearl Creek. If anything needs particular cultivation, don't send it out to us farmers. You can't by any possibility induce a farmer to drive a cultivator through an orchard once in two weeks—four weeks—no, nor two months! If dwarf pear-trees need good cultivation, better not recommend them.

Mr. Smith, of Syracuse. The gentleman might as well advise us not to sell Durhams or other fine breeds of cattle to farmers, because they thrive better under care, and because fine breeds sometimes fail. Yet, when cattle are well treated they generally do well, and when pear-trees are well treated they also do well.

Mr. Brooks. Farmers make some one thing prominent. Farmers will use stock well; but fruit-trees are a little one-sided—a little out of their line. Some gentlemen have advised that every farmer should have dwarf pear-trees in his garden, thinking that in a nice garden the trees will of course have good cultivation. Now, what we in our country call a garden is a place back of the house, where we have a few hills of potatoes, and several hundred—(hesitates and blushes)—several hundred—(great laughter).

Mr. Ainsworth, of Bloomfield, some time ago said something against dwarf pear-trees: but would admit that some varieties succeeded far better as dwarfs than as standards. Louise Bonne de Jersey, for instance, bears double the crop for the same amount of space, and is better in flavor also, and larger. Another advantage is, that the fruit ripens every year. Vicar of Winkfield on standards is not worth anything, unless for cooking; while from dwarf trees this sort bears well and ripens well. The ground of Mr. A's orchard is stirred all over every week with a double-horse cultivator, and the trees are pruned thoroughly, so as to get a vigorous growth of wood each year.

Soil is a good wheat soil; has raised thirty-four bushels to the acre.

Mr. Yeomans spoke of one-third of an acre of Duchesse d'Angouleme, eight years from the bud last spring, planted in a strong loam soil, and bore last summer thirty barrels of pears—netted \$500. Can keep four or five acres of orchard clean as easily as I can take care of one acre of potatoes.

Mr. Ellwanger, in answer to a question, said that eight by ten feet apart would be one thousand trees to the acre, and Louise Bonne de Jersey will average one bushel a tree. Fruit should be regularly thinned as it grows, and when picked should be assorted, and only the finest sent to market.

Mr. Barry. One great advantage of the dwarf is its earliness in bearing; even aged people can plant the trees and eat the fruit thereof. Again, the dwarf is more easily and safely removed than the standard, and not one in a hundred need fail, while they are not liable to any more diseases than the standards. Trusts the day is coming when farmers will plant dwarf pear-trees in abundance, and enjoy their fruits. To the nurserymen the dwarf-pear is one of the greatest blessings. In every part of the United States the nurseryman is able very speedily to test all these sorts, and to recommend them, while it would not have been practicable to test them upon standard stocks. Would not advise farmers to plant a great many varieties. Anybody can succeed with some kinds (Jaminette, for instance), that knows enough to shorten the branches, and cultivate as well as a hill of corn.

Best protection of fruit-trees from the effects of severe winter—shelter—underdraining, etc., and the hardest sorts of apples and pears.

J. J. Thomas, of Macedon, spoke of parts of the United States, like Illinois, where winds are high, and farmers feel the necessity of shelter from windy winds. Trees must have plenty of sun and air; but the more they are protected from violent winds, the better they stand the winter.

Mr. Barry. In pear cultivation, particularly, shelter is of especial consequence. It not only protects the trees in winter and spring, but in autumn prevents the fruit from being shaken off by the winds. "Underdraining": the soil must be dry; draining is the great essential. As to hardest sorts, our Western New York is hardly a fair test. For instance, Baldwin is perfectly hardy here, and at the West is not so. A capital shelter can be formed of evergreen hedges; plenty of them grow three or four feet a year. You can make in ten years, with larch and spruce, such a barrier against fierce winds as cannot be made of boards.

Mr. Brooks. Farmers do not realize how important these barriers are for shelter even of their grain crops. Believed such barriers should cover the entire area of the country.

Col. Hodge. The fact is, that the great body of farmers care nothing about putting out trees; but at the West some are commencing to plant Locust and other rapid-growing trees.

Mr. Beadle has confidence that belts of timber will be put out: for the shelter benefits the cattle. The wheat crops are improved by belts of trees, and in Canada farmers are beginning to plant them at the west sides of their farms. If Norway spruce, etc., are planted at the same time with our orchards, they will soon be as high as our orchards, and higher, and speedily we shall have good shelter.

Mr. Barry mentioned the case of two wheat fields side by side, on one of which the crop was good, and on the other none. The farmer could assign no reason except that the field bearing the fine crop was sheltered against the sweeping west winds. Now, the loss in that one wheat field alone from the failure of the crop, was enough to have bought and planted full shelters of evergreen trees to the farm.

Judge Miller. We cannot leave the forest trees, because from their place of growth twenty or thirty feet of the body have no limbs, thus giving when their comrades are cut away, a strong leverage power to the wind against the head of the tree, while the looseness of the soil permits the roots to be speedily torn up and the tree to fall.

Mr. Ainsworth. Where fields slope toward the east, crops are generally good; seldom killed by frosts; while on land sloping to the west the wind strikes hard; snow blows off, and crops are apt to be winter-killed.

Mr. Yeomans. About the planting of these belts of timber, people anticipate that the advantage is to come so slowly they won't do it. Have seen great advantage from planting apple and peach-trees alternately. The great mass of the orchard won't be injured at all by sweeping winds.

Grape Culture—Propagation, Growth, and Market Value.—The question was asked, Cannot we graft a good substitute upon our vines, and get them to bear the first or second year?

Mr. P. Bissell. The grafting of the grape-vine during the full flow of the sap is a difficult matter, but there is an old process called inarching (it is spoken of in the Horticulturist for January, 1880), by which nearly all the risks are removed to a skillful operator. Root-grafting the grape is not difficult. We "saddle-graft" all our "single eyes." As to the growth. In the summer of 1855 we propagated Dianas and other grapes in this way. In the spring of 1859 the plants stood in the pots, and nurserymen and other buyers selected such as they wished from the stock. About 700 were left, which were of course not the best, and we set them out in our nursery rows. Not one of those culls died; all made good growth, and some of them fruited. Agents took those two-year old vines, and delivered to customers with the fruit on. Can a layer bear quicker?

Mr. C. L. Hoag. Likes pot plants better than layers. In spring of 1846 set out slender Dianas from pots, and they averaged forty clusters in three years.

Mr. Ellwanger has grafted the Diana just as well in the open ground as the apple. Wait until just after the vines have made a fair start, then graft on a level with the surface of the soil; heap soil around the junction, and cover all the cion except one bud with earth.

Mr. Townsend. Must wait until after the first great rush of the sap.

Mr. Ainsworth. The grape can be grafted with very little difficulty in the winter. When growth begins, the lower part of cion calluses over, and throws out roots, while the roots upon which it was grafted will die. The advantage of pot vines is, that you have every fiber of the root; while in layers many must necessarily be cut or broken off. While the layer is recuperating its energies and

throwing out new roots, the pot vine has nothing to do but grow. Have had Delawares, which this year have grown fifteen feet, which in spring of 1859 were hardly the size of a knitting needle. Layers, as they are commonly taken up, have plenty of big roots; but of the fibrous roots, the real food vessels of the plant, they have not one-third as many as the pot plants. Shake all the dirt out and spread the roots thoroughly. Diana and Concord plants that I started in pots in a cold glass house in spring of 1859, were turned out from the pots into the nursery, and grew so as to form layers, and in some cases double-layered and rooted.

L. B. Langworthy. The first Clinton grape in this county I grafted upon an old vine, waiting till the sap had pretty well run in the spring. I have grafted upon old wild vines, and had the cion bear fruit in two years.

F. B. Peck thinks it advisable to protect the Isabella during our winters. In the winter of 1858-9, the vines killed worse than ever before. Knows it was the exposure, because vines that happened to be dropped off the trellises did not kill as badly; part that lay on the ground grew vigorously. It was not the wood that winter killed, only the buds.

J. J. Thomas. Dr. H. H. Farley left 2000 grape-vines unprotected in the winter of 1858-9, and had far smaller crops than usual in the summer of 1859; would have saved \$2000 if he had covered the vines.

Mr. Peck. A neighbor has 1000 vines same age as mine (three years set), which stand in a sheltered situation near some woods, and he gathered 3000 pounds from his 1000 vines as his first crop.

D. W. Beadle, of Canada. Easiest and best mode of protecting is to lay the vines on the ground, and cover them lightly with soil. Straw is objectionable, because it furnishes a harbor for the ground mice. Evergreens are difficult to get.

Mr. Ringeburg tried three parallel rows, leaving one row fastened to the stake, the next row simply laid on the surface of the ground, and third row covered. The first row did well; the next row better, and the third row fruited 20 per cent better than those which were simply laid down. Thinks it paid him well to cover every Isabella vine in his vineyard.

Mr. Ainsworth laid down his vines each year; while a neighbor who does not cover, has lost his crop partially each year for the last five years. Mr. A. trains on the renewal system. Branches should not be allowed to run nearer than eighteen inches to the earth; else fruit gets sandy.

P. Barry thinks upon east or south side of board fence the fruit will ripen much better than on a trellis or stake.

Mr. Peck. Much more liable to mildew on south side of fence. My Catawbas ripened this year very well upon an open trellis; but they are not the grape to cultivate here; not early enough.

P. Barry. Plants are not in danger from mildew if the trellis be a little way from the wall. Has tried Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, &c., in that manner. Delaware was remarkably vigorous; last season's canes were fifteen to eighteen feet in height, and thick.

H. B. Miner. Never had a really ripe Isabella or Catawba on an open trellis, while on south and east sides of house both ripen well. Diana ripens on open trellis.

W. P. Townsend. As to ripe Catawbas, a neighbor has ripened three successive crops of Catawbas upon a hill-side sloping to the south and south-east, well sheltered; leached ashes the only manure. This year sold 1,100 pounds for twenty-two cents per pound, box and all. Unless in special cases like this, would not recommend Catawba.

J. J. Thomas here spoke of Dr. Farley's vineyard. 1st. Dr. F. thoroughly ill-drained the land. 2d. Plowed and subsoiled. 3d. Put on 100 to 200 loads of lake-mud, and worked it into a soil which was fertile before. Results in 1859, when under ordinary circumstances I did not see an Isabella fully ripe, Dr. Farley's were perfectly ripe. I never saw a sight equal to it. The vines were planted in rows ten feet apart, running north and south, and set twelve feet apart in the rows; were trained to wire trellises seven feet high, and were pruned according to the renewal system.

Mr. Brooks appealed to farmers. Hoped the culture of grapes might be extended; wished the increase of all fruit, and even of dwarf pears. (Audible smiles.)

Comparative Merits, all things considered, of pears, apples, and small fruits, for extensive market cultivation, by skillful cultivators!

Mr. Sharpe. Will guarantee that as soon as the farmers in my section of country can be convinced that there is money to be made in the culture of dwarf pears, they will take good care of the trees.

Mr. Brooks. The cultivators of pears for the market should be small land-holders. Large farmers must have things easily cultivated for the present; but the day will come when every holder of land, however great or small, will be considered disgraced if he don't supply his family freely with such luxuries as we see here before us (waving his hands to the loaded tables), and they are the greatest under heaven.

P. Barry. The merits of the different fruits depend on the circumstances and situation of cultivators. Near large cities perhaps small fruits would exceed the others; but where the crops must be barreled up and sent by railroad, then apples and pears will be best. Do not depend solely upon any one sort of crop. Considering our soil, climate, help at command, convenience of transportation, etc., we in Western New York can't go amiss. The estimated value of the apple-crop in Niagara county alone, was \$500,000. Just think of nice pears bringing \$18 and \$20 a barrel in New York city, and good winter-pears would sell for more. There are risks to be run in the cultivation of the pear, and so there are risks in raising wheat, and potatoes, and maize; but to the skillful cultivator the pear now offers the greatest inducements.

In answer to a question, Mr. B. said: I think the pear-crop is uniformly more certain than the apple. If trees die from blight, fill up from a reserve which you have ready.

Mr. Townsend, of Lockport, mentioned a gentleman who had traveled in every State of the United States, and in all Europe, within sixteen months, and had seen no apples like those exhibited here to-day; and except very few pears, none like ours. Western New York will become the

home of the pear in the United States. If I were going to set pear-trees again, would never set a standard. Would not recommend a man to plant trees unless he means to take care of them.

Mr. Smith, of Syracuse. The taste of the people is being cultivated, and they are willing to pay for good fruit. A few years ago I met at Syracuse a man going home with his pears because he could not sell them at \$1 25 a bushel. The price this year for the same variety is \$4 a bushel. In planting pears I would not care to plant any but dwarfs.

Mr. Hodge, of Buffalo. It has been an argument against the culture of pears because prices have gone up. The fact is, that half the people never saw a good pear; and now that they have seen and tasted good fruit, they are willing to pay for it; and instead of being an argument against pear-culture, it is one of the strongest arguments in favor of good, proper, and careful cultivation.

S. Miller. Judging from the habits of gentlemen in the city of New York, that market is entirely inexhaustible. Is perfectly certain it will absorb all that the western part of the State can produce.

Mr. Brooks, of Wyoming County. Has seen Baldwin apple-trees in this garden of Western New York, when each tree netted a greater profit than the average acre of land in Wyoming county. Some persons fear lest the market will be glutted. If so, give fruit to the horses—to cattle—to hogs—to hens—there is nothing that lives, or ought to live, will refuse a good apple. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Ainsworth. The net profits per acre of the apple crop will average five times as much per year as the wheat crop. If dwarf pear-trees bear early, standards are long-lived. Judge Howell, of Canadagua, has for forty years sold his crop from the same trees at \$3 per bushel. I believe we can get a bushel of pears from a standard tree before we can get that quantity of apples from a tree: you can set 160 standard pear-trees to the acre, and only forty apple-trees; and in market pears will bring \$3 and \$4 a bushel, and apples only \$1 a bushel. Pears need more care than apples; but not so much as wheat or corn. Certainly the pear, with present prices and prospects, is six or eight times as profitable as the apple. The great secret is good tillage and proper pruning.

Mr. Beadle. Neighbors in Canada, upon a soil admirably suited to pears, are raising apples and shipping to Scotland for \$2 50 a barrel. Pears are certainly the most profitable.

Mr. Ellwanger. Twenty-five years ago there were not 100 pear-trees in this city. It was in 1845 that the first dwarf pear-trees came. I brought them myself. Pears are not propagated as extensively as apples.

Mr. Barry. It requires skill and care to grow pears. Farmers have not experience yet except in wheat, etc.; but one by one will go into pear culture as fast as they can get information.

Value of Super-phosphate of Lime and other Special Manures for Fruit-trees and Vines.

Several gentlemen spoke, but all inclined to the opinion that the same money spent in stable manure produced as good effect as any of the special manures.

The Percentage of years that the Peach-Tree Bears in the various portions of Western New York, and what places are best for it.—Mr. Yeomans had had not more than three or four failures of the entire crop in thirty years. In one part found my trees dying, and underdrained the land and succeeded. A single acre bore 270 bushels of peaches on trees only six years old. Each year after the tree has borne, cuts out about one-third of the top, which gives increased vigor to the centre of the tree.

President Hodge. Whenever the thermometer shows 15° below zero the peach-crop is sure to be destroyed, especially if the sun shines after the frost. The trees must be vigorous and healthy to succeed, and if in non-producing years they are pruned very closely, they will throw out vigorous shoots all through the centre of the tree and bear full crops.

J. J. Thomas. Close to Cayuga Lake the peach-crop scarcely ever fails. Prunes same as Mr. Yeomans does.

What is the Best Manner of Preparing Ground for Orchards?—Mr. Smith, of Syracuse. 1st. Under-drain, especially if it be a strong soil. 2d. Sub-soil to at least 20 inches deep. 3d. Make it rich enough to be suitable for corn.

Mr. Barry. Has been looking at land a good deal this summer, and has hardly seen an acre suitable for a nursery or orchard without tile-draining. Land may be dry in summer, and yet need draining very much, for trees which are to stand in it the year round. My drains are 2½ to 3 feet deep, and average about six feet apart, following the conformation of the land. Cost about \$30 an acre. For an orchard I would prefer land which has been seeded down to clover. Would tile-drain it. Would turn the clover under eight inches; follow with subsoil plow and four horses. Our men never plow deep enough. We keep a foreman to watch them all day, and then they don't go deep enough. Would not apply manure in an excavation near the tree.

What is the Best Manner of Preparing and Planting Trees?—Mr. Yeomans. Before the tree is planted, cut off all the branches to restore balance between roots and plant; the winds will away it less, and new branches will be thrown out in abundance. Apples should be pruned so that the lower branches shall be about five feet from the ground; the nearer the ground the poorer the fruit. Lower branches do not bear as good fruit as upper.

Here a gentleman recommended pruning so as not to leave any lower branches!

Mr. Yeomans plants his apple-trees forty feet apart each way, and the peach-trees alternately in rows.

Mr. Barry, in planting dwarf pear-trees it is better to cover the stock as high as the union of the quince with the pear. To train trees with low heads is one of the first principles of fruit-raising, so that if even set on the prairies, they would present to the wind nothing but a mass of branches and foliage: no tall trunk for leverage.

B. Fish. In planting his orchard, cut off some of his trees a couple of feet from the ground; some only partially cut back. Those where I cut off the entire top made a rapid growth, and are now the handsomest trees altogether.

Mr. Langworthy. Some gentlemen have spoken of plowing along their trees. I never plowed in an orchard but I heard the roots crack. Would

never advise anything heavier among trees than a common cultivator.

What is the most suitable age for Planting Fruit-trees?—Mr. Hodge. Peach, 1 year from bud. I would give more for a yearling than for one 2 or 3 years old. Cherry, 2 years from bud, and only 4 to 6 feet high. Pear—dwarf 2 years from bud. Standard 4 to 6 feet high. Apple, 3 to 4 years from graft, about 6 feet high. In small trees we are apt to get all the fibers, the spongy-tissue, which do the real nourishing to the roots and tree.

J. J. Thomas. Peach-trees will bear cutting back better than most other trees. They have a great power of reproducing shoots. If thoroughly cut back, you may remove even a large peach-tree.

H. N. Langworthy. Danger in buying peach-trees older than one year, that you get the peach-borer brought. Never saw the borer in a yearling tree, and if you have not got them you need not have them; only don't buy trees with them in.

In Spring or Fall Planting preferable on dry soil? Mr. Frost, of Rochester. Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry, plant in fall; Peach in Spring. A great advantage in fall planting is, that the planter has a whole long season to get the ground ready.

Mr. Bloss, of Rochester. Sudden alternations of heat and cold in spring, so that the season is not to be depended upon. A fall-planted tree gets fixed and ground-settled well.

Jno. J. Thomas. One advantage of spring-planting is that the ground has been recently stirred. Cultivators who never cultivate had better set out in the spring.

A committee was appointed, who brought forward appropriate resolutions on the death of David Thomas, the botanist, the pomologist, and the christian gentleman.

The Society adjourned to meet at Buffalo in June next.

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Society, held on the 24th ult., "a resolution was adopted calling a meeting of the Committee on the 18th of April, and instructing the Secretary to notify the Vice-Presidents of the Society residing in the counties embraced within the District, to assemble on that occasion for the purpose of adopting a Constitution and By-Laws, and drafting a premium list."

A communication from E. S. Holden, Esq., the newly elected President of the Society, was read. While grateful for the honor conferred on him, he was sorry that one more competent had not been chosen; but said, "As the harness is on, I will exercise my best ability and energy to 'speed the plow'; I will take up 'the shovel and the hoe' for the good work, and God speed the cause." He then presented in an able manner the abilities, resources and duties of the new Society. He hoped that all would prepare for the coming exhibition every varied production, and not only excel all previous State Fairs, but be the banner Agricultural Society of California. He recommends the erection of a Pavilion, and offers to place in the building for the inspection of the public, a museum containing 5000 specimens of minerals, natural history, etc., the second largest collection in the State; also the preparation of a race-track, for which land is offered in the vicinity.

This prosperous awakening is just what we have expected of San Joaquin district. With active liberal men, abundant natural resources, to begin with, we look to this District as the Pioneer of redeemed "Tule land," Rice and Cotton crops, fields of sugar-cane, vineyards like "La Belle France," and an efficient District Society. We are glad to see so able, willing and efficient a gentleman at the head of the Society; it augurs of complete success. We regret we cannot in this number publish the whole of his able address-letter to the Society.

Wool and Wool in New York.

By the last accounts we learn that wool is only in moderate demand, and it is supposed that the present rates are about as high as wool will go. We notice a sale of 75,000 pounds of State and western fleeces at 40 to 62 cents; 25,000 California, fair to fine, 18 to 23 cents. The approach of the new clip and the moderate demand for manufactured goods, causes a very quiet market.

Grain is in fair demand. The sales of various kinds of wheat are from \$1 35 to \$1 50 a bushel, equal to 2½ and 2½ cents a pound. Barley is in demand at 87 to 90 cents a bushel, about 1½ cents a pound, a little more than half California price. Oats are quoted at 41 to 46 cents. Markets are well supplied.

Keep your Wool free from the Clover-bur.

WOOL-GROWERS have realized much loss in the value of wool from the clover-bur, which mixes with it; it has been found so very difficult to extract it without loss of wool, that it is desirable to avoid it if possible. To do this an early shearing is desirable, and thus clip before the bur forms. We have conversed with several large sheep-raisers upon the subject, and we suggest shearing early in April. By doing so, the bur will be avoided, and the value of the wool be increased.

SKETCHES OF THE WASHOE SILVER MINES.—We have received from Messrs. Hutchings & Rosenfield Degroot's Sketches of these Mines, a valuable and interesting work. It will pay well for reading. The history of silver mines will hurt no one, if it does not create too great a thirst for wealth.

THE FARMER'S GRAVE.

Ain-Napoleon's Grave.

On a green grassy knoll, by the banks of the brook,
That so long and so often has watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep,
While the waters, a low, lulling lullaby keep.
He has plowed his last furrow, he's reaped his last grain,
No more shall awake him to labor again.

You tree that with fragrance is filling the air,
So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hand was planted; and well did he say,
It would live when its planter had moldered away.
He has plowed his last furrow, he's reaped his last grain,
No more shall awake him to labor again.

There's the well that he dug, with its waters so cold,
With its wet-dripping bucket so mossy and old;
No more from its depths by him it is drawn,
For the "pitcher is broken," the old man is gone.
He has plowed his last furrow, he's reaped his last grain,
No more shall awake him to labor again.

'Twas a plow-giving day when the old farmer died—
The stout-hearted mourner, the affectionate cried;
And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend,
For they all lost a brother, a man, and a friend.
He has plowed his last furrow, he's reaped his last grain,
No more shall awake him to labor again.

For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, he respected the laws;
Though fearless he lived, he has gone where his worth
Will outshine like pure gold all the dross of the earth.
He has plowed his last furrow, he's reaped his last grain,
No more shall awake him to labor again.

Curious Fancy of a Hen.

We recently saw a nest high up in an oak-tree,
Some eighteen feet from the ground. A hen had
taken a fancy to a very desirable position in the
tree, having four large branching limbs from the
body. Here a place was formed sufficiently large
for a hen to make a nest, and here she deposited
some dozen or more eggs. As she was noticed to
fly from the tree every day, it caused an examination
to be made, when the nest was found; but
rather than disturb it a box was made round it,
and the mother hen is now thankfully sitting
upon it, and when her young shall break the shell
she will be assisted in bringing her cackling brood
down to terra firma.

Never Waste Your Ashes.

How often we find large heaps of ashes around
the farms and ranches of the country, and often
where there is some danger from fire. We would
urge all our farmers who have fruit trees, to re-
member that wood ashes is excellent for peach trees,
and also for garden-soil when the land is wet or
heavy. Coal ashes should be given to pear and
cherry-trees, and all waste brine and pickle to the
plum. There is a use for everything. If you have
no trees, throw ashes into the cattle-yard, or upon
the manure-heap, and if you will not take the
trouble to save your manure, just tell your neigh-
bors they can have it. Somebody will be wise
enough.

Use your Straw.

How many tons of straw are burned annually in
California, or permitted to lie upon the fields and
rot, that would prove like a "good lead of gold"
if only carted into the corral to keep cattle clean
and make manure. The preservation of cattle
and sheep in health, the saving of stock from
death by reason of cold rains and chilling winds,
would more than doubly pay all the cost of time
and labor.

Sheep Raising.—The editor of the Hydraulic
Press gets enthusiastic on the subject of sheep
raising. After advising the farmers of Nevada
County to engage more extensively in the business,
he commences with a small flock of fine woolled
merino, Saxony or Australian sheep, or of the
Southdown breed, which is said to be the best for
mutton, keep careful account of the cost and of
the receipts by increase and wool yields, and see
if the experiment does not warrant a more liberal
investment; he thus exclaims:

"Why, if we were a cultivator of the soil there
should be a flock of sheep on our farm just for
the picturesqueness which they would give it.
How lovely are the green hills of spring, dotted
with little groups of nibbling sheep and playful
lambs, as the blue sky is dotted with clouds!
How poets have sung the charms of pastoral scene-
ry, have revelled in similes suggested by the
quiet feeding of the woolly innocents, and even
sublimely dared to compare the stars of heaven
to them! How the traveler would be delighted
with the whole foothill country, if flocks of sheep
here and there dotted upon the swelling mounds,
beneath the graceful oaks or the outcropping rock.
Habitations give a human interest to scenery, and
a sheet of water, even if artificial, is like an eye
in the landscape, full of beauty and expression;
but this interest and this expression are always
increased by the presence of flocks and herds,
which link themselves to our sympathies as they
minister to all our wants, and enable us to com-
bine the beautiful with the useful."

Profits From Poultry.—At a late discussion
by the Concord Farmers' Club, as reported in the
New England Farmer, J. B. Farmer remarked as
follows: "Last year he had twenty hens, and raised
one hundred and fifty chickens; did not know how
many eggs; his hens cost half a cent per day. This
year he had thirty hens; in January he had fifty
dozen. Bought one hundred and fifty pounds of
beef, and kept it by them while it lasted; he pound-
ed up the bones; the hens eat pounded bones
greedily. He gives them warm dough once a day
in cold weather. If we keep hens for the eggs
only, he thinks the Poland, or Black Spanish, or
Bolton Grays are better than the larger breeds.
It is more profitable to raise chickens; his hens
range over a ten acre pasture; he keeps scraps by
them. Hens should be treated gently; hens that
are perfectly tame will lay twice as many eggs as
wild ones. He thinks hen manure better than guano;
last year he had enough to manure three
acres of corn in the hill."

Chewing Gum.—Trifling as the subject may ap-
pear, yet it is of importance. If it is of impor-
tance to have sound teeth in middle life and old
age, proper precaution must be used in childhood.
The habit of chewing gum is like applying small
air-pumps to the bases of the teeth. When the
gum is separated from the tooth, it forms a vacu-
um between itself and the tooth, and the conse-
quence is a violent strain on the dental nerves.
The bad results may not show themselves imme-
diately, but the boy or girl who indulges in the
habit may calculate on having rotten teeth when
in the prime of life. Nor is this all. The habit,
like tobacco chewing, induces an unnatural flow
of the humors toward the mouth, where it must
be ejected as saliva. This is bad enough when it
can be ejected; but when, from sickness or other
causes the habit must be discontinued, the result
may be, and no doubt has been, fatal. Let young
persons and their parents take heed.—[Brunswick
(Me.) Telegraph.]



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM
and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his
most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his
Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will
offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for
measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined
Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made
at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in
October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State
Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County
Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S,
PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—
EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse
power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES AND SNATHS, notched heels; the very best pat-
terns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES AND RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS AND EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, for sale; and, also, persons
wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
33 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the
newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW,
of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of
the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to
the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers
and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey,

Governor of California.

A. H. Myers,

President A. C. Agricultural Society.

Wm. Rufus Langley,

E. B. Crocker,

Elam Carrington,

M. F. Butler,

A. R. Hill,

E. A. Marsh,

Charles B. Cooley,

O. S. Lovell,

R. B. Woodward,

Bernard S. Fox,

Joe. Lentell,

E. F. Mandin,

W. W. Light,

Fred Woodward,

T. G. Phelps,

John A. Suit,

C. I. Hutchinson,

President Cal. State Ag. Society.

Col. Warren,

Editor California Farmer.

A. Lamott,

H. M. Heaton,

Ed. Davis,

J. P. Melchior,

Jas. Haworth,

Joe. Harris,

J. Forman,

P. A. McRae,

W. H. Parks,

John B. Rogers,

J. B. Valliant,

J. Morrill,

Wm. Rabe,

Jacob L. Lewis,

Joe. Klopentine,

B. B. Crocker,

C. O. Jenks,

O. C. Wheeler,

Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.

W. Wadsworth,

Editor California Cultivator.

Joe. S. Elver,

Thomas Hayes,

Wilson Flint,

A. Johnson,

Artemus Davison,

R. Gibbons,

Charles J. Collins,

H. C. Hurrige,

Joe. H. Nevitt,

F. E. Shattuck,

H. Cronkite,

J. O. Davis,

J. S. Harbison,

Charles Zeiler.



NURSERY CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE GRAPES,
AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,

OFFERED THE PRESENT SEASON OF 1859 AND 1860, BY

A. P. SMITH,

AT THE

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

SACRAMENTO, Two-and-a-half Miles from the City,

AND AT THE

OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR TREES, 44 J street, between Second and Third streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE, AND THE PLANTING OF VINEYARDS UPON AN
extensive scale, is at the present time exciting a lively interest among the people of our State.

The congeniality of our soil and climate, and the success which has thus far attended the opera-
tions in the vineyard, are exciting the attention of hundreds to this subject, and destined to make vine-growing
and wine-making one of the great interests of our State. With the world for a market, who can estimate the
wealth that will hereafter accrue to our people in the manufacture and exportation of wine. This State and this
interest yet in infancy, and this great interest is of such magnitude that it is of the first importance to begin
aright. To do this, we should now ascertain what is to be the most desirable grape to cultivate, especially
for wine-making. The California or Los Angeles grape makes a good and pleasant wine, and while some claim it
to be as good as any for making wine, the majority of experienced growers pronounce it inferior, and some assert
that it will be superseded by some other and a much better grape. Among over one hundred varieties of grape
cultivated by us, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE has always proved to be the most tender, while the French and Ger-
man grapes invariably resist the frosts that have been so very destructive to our California grape. This is a very
important point to establish, as the loss by frost in some wine-districts alone, would be very great, and therefore
the attention of the cultivator should be directed to attaining a hardy class of grapes. Experiment alone must
determine this, and whatever experience we have already attained should be carefully noted and improved upon.

For some years we have been most carefully experimenting upon and propagating from a very large
stock of the finest kinds of foreign grapes, and while most of these have proved perfectly hardy, the CALIFOR-
NIA grape has been entirely killed. At the same time no two opinions exactly agree as to their superiority in
other respects over our native grapes. Thus it will be seen that the wine-grapes of Europe have so far proved to
possess a very decided advantage over the grape now being cultivated and known as the Los Angeles grape.

With these points established, and with the opinions of practical wine-growers of Europe to sus-
tain us, there can be no reasonable doubt of the re-production in this State of the finest wine-grapes of Europe.

The foreign grapes having a world-wide reputation as wine, table, and raisin grapes, and having
been proved to be harder than our own grape, and better adapted to our soil and climate, they must and will be-
come very extensively cultivated. We cannot sufficiently impress upon those about to plant vineyards, our own
opinions and preferences for this class of grapes, believing as we do, that the varieties to be eventually selected
from this class will be grown to the exclusion of all others. We would not by any means wish to discourage the
planting of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE, which is indeed a useful and valuable grape, and of which we sell largely;
but when it has to come in competition with varieties of superior merit, it must necessarily give place to them.

From many of the foreign grapes we have experimented in wine making, and while all have proved to be good
wine-grapes, some of the kinds have produced wine of such decided superiority as to leave no doubt in the
minds of competent judges of this class of grapes being run grape from which we may hope to manufacture an
article of wine that will improve by age and be fit for exportation. The present season we have made wine from
several of our foreign kinds of this class of grapes, as well as a large quantity from the California grape, and
another season we hope to be able to report more fully. We have also made some very interesting experiments in
the grapes for RAISINS, and notwithstanding our process has been crude and imperfect, our success was very flatter-
ing, and we have no doubt but that the very finest quality of raisins can be profitably prepared in this country.
We wish to draw the attention of parties to our extensive stock of this class of grapes which are very select, and
which we have been preparing for several years at large expense, having heretofore limited our sales full the
stock now in hand is the largest in this State. Such varieties as we have specified we can furnish by the hundred
or thousand, and when taken in large lots we will put them at much lower rates than heretofore offered.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that our stock has been all grown by ourselves from bear-
ing vines in our own vineyard, and we enumerate only such as we can furnish in large quantities.

When a thousand or more vines are ordered, the selection of kinds will partly rest with us, but will
be comprised within the following assortment:

WE would suggest to our customers that they should name to us the proportions they desire for TABLE and
for WINE grapes. The following is the list for the present season:

Black Hamburg—An immense bearer, a large and purple berry, one of the finest and most lus-
cious of black grapes known.

Willmott's Black Hamburg—Extraordinary bearer, and fruit with immense sized berries, differ-
ing in shape from other berries.

Black Prince—Large, very productive, rich and very delicious.

Black Morocco—Very prolific, large clusters, and gives promise of being a very fine wine grape.

Black St. Peters—Long and large clusters, a late fruit, sweet and very delicious.

Black Frontignan—A good grape with a sweet and musky flavor.

Cannon Hall Muscat—One of the largest white grapes known. From our experience this year we
think it a fine wine grape.

Chasselas of Fontainebleau—A white, very productive grape, medium size.

Early White Sweet-water—A well known early sweet grape, being more than three weeks earlier
than the California grape; and a great bearer.

Early White Malvoison—Early, and sweet, and good.

Frontignan Muscat—Very fine.

Syrian—An immense bearer, very large, a late sort.

Grizzly Frontignan—A good bearer, fine flavor, good table grape.

Lashmire's Seedling—White, good size, medium bearer, high flavor, believed to be good for wine.

Large Rose of Peru—A large and superior grape, and very prolific.

McReady's Early White—Very prolific, and a fine white grape.

Muscat of Alexandria—Large and fine, the very finest of table grapes, and of exquisite flavor.

Royal Muscadine—A delicious grape, great bearer, incomparable as a table grape, and promises to
be first rate as a wine grape.

Red Frontignan—A very fine grape.

White Frontignan—A very delicious grape.

Our native grapes consist of the California grape from one to three years, Isabella, Catawba, Clin-
ton, Concord, and Rebecca. Some of the latter are new sorts, and of these we are not largely
stocked this season. We particularly ask planters of vineyards to review our remarks in this card.



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The Trees offered from the above establishment this season are more than usually fine, and in the
NUMBER OF VARIETIES, of each kind of fruit, we possess the largest collection in the State, our catalogue
embracing OVER NINE HUNDRED VARIETIES, among which are

APPLES, about 250 varieties;

PEARS, 400 varieties;

PLUMS, 60 varieties;

CHERRIES, 60 varieties;

PEACHES, 75 varieties;

NECTARINES, 20 varieties;

APRICOTS, 12 varieties;

GRAPES, 100 varieties.

We hesitate not in saying that our Pear and Cherry trees are the finest ever offered for sale in this State, of all
sizes, being from 5 feet to 12 and 14 feet high. The greater portion being not only of very large size, but also
handsomely shaped, are elegantly adapted to planting near residences, affording the double advantage of
shade and fruit. Of the above two fine Fruits we offer 25,000 Trees for sale, of different sizes and prices, and as
low as good Trees can be bought at any first-class Nursery in the State. Many persons have had but poor success
with Cherry Trees in this State. We state for their information that

Our Cherry Trees are grown upon the true imported Mazzard stock, and not upon common
Native or Oregon stock of this Coast,

the former being the only stock fit to grow them on. We have also a very fine stock of the following, viz

Apple, Plum, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, and Almond,

Besides a miscellaneous collection of other small fruits. Particular regard has been paid to the growing of the
trees in good shape, and purchasers of our two-year-old trees will find that they have been well "cut back," and
are now in a vigorous state of growth. We guarantee no finer healthier trees, will be found in the market this
season. We also offer a superior assortment of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Greenhouse Plants,

Embracing all the old and well known varieties, as well as a great many others both good and new. Also, a very
fine lot of different sizes, of that very popular shade tree, so full of reminiscences of home, the good old-fashioned
Elm Tree of many varieties, but most of the American and Scotch Elms, which are of good size and when well
established in the soil, they are of very rapid growth. Also,

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct Letters to "COL. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as Colonel Warren, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing that any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels miscarried, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustices may come to any one.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Not Too Many Full-Blood Sheep!

GREAT anxiety has been manifested within the past six months, relative to the large numbers (as it is called) of splendid French and Spanish Merino Sheep which have been introduced into our State, and as this subject has been spoken of in a letter received from A. L. Bingham, Esq., (but which we are unable to find room for this week), it is proper we should make some comments upon it.

When the immense flocks which are now roaming over our hills are considered, when we can show counties with flocks of twenty, thirty and forty thousand sheep, nearly every owner of which intends sooner or later to improve his flock, what will be two hundred breeders, for a State like ours? As Mr. Bingham says, it is not too many for one county! From a little excursion we made into Alameda county, we think the flocks there will acquire that number before long.

As was said by another distinguished sheep-breeder, of which we spoke some time since (J. D. Patterson, Esq. of N. Y.), he says California would demand for her wants all the fine sheep now for sale in America, and not overlook her market; and we believe it. In a letter from Mr. Patterson, received last mail, he has spoken to us on that subject, and although his letter was a private one, the facts he gave us are such we can use them, we know, to advance great public good. Mr. P. says on this subject: "California cannot be overstocked with the best class of cattle and sheep, for the reason that there are not a sufficient number of that kind in America to do it."

While on this subject we should not forget to say to our readers that all the stock that comes to our State either by steamer or overland is not first-rate. Speculation induces to importation of much stock that is represented as pure, while at the same time it is not. Purchasers of stock, those who want pure blood stock, should never boggle about \$100, \$200, or \$300, in the price of a buck, or bull, or any breeder. Purchase from first hands. Buy the best, and it will prove the cheapest in the end. We believe every purchaser of pure-blood stock in our State has been more than satisfied with the purchases they have made, and they will find great credit and profit to themselves, and honor to our State by such enterprises. We can only repeat this great truth: California will never be overstocked with blood stock, and the man is not living who will ever see the time when good stock will not command high prices. We prophesy that in coming years California will export blood stock to the old States and to Europe too. Will our readers please remember the statement?

Notices of Artesian Wells.

Complimentary Notices of our Journal from old States.

We have letters and notices sent us continually, of the most complimentary kind, from our exchanges and from readers of our papers abroad, for which we are duly grateful. We have preserved most of them, and shall at some future time publish them, as is this fashion. Having had some considerable discussion the past autumn upon the subject of "artesian wells," we recently had a letter shown us from New York, which was very pleasant to read. A copy of our journal having been sent regularly by a young gentleman from this city to his father, he made the inquiry of his father: "How he liked the Farmer?" The answer was as follows: "First rate. The Colonel takes decided ground and heaves to the line without regard to how the chips fly. Such minds, speaking as they think, will of course meet with opposing elements, as in the case of his articles against 'artesian wells.' But I have yet to learn that the Colonel was not in the right, E. Gates' views to the contrary notwithstanding. The Rural New Yorker and the Farmer are alike in taking high ground."

The above we esteem truly complimentary, the writer being a disinterested judge upon the artesian well question, and known to the person whom he names as opposed to our views.

The Sale of Devon Cattle.

In our editorial notice last week, of the sale of Mr. Ely's Devon cattle, we inadvertently stated that the sale would come off on the 12th. The sale takes place on the 19th, at the Black-Hawk Stable, Pine street. Let this be remembered. At this sale there is one important fact which should be borne in mind. Here is an opportunity to breed full-blooded at once, as at this sale some of the finest female breeders ever yet shown, will be offered, and as we said in a former notice, every stock-raiser in our State, that wishes to improve his stock should be present and secure a portion. Every animal will bear a pedigree of known worth and each animal sold will be exhibited so as to show them fully.

Fine Flocks of Sheep.

Among the several herds of Sheep on the Alameda or Livermore valleys, and thence to Mission San Jose, we found many excellent lots of Sheep, bearing marks of advancement, although most of them were common sheep. Mr. Patterson's flock contained some fine half-breeds, and we were pleased to learn from him that he will soon add full-bloods to this well. One of the prettiest small lots we found was that of B. F. Rynders, Esq., up on the mountain-side—a selected lot of over 300 American Ewes, with which are now half-blood Bucks, and about 200 Lambs, the prettiest, we can say, we have seen: all choice American Ewes. Of these, we have made mention elsewhere as having twenty pairs of twins, etc. Mr. Rynders may well be proud of his little flock. It is just our idea—only choice. From these Mr. R. intends to breed up, soon adding Full-bloods. Here we found an admirable shepherd, one that understood his calling, and we were really interested. It was the time of lambing, and we witnessed his care, and saw the meaning of that great truth of Scripture: "the sheep know their shepherd and will follow him." How important to a sheep-raiser to have a "good shepherd," and we felt our friend R. had such. He would sleep with his sheep to care for and guard them. Patrick is a true Shepherd.

Mr. Rynders has a splendid Mountain-ranch of many thousand acres, of hill and valley too, and pasturage enough for a hundred thousand sheep, which we believe he will own ere many years. We enjoyed a couple of days here very much, and return thanks for hospitalities received.

Mr. Michael Murray, near Livermore's, has a fine flock of 3000 Sheep; these were however away in the mountains. We regretted we could not see them. To Mrs. Murray and family we return thanks for hospitalities received. Here we found several bright boys who loved their books, and we were pleased to find they were "good boys" in school also, as we learned of the teacher, at the school-house, where we spent a pleasant hour. Mr. Gallagher, the teacher, is truly attentive, and his scholars were proof of his care. We found much to admire in our trip over this Great Valley, and to all those we have named, we were more or less indebted for kindness received and information rendered, of which we shall hereafter speak.

The Honey-Bee Business.

We are now beginning to see our prediction verified relative to the results of the importation of honey-bees. It will be recollected that we prophesied heavy losses to a majority of those who should enter the business ignorantly. We have been gathering the result of all these matters, and we learn that the losses are greater than was first supposed. Not more than one-third of the number of swarms that were purchased in the Atlantic States and shipped, ever reached here in good condition, and a large half were actually lost.

At the present time, not more than one-half of those that were considered good on arrival are now doing at all well: the greater part are badly affected with foul-brood; a large portion of some importations were badly eaten with the moth. In one small lot that we received to transfer, large masses of the worm were found in the comb. By letters, received from various apiarists, we learn of the bad condition of the Imported Swarms. These letters inform us that in San José, Stockton, Napa, Marysville and other places, the same complaint is made. This terrible disease has now been thrust upon us. Those whose desire to "get rich" have introduced among us a disease that will take years to eradicate, for it will reappear so long as any taint of it remains in our State. This is most unfortunate, for there was never known any blight of any kind to affect our hives, before this bee-mania began. But the result has been just as we predicted—a very general loss to all who engaged in it without knowledge or judgment.

In letters received from J. S. Harrison, Esq., the able Apiarist, of Sacramento, all these facts are affirmed. Some assert that the swarms were injured in transit. There is no doubt of this, that the disease was in them previously, and we have now brought it upon us, and it will require great care to eradicate it. As we have always said, a California swarm is worth five imported ones.

We shall soon give other facts, which we have in preparation; only remarking, for the present, let those who have imported bees look well to them.

The Visit of the Japanese Ambassadors.

The steamer Kandimarrah, with the Admiral, who did act in fact as Ambassador, has excited no small interest in our city and State. The circumstance of the arrival of a war steamer from Japan (a nation hitherto shut out from the world and the world shut out from them) may truly be said to be an event worthy of public notice.

There are many persons who look upon all such demonstrations as foolish, but we should remember that the great object is to make a just and suitable impression upon that nation of our vast resources, so that they shall feel it to be their interest to maintain a friendly and reciprocal relation with us. We should remember, also, that the Japanese are in one sense ignorant of the world, and will be likely to act in return as impressions are made on them. If we receive them kindly and treat them with courtesy, attention and respect, as we ought, because they are a great, a rich, and a powerful nation, then they will reciprocate this courtesy and feel that we are indeed a great and an intelligent nation, for greatness and intelligence yield due respect to others always.

During their brief stay thus far, they have been received by all our Authorities—National, State, and City—in a most becoming manner; and it must be a gratifying affair to them, and we are glad it has been so. Were it possible, we should be glad to give full accounts of some of the proceedings, but space forbids. What has been done must result in good to our nation, and San Francisco has made an impression on them that will not be lost.

LETTERS ON SHEEP-BREEDING.—Valuable letters from distinguished Sheep-breeders, which came too late for this week's issue, will appear in our next number.

Japan and the United States.

Everything that relates to the newly opened country of Japan, must be not only interesting but important. The arrival of the Ambassadors of Japan will form an epoch in their history and the history of their opening intercourse with us. The event will no doubt be one of great moment, and we trust it will be duly celebrated here. We notice the public demonstrations and receptions given to the Ambassadors at Honolulu, at which port the U. S. steamer Powhatan stopped on her way hither. From the Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, we take the following very interesting sketch of Jeddo, written by the Rev. H. Wood, the Chaplain of the Powhatan, who was formerly an editor, and takes a deep interest in newspapers, of which he has copies from the ports he has visited around the world; and for his interest in the Press we hope every valuable paper will be sent him. This will be read with interest:

THE CITY OF JEDDO.

Mr. Editor: I have not the time to give your readers an elaborate description of the capital of Japan, which just now creates so much interest and inquiry, as well as the charming islands of which it is, both geographically and politically considered, the great centre. A few notes, however, may gratify your readers, incomplete and hasty as they may be.

The great Bay or Gulf of Jeddo is entered by a strait about six miles wide, the land on each side of which is hilly and broken, and never rising into what can properly be called mountains. In approaching the strait, vessels run near the island Oosima, in the centre of which a mountain rises about 2400 feet high, from whose top a crater sends up a great volume of smoke, while at the same time it escapes through various small apertures near the base. No flames have issued for many years. The bay opens in its full extent upon passing the strait; a magnificent sheet of water, like a little inland sea, being almost square, and each side, as it is said, from twenty-five to thirty miles long. Nothing can be more picturesque in a clear day than this bay, with the square sails of more than a thousand junks and boats spread to the gentle breeze, and the towns and villages close down to the shores, the cultivated fields and the groves lying back, and the great mountain cone of Fuji-ama, which rises into the clouds, and above the clouds, some thirty miles from the bay and about the same from Jeddo. A great mountain chain extends from one end of the island to the other, running north and south, some of whose peaks are seen occasionally covered with snow, while Fuji-ama, the "incomparable mountain," rises in solitary dignity, as if disjoined from the rest, and ashamed in its autocratic pride of being touched by inferiors. Some give 12,000 feet for its height, and others 16,000. The summit is always covered with snow, and for a great part of the year the deep ravines are filled with it, which were furrowed out in olden times by the torrents of descending lava. The summit is a vast crater, once overflowing with burning matter, and sending it down into the plains; but since the year 1707, the volcano has been inactive. The mountain seems to be utterly naked, no solitary trees dotting its sides, and no dark forests overhanging its precipices and cliffs, and even no grass giving life and beauty to its valleys. It is a sacred mountain to the Japanese, almost as much so as Sinai and Horeb to the Jews, far up whose sides they have built temples, to which the devotees resort in great numbers to fulfill their vows, and pilgrims to expiate their sins by acts of penance, the rich often going as beggars, clothed in rags, subsisting all the way there, and while there, and on their return, upon the charities they receive. Almost all the articles of porcelain and lacquer, and their books and pictures, are ornamented with different views of Fuji-ama. Such sunsets I never saw as several times I did behind this mountain, when the skies for a vast extent seemed converted into gold, like the thick and rich work on the finest Miako articles, while the sun itself seemed to linger and refuse to go down in the pride of showing his glory. It seemed to me that the Japanese must have borrowed some of their fine ideas of art from what they so often see in sunset behind Fuji-ama.

Jeddo, or rather Yeddo, as the natives always pronounce it, is situated on the western coast of the bay, and nearly half way between the northern and southern shores. Large vessels are obliged to anchor five or six miles from the city, on account of the shallowness of the water, and nothing is seen indicating one of the greatest cities in the world till, in approaching it, the five massive forts loom up, a mile or two from the shore, assuring one that there must be a city, instead of a mere forest, as it seems, lying back to be defended. On reaching the shore, a wall of hewn stones is seen built up eight or ten feet high above the water, and extending as far as the eye can reach, and as far as any of our party extended their walks. A street levelled with the top of this sea-wall runs along its whole length, which is lined on each side with houses, the front part of the lower story being always used as a store or as a shop for mechanical purposes. There are no jetties, or wharves, or custom houses, so far as our walks and observations extended; and when the tide is low, it requires in some places considerable effort to climb the ladders, or cling to the neck of some stalwart Japanese boatman, whose shoulders we have mounted, seize and mount a plank running out, supported by props at one end, and resting upon the sea-wall at the other. Such is the introduction into this great city.

The five forts are nearly in a line, and are said to be well constructed by those competent to decide, and though mounted with cannon, they are not of large caliber. These military works, as well as another large fort in the process of construction at Kanagawa, show that the Japanese are fully aware of the duties imposed upon them by their new position since they have entered into fraternity with other nations. It is a sad commentary, however upon human nature, that the moment a heathen opens itself to commerce and intercourse with Christian nations, it is compelled, by the inclination to self-preservation, to put itself in a condition to resist and repel them.

The new-comer feels a deep disappointment when he first plants his feet in Jeddo, and standing erect, and intently gazing in all directions in search of wonders, sees no Paris there, no London, no Rome, nor a single structure or monument worthy of a moment's observation; instead of this, he sees streets which are interminable, and generally wide and clean, but unvaried, with the most ordinary houses, seldom above two low stories, and always unvaried, while a part of every one is usually filled with small wares, though nothing is seen like trade and manufacturing except on the smallest scale. He becomes disgusted, and indignant even, that he should have so deceived himself, or been

deceived by others, and would at once return to his ship if it was convenient, or else had let the suspicion that there must be something better urge him onward. One thing strikes him, it is the number of trees, sometimes standing alone, some more frequently in small groves and groups, some of the trees being large in size and old with age, and tall as the tallest of the forest. Indeed the whole looks like a forest, or a city in a forest, buried in it, and overshadowed by it as though all the population had turned monks and nuns, and converted the whole area of the city into a monastery or convent. As he proceeds in his excursions, in whatever direction he wanders, unexpected beauty and wonders meet his eye, and compel him to stop and admire. Just opposite our usual place of landing, on the opposite side of the street, is the residence of Mr. Alcock, the English minister, reached through a gateway, and acres of ground, with fine, graveled paths and matted with green grass, and shaded with trees which seem not to have been planted, but to have started up into life ages ago, while far back embowered in groves, and surrounded by artificial ponds, gleaming with golden fish, with artificial knolls and hillocks, and cascades, and gardens filled with plants, shrubs, and flowers, are seen at length a fine temple and spacious houses once occupied by the priests, who have been routed, and given their beautiful and comfortable quarters to a highly honorable representative of European civilization and Christianity. Yet all this is unseen and unsuspected till one enters the gateway and wanders about the grounds, when he sees enough to occupy days in observation and admiring. Such is the case throughout the city. In several parts of it there are swells and hills and sharp declivities, the peaks of the hills being always covered with large trees, thus adding to the picturesque effect, and giving the idea of a city in a forest.

Several small rivers run through the city, and one of considerable size, which is crowded with boats and junks even in the heart of the city, and across which a celebrated bridge is constructed, which our party crossed, called *Yapon-bar*, or "the bridge of Japan," because from this point distances are calculated to all parts of the empire. The bridge is well built and kept, and about 300 feet long.

Some of the streets of Jeddo are half-a-dozen rods wide, or even more, and though not paved, are kept remarkably clean, gutters being constructed on each side with hewn stone which carry off all foul matter. They are always straight, and cross each other at right angles; some of them are almost half-a-dozen miles long, and the houses the whole way on each side are so closely crowded together that sufficient space does not seem to have been left for another. Gates are erected at different distances which are guarded by policemen, who close them whenever they wish to stop a crowd. I did not see a row or a fight, or an altercation, in all my walks and rides in the city, nor even one instance of drunkenness. The Japanese, however, are fond of liquor, but have the modesty and good sense to drink it in their own houses, and at night.

The Imperial Castle is to be seen only in the exterior by strangers, unless they are officials who have been invited by the Imperial Ministers for the transaction of public business, or for the sake of courtesy and honor. Commodore Tattnall, Captain Pearson, and Mr. Harrison, U. S. Minister, were invited to make a visit to the Prime Minister a few days before we left, who went, accompanied by several other officers, and were most honorably received and sumptuously entertained in the Prime Minister's palace, but saw nothing within the sacred inclosure, in palaces and other structures, worthy of admiration, unless it was the simplicity and neatness. Even the palaces are but one story high, the constant recurrence of violent earthquakes making higher structures perilous. The roofs, instead of being covered with gold, as was once fabled, were covered with tiles, like those of common mortals, while the wood-work was only neatly varnished. The walls which surround the castle are thick, and above twenty-five feet high, over which nothing can be seen from without except the tops of trees, and some few houses through the gates when they happen to be opened. The circumference of the castle inclosure is said to be five leagues, which, however, seems to me an exaggeration, having twice ridden around it; should it be ten miles, which would be nearer the truth probably, it still gives an impressive idea of Japanese majesty. The form of the area embraced by the castle is not a square or a circle, but an oblong, somewhat in the shape of a pear; nor is it a plain, but rises from the level of the river upon a gentle slope of the hill, and spreads over the level above. From this elevated ground, a grand view is had of nearly the whole city, spreading out below from the citadel to the bay, and in the other direction so far that nothing seems to be seen but this division of the city and great Fuji-ama beyond. Still not a spire is to be seen, or a tower; it is a vast expansion of roofs joined one to another, and glittering in the sun like the still waters of the great bay. A moat surrounds the castle, which is said in some parts to be seventy feet deep, and one hundred wide at the top, whose sides are walled up with hewn stone of the very best masonry, but without cement. The water is of considerable depth, in which flags and lilies grow in some places luxuriantly, while ducks and storks swim and wade with a fearlessness and bearing as if conscious themselves, if not of Imperial blood, at least of Imperial protection.

In this quarter of the city are the palaces of the daimios, or great princes of the empire, whose premises are very large, and fronted by a high wall, on the other side of which nothing is to be seen from the street, except the roofs of the houses, unless when the gates are left open, and the recesses disclosed. These palaces are built with roofs in the Chinese style, and all after the same model, though of different dimensions.

From the shore of the bay on the east to the boundary of the city on the west is said to be thirteen miles, while from north to south the limits are not determined, there being no city walls or monuments to determine the limits, and the population being as dense for ten miles in each direction as in the heart of the city. Mr. Harris says there is nothing extravagant in saying the city covers an area twenty miles or even twenty-four miles long, by twelve or thirteen wide. The amount of population is not known to foreigners; but the Japanese interpreters assure me it is known to the government, as the census is taken every year, and not only of the capital, but of every city, every town, and every village, the returns of which are deposited only in the archives of the governors. It has usually been computed at three millions, and Mr. Harris, after three years' residence in Simoda and Jeddo, says it cannot at any rate be less than that of London. As giving some idea of the extent of the city and the immensity of the population, I would state that one day, having walked two or three miles, I took a spirited horse at twelve o'clock, and accompanied by two Japanese policemen, rode at the top of our horses' speed, sometimes breaking into a gallop, to visit a celebrated temple far in the outskirts of the city. Reaching it at last, we dismounted, and through infinite crowds pressed our way into the gorgeous temple, which I found it judicious soon to leave as adorned by a shower of small stones which fell around me and on me. Returning at the same rate reached the point where we took our horses, and yet we did not remain out of our saddles above thirty minutes, while the city spread out still finer than my eye could reach, and the streets were finer, the stores better filled, the business much

more active, and the crowds more dense, than in the very heart of the city. Humanity indeed seemed to be consolidated, and thousands of heads to grow out of one body.

Hoe! For Washoe!

We really hope the cry will be "Hoe and Hoes for Washoe"; and if the *Hoe* and *Spade* should be wanted as well as the *Pick* and *Shovel*, we should have greater faith for the permanency of Washoe. Gold only will not keep people from starving; they must have Bread. At the present time, we learn that the freight of a barrel of flour is only about \$40, and all kinds of provisions cost from 25 to 40 cents a pound to get them there.

Now, if some wise men would only go up and start a good vegetable garden as soon as the snow is off the ground, we think they would find it equal to a good lead of silver ore; in fact, we believe they would find it a lead of gold already coined.

This rush for Washoe is like the mad rushing for Fraser river, and many hundreds and thousands will bitterly mourn the hour that lured them from a good business and a happy home, in their thirst for sudden riches. "All is not gold that glitters," and it will be found that all who go to Washoe will not get it.

We have no objections to having all persons who are in want of employment, all politicians out of office, and all idlers and loafers, going to Washoe: the first class will find work, and the others should work—or starve. We don't want them here; can spare them just as well as not—and a little better.

Young active men, single men, adventurous spirits: these all, may do well; some of them will; and we hope all may; but family-men, those of good business, and Home-men, better let Washoe alone. "Them's our sentiments."

Graham Crackers.

It is a law of the animal economy that a certain amount of coarse, indigestible matter must be contained in food, to make it perfectly healthy. This fact is ascertained by physiologists, in experimenting with animals. Thus, if dogs are fed on sugar, butter, gum Arabic, or superfine flour-bread, their appetites become macerated, and invariably die in five or six weeks; and if fed on bread that contained the bran, they were found to thrive and did not seem to suffer in any respect. The same principle is applicable to the human body, and as a general thing, in civilized life food is too highly concentrated; hence the absolute necessity, if we desire to be healthy, of having a certain proportion of coarse material in our "breadstuffs," and there is nothing that will serve the better, nor quite so well, as the unbolted wheat flour of which Deeth & Starr's "Graham Crackers" are made. These Graham Crackers are comparatively little known, but so far as they have been tried, are perfectly satisfactory, and are undoubtedly great promoters of human health and happiness. They are really much better in quality than the New York renowned Graham Crackers, owing to better quality of wheat or superior skill in making them—perhaps both. Deeth & Starr's Bakery is on Sacramento street, near Davis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—New Music.—We have to acknowledge the reception of a fine collection of new music from the great publishing house of O. Ditson & Co., Boston, who are known throughout the United States as music publishers, the oldest, longest established and most justly celebrated Music Warehouse in New England. The following are received: *The Ship*, by Dr. Charles Mackay; *Midnight Hour* (new), by E. Panaboe; *O, ask me not to smile again*, by Lillie Lindsay; *Again I see my native hills*, by M. W. Kelsey; *I'm waiting for to-morrow*, by I. E. Carpenter; *This own dear girl of mine*, by the same; *The autumn of our year*, by Geo. Barker; *This world is full of beauty*, by Franz Pettersilea; *The rose and the row*, by Samuel Lover; *Sunny memories*, by Ellie Hill; *Precious*, by Beyer; *The Trees are in Blossom*, by George Lindley. Mr. Kohler is always in receipt of music from this house and elsewhere, publishing and republishing everything new, and the Music Warehouse of Kohler is destined to become the most popular on this coast.

IMMENSE GROWTH OF THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—HEAVY CROP OF ONE VINE.—We saw in a garden at Oakland, among a very nice lot of the Lawtons, many very large vines. One attracted our attention; it had three or four branches or canes, some eight or ten feet high, trained up like a grapevine. This vine was trained to canes. The product last year was six quarts; the present year we think the product will be ten or twelve quarts. Think of this, those who have even a small patch of garden, how easy to have a good increase from a few vines.

ABUNDANT RAINS.—There can be no ground of complaint this year for want of rain. Even now we hear grumblers saying, the seeds are rotting and grain will lodge. There are some persons that are so constituted that they would grumble if their "necks were broke." But the rains fall on the unjust as well as on the just. The present rains have given assurance of one of the most fruitful seasons ever known, and the most abundant grain crop.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.—This Hotel is constantly full of visitors from every part of the State. The perfect order of the rooms, the cleanliness that pervades every department, the excellent table and the courteous and prompt attention, are winning golden favors from the public. The Japanese Ambassadors and Suite, numbering fifty persons, are to be the guests of our city, and take rooms at this Hotel.

VANCE'S GALLERIES.—Go to Vance's Galleries by all means. The new and splendid Pictures recently taken, the finely finished full and extra sized Ambrotypes, together with the vast collection of Stereoscopic Views, make this collection the largest and finest in the State. Every effort at taking perfect likenesses, at first sitting, is proverbial. Mr. Vance has also a wonderful stock of New Goods for his business.

STATE SUMMARY.

The statutes relative to the killing of game out of season, seem likely to be rigorously enforced this season.

The Petaluma Journal reports a peach tree in full bloom in that city, which is but one year from the pit!

The steamer Visalia has made a successful trip up the San Joaquin to Fresno and back to Stockton.

Occummas raised this Spring in the gardens of Placer county, are to be met with occasionally in the mountain hotels in that region.

About fifty hogs were lately poisoned at Stockton by eating phosphorus, placed on the outside of gardens for killing squirrels.

The Crescent City Herald reports the farmers in Smith River and Elk Valleys, as stating that the crops all look finely, and promise good yields.

The butchers of Downsville, of their own accord have reduced the price of beef, which has been selling at 20 and 25 cents, to 12, 15, and 20 cents a pound.

Twenty-six whales have been caught at Monterey since February first, from which about five hundred barrels of oil have been obtained.

A trout was caught in Santa Rosa creek recently, says the Democrat, by Mr. Ames, teacher of the District School, which measured twenty-two inches in length, and weighed two and a-half pounds.

On the morning of March 11th, the wife of Wm. Gilkey of Santa Clara, gave birth to a fine boy; and on the 13th inst., she gave birth to another boy. The mother and children are doing well.

Mr. Doyle, of Petaluma, offers to run his horse "Stormy John," from four to six hundred yards, for \$3000, against any horse in the State, any time after his season expires.

The claim of M. G. Vallejo, to the Suscol Ranch, in Napa and Solano counties, was confirmed by Judge McAllister, in the U. S. District Court, on the 21st March. This claim is valued at over \$2,000,000.

The county bridge at Napa fell on Sunday last, from the weight of a hundred head of cattle, precipitating them into the stream a hundred feet below. Several were killed, others maimed, and some drowned.

In Solano county, as we learn by the Herald, it is said by old settlers that the season is far in advance of former years. Never have the hills looked greener, or the valleys given better evidence of an abundance of food than now. Grain too is coming on finely in many localities.

The Los Angeles Star advises men who desire to be rewarded for their toil in prospecting, to seek the mountains and canyons, from the Soledad Pass to the farthest point of the San Bernardino range, where the gold and silver lie in virgin purity in the bosom of mother earth.

The Governor has approved the "Dog Act." It makes the stealing of dogs petit larceny, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty dollars. If the dog is not paid, the defendant shall serve in the county jail at the rate of two dollars per day until it is discharged.

Some specimens of wines manufactured by Maj. Bidwell, of Chico, of grapes grown on his ranch, the Butte Democrat thinks, would compare favorably with the pure imported articles of the same kind. The varieties were Catawba, White, Sweet and Pink wines. But few years will elapse, ere California will become one of the greatest and best producing wine countries in the world.

The Capital question has, as is supposed, been definitely settled. The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a capitol building at Sacramento has become a law. The location is the square bounded by L and N, and Tenth and Twelfth streets. It is to be condemned by the State, and the county of Sacramento is to defray the expense. It is said to be the best site in the whole city, and is admirably adapted for the purpose.

At Los Angeles, says the Star, the condition of the fruit trees gives indications of a crop of unequalled abundance. The peach, pear, almond, apricot, in fact all kinds of fruit, are now passing out of bloom and forming the fruit. It is a critical period, which, if passed over without a visit from old Boreas or Jack Frost, will eventually in a yield unexampled in the district.

The San Jose Reporter says that during the last twelve months, four cows belonging to one Briggs, who resides at the Narvaes ranch, in that county, have produced four pairs of calves. Lately the wife of the same gentleman presented him with two fine boys and a bouncing girl, all at a single birth. If anybody in California, or in any other State, can beat this for one year's work, we should like to hear of it.

ANGLING in the vicinity of Santa Cruz, says the News of the 23d, is one of the principal inducements to the weary votaries of business and fashion to spend a season of recuperation in its quiet and romantic retreats. Trout, among fish, are as the fox among animals, and their capture is one of the most exhilarating and rejuvenating recreations. A gentleman from our office, on Tuesday of this week, after a few hours' absence, returned with a string of seventy of the spotted little beauties.

The new ditch plow constructed upon a plan originated by Mr. Kinney Laning, of Stockton, has been tested and found to operate in a satisfactory manner. The Argus says it cuts a ditch three feet deep and two and a-half feet wide at top and bottom, and performs its work with greater precision and much more effectually than the same could be performed by hand. With three men and two horses, the plow cut a ditch fifty-two rods in length in a day. There need be no further question on the practicability of reclaiming tule lands by the ditching plow.

It is a pleasurable evidence of permanent prosperity, says the Marysville Express, to witness the constant sale of three or four large nursery establishments in the city, of large numbers of fruit trees, both to our town people and our country people. We have no certain or reliable data, by which to be governed, but we venture the opinion that there have been twice as many fruit trees sold in this city this season, as ever have been sold before in any one season. Teams have been loading almost hourly at our nursery establishments for the last few weeks, for different parts of this and adjoining counties, and many trees have been carried into the different parts of the mountains.

As an evidence of the forwardness of the season, the Red Bluff Beacon of the 28th inst. reports receiving from Mr. Riggs a bunch of beautiful green wheat, grown this year on his ranch near Antelope, which measures two feet in length. It says: For this latitude, so early in the season, this sample speaks well for the quality of the soil and the prospects of the grain crop. Since our last issue we have been favored with a heavy fall of rain, the effects of which are seen in every quarter, but nowhere are they more manifest than in the new life and fresh appearance of the crops, all of which promise a more abundant yield than was ever before known in Tehama county. Fruit-trees are looking finely, since the frosty nights and northerly winds have ceased to retard their development.

Public Notice.

We quote the following notice for the especial benefit of our cotemporary the Cultivist, now J. B. Morse was once the agent of this journal, as will be recollected by some of our readers. We suffered the benefit(?) of his labors, and can therefore sympathize(?) with our neighbor, to whom the said Morse went when he was discharged by this journal:

"To the Patrons of the 'Cultivist' and the public generally.—J. B. Morse, heretofore Traveling Agent of the 'Cultivist,' having failed to transact his business with the office in an honorable manner, notice is hereby given, that from and after this date he is in no way connected with the magazine aforesaid, and all persons are cautioned against paying him any money on his account."

W. WADSWORTH,
"Editor and Proprietor Cal. Cultivist."
"March 28, 1860."

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE.—We invite the attention of all who desire valuable Milch Cows, Merino Sheep, and Blood-Swine, to the Card of A. L. Bingham, Esq., upon the "Brannan Ranch," on the Feather river. This Ranch now contains more full-blood Stock than any other in our State, and it is well worthy a visit to examine the fine Animals that can be seen. Mr. Bingham will be most happy to show the Stock to all who can appreciate such Animals; and the information that can be derived by a visit, will fully pay the cost.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.—Messrs. Jones & Rockwell now offer some of the most superior Spanish Merino Sheep ever offered in our State. Messrs. J. & R. are old and well-established Sheep-raisers of Vermont, and their Flocks are in high repute. Referring to our columns, purchasers will see their Card, and we shall be glad to show samples of their Sheep and Wool.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.—Remember to patronize Home Manufacturers. Every Californian should take pride in purchasing Home-made Goods always. We have spoken the word—let all now act.

DON'T FORGET Kohler's Opening of splendid Bohemian and Porcelain Goods, and his splendid Lot of Pianos and Music, at his New Rooms on Sansone street.

LARGE INVOICE OF REAPERS AND MOWERS.—See the card of Messrs. Knapp, Burrill & Co., of the Vermont Reaper and Mower. It is new, will cut a wide swath, and is worthy special attention.

The rates to New York by the next steamer will be as follows: First cabin, \$250 and \$225; second cabin \$150; steerage, \$100, with \$7.50 additional as stamp tax.

JACKSONVILLE QUARTZ MINES.—The Oregon Sentinel of March 17th, says, at Gold Hill the gold-quartz ledge of the Ith Company continues to pay as extravagantly as ever, and we have no diminution of the average products of preceding weeks to chronicle. Far as the ledge is sunk into, the same astonishing auriferousness is displayed, and in one or two new places where the vein has been tapped, similar richness with what has been worked is exhibited. The company are preparing to have ample steam machinery erected to facilitate their operations. On cleaning up their assays, from 1000 pounds of quartz, 33 pounds of gold were realized. The Vannoy & Wait Company just below, have done handsomely during the week. On Wednesday they gathered forty pounds of exceedingly rich quartz, and over 50 pounds of medium bearing. Quite a fresh excitement was created at the hill by the discovery of what is believed to be a continuous genuine ledge on the claim next below the Vannoy & Wait claim.

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to those advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum to any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE CALIFORNIA FARMER ABROAD?

HOW many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$5 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New Volume.

TO GRAPE PLANTERS.—As we are very desirous of making a correct record of all the vines planted this season in California, we will esteem it a great favor if those persons who are planting will be so kind as to send us a list of the varieties, and quantity of each planted by them. A little trouble on the part of each planter would furnish us with facts which we could give back to them at much increased value. May we not expect this from all planters of the vine every where?

Large Potatoes and Onions.—We are very desirous of procuring some very large Onions and Potatoes, for a special purpose; we only want a few, but will cheerfully pay liberal price for fine samples, and be very grateful besides. We also wish a variety of curious or rare vegetables of any kind—Beet, Parsnip, or Carrot. Those who have such and will send them to our office, we will reward them for so doing.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for Any Description of Blankets which may be desired.

Dealers may be supplied by giving reasonable time for the execution of orders; and consumers will not be slow to discover the merits of

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

As compared with those made from mixed materials.

Samples can be seen at the Factory, or at the Warehouse of Messrs. HEYNEMAN, FICK & CO., 50 and 51 California street, through whom sales will be made, or orders received.

DAVID S. TURNER,
Agent San Francisco Woolen Factory.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,

Produce and General Commission Agent,
No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city, and to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.



THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

Vermont Mower and Reaper,

Which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CONVENIENCE AND THOROUGHNESS OF WORK; and now makes its

First Appearance on the Pacific Coast.

Some of the points of excellence and peculiar advantage which this machine has over others, are as follows:

- 1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
- 2d. Having two driving wheels, if one slips the other does the work.
- 3d. When the machine moves to the right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
- 4th. It can be oiled, thrown in or out of gear, and the cutter-bar raised, without the driver leaving his seat.
- 5th. The whole weight of the machine is on the wheels, where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
- 6th. When the machine is backed the knives cease to play; consequently you back away from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
- 7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the machine, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
- 8th. The cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised the machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-wheeled cart.
- 9th. The machine is made of iron, simple in construction, and easy to manage with ease.
- 10th. It has no side draught.

We invite every farmer wishing a machine, to call and see this before purchasing.

We have them now set up and ready for inspection. Call and examine for yourselves.

KNAPP, BURRELL & Co.,
80 Washington street,
(Near Front) [7] SAN FRANCISCO.

THOROUGH-BRED

French Merino Sheep

AND

BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.

ALSO:

Of superior quality, being the best selection from Jerome C. Davis, one of the best breeders of the West.

The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch, Feather River, opposite Nicolaus, sister county, by

A. L. BINGHAM.

Merino Bucks,

ONE-HALF AND THREE-QUARTER BLOOD,

FOR SALE.

YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD BUCKS, the produce of the splendid FRENCH MERINO BUCKS "SAMSON" and "NAPOLEON," out of first-class American Ewes. The Bucks were bred by J. D. PATTERSON, and imported into this State by Seale & Wynn.

ALSO:

THREE QUARTER-BLOOD BUCKS,

Almost equal to pure blood. These will be ready for delivery this autumn; only a few for sale.

For sale by

JOHN SEARLE, Rancho Arroyos, six miles from San Juan, Monterey county.

N. B.—The Great Flock of "Samson" of 33 1/2 Bucks may be seen at the Farmer's office.

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE

SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

AND

Flour Store,

31 Sacramento street,
(Between Front and Davis).....SAN FRANCISCO.

DEETH & STARR,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.

Special attention given to preparing the

GRAHAM CRACKER.

Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wile, Sugar, Soda, Navy, Water, Picnic, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.

7:30

WANTED TO BE KNOWN

As a Mill-Wright.

The undersigned would respectfully submit for the consideration of mill-owners and farmers, the plan lately adopted by the State, with the experience he has had in Mill building, he can construct a more effective Mill for flouring wheat, with much less expense than is usually incurred.

The improvements that can be exhibited cannot fail to secure approbation. Owners of mills, merchants, or farmers will be favored with an interview, or a response to any communication, exhibiting all particulars.

Letters addressed W. W. and left at this office will be promptly attended to.

The advertiser is permitted to refer to Col. Warren, Editor of the FARMER.

Fine Vineyard and Orchard

TO LEASE.

WANTED, to lease for a term of years, A MOUNTAIN FARM, upon which is now a small Vineyard and Orchard of Choice Trees. The terms will be such as to be an inducement to a good Horticulturist; none other need apply.

For particulars inquire at this office, or at the Golden Gate Ranch, near Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county. 6:10

L. HASKELL & CO.

Dealers in

HIDES, TALLOW,

WOOL, FURS, AND SKINS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
On Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS

W. B. HUNT, corner Second and Main streets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
R. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
E. AUZERAI & BRO., Mariposa Store, San José. [July.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver-Ware.

184 WASHINGTON ST.,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Tea Sets, Pitchers, Wampers, Cups, etc., made to order.
N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12:15

Extra Size Lawton Blackberry Plants.

By the late steamers we have received 1500 True Lawton Blackberry Vines, of very extra size, such as will show fruit the present year. We shall sell by the hundred or dozen, as are wanted, or the entire lot. Inquire at FARMER'S Office. 2

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivaled Burner;

THE

Most simple, Convenient, and Economical

Lamp in use,

JUST RECEIVED,

EX

EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-

DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER,

AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIER.

For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS.

Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS,

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,

STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS,

PARLOR LAMPS,

SUSPENSION LAMPS,

SIDE LAMPS,

BILLIARD LAMPS.

PRICES LOWER

Than Ever Before.

FOR SALE IN LOTS

TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES:

Corner Montgomery and California Streets,

AND

Washington street, third door below Stockton.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

PACIFIC

Oil and Camphene Works

HAVE REMOVED

TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER

OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS,

Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of

Burning Materials,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL,

from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna."

5,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL, from Honolulu.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote"

and "Black Hawk." A superior article at

a low price.

ALSO,

3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases, at

ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Maas-

chouet." The best oil ever imported into

this market.

ALSO,

6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast,

in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED

COAL OIL.

ALSO,

5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other

brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

CAMPHENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than

2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours,

We can sell

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

"I AM THE MOTHER, 'TIS BEST"

BY MRS. DENISON.

"I sit with our darling to-night, John; lie down and take your rest; You are worn out with watching, and I am the mother, 'tis best."

His lips have grown red since morning, that were yesterday deathly white, And I think that his soft eyes sparkle with a wondrously vivid light.

You must not go out in the rain, John—you tremble with vague alarm; Yours is a womanly heart, John, and yours a right manly arm.

But you cannot bear like a mother the sight of such anguish and pain— You will feel our sorrow, the keener going out in the dark and the rain.

Till it fill the morning alone, John, alone with God and our child, And I think that Heaven will answer the prayers that are almost wild.

I see a sign for the better—a rose-tint changing from white, His dear little hands grow moister, and his eyes have a clear light.

Kneel down for once in your life, John, as you never knelt before, From the very depths of your heart, John, God's merciful help implore;

Ask him to save our darling, the soul that through our souls came, And tell him of our great sorrow—yet humbly in Christ's dear name.

There, now, you are calmer; your forehead has lost that ice-cold dew, And your eyes, that were gray and stony, are gentle again and blue.

O! if it were not for God, John, how could our poor hearts bear This burden of weary watching that is lightened only by prayers?

And oh! if He spare our darling, we'll never, never forget, And we'll strive to serve him more fervently than ever we've striven yet.

I'm sure our blessing is better—he's looking out for the light, Thank God! and go to your rest, John, I shall not need you to-night."

So the mother knelt down by her darling, nor saw that an angel was there; One white hand laid on its bosom, and one on its golden hair;

Its wings of a cloud-white splendor shading the innocent brow, Its fingers changing to marble the features life-flashed but now.

And the sun in the summer morning laid the rustic floor with gold, And streamed with a wondrous glory on the cradle's linen fold.

Again was the woman tearless, and the father had left his rest, Yet there came from her pale lips moaning, "I am the mother, 'tis best!"

While she raised the dear cold body with a lustrous white impetrial, Its little arms all helpless, its flaxen locks uncured, And as her lips clung to it, the heavenly guest knelt by, And softly said to her spirit, "Their angels can never die."

[Boston Transcript.]

[For the California Farmer.]

The Influence and Duty of Wives and Mothers.

"Tolerance and ignorance are the parents of many vices." SISTERS AND FRIENDS: What an immense responsibility rests upon us, especially those of us who wear the sacred names of wives and mothers! Let us sit down and ask ourselves the solemn question: How are we fulfilling those little self-denying and often thankless duties which many are so often called upon to perform? Some of us, perhaps, have kind and loving husbands, who know how to provide for the house, and appreciate a wife's fond devotion, and who never find fault if the house is not in precise order upon a washing day, and are willing to eat a cold bite for dinner when wife is harassed and fatigued with her too numerous duties, and can even amuse him while she is setting this upon the table.

While some have husbands who return home with their cheeks bloated with brandy and their mouths filled with that noxious weed called tobacco, which they very deliberately spit upon the floor or carpet, and look at their wives with anything but a pleasant look, as much as to say, "Always behind time; I do wish I could have my dinner in season!" and take one child by the arm and give it a flogging, and scold the poor little innocent babe, who sits wearily upon the floor looking cold and hungry, and imploringly into its father's face. And if they have no children (which is not often the case), they will pinch the cat and strike the dog on the head, and pour forth a volley of oaths, as if they were bound to do something to annoy the otherwise sweet-tempered being whom they call wife. And then they themselves upon the lounge and commence reading, if they cannot provoke their wives to a retort, never deigning to pick up the babe, or to speak one kind, loving word to little sis, who stands with her eyes overflowing with tears in sympathy for her dear little brother whom her brutal father pushed so rudely aside as he entered. Now, I suppose some will ask what are we to do in such a case? "Why, the picture you have drawn would make a saint angry and scold." But women are expected to be more than saints; they must be angels in purity and goodness, or they will never get along in such circumstances. And I am just going to enlighten you how to get along so that at least these evils will be done away in the next generation.

Is not woman in a measure responsible for this conduct on the part of husbands? I think she is, and will endeavor to show you why. Man is molded by woman; he receives his blood and his first nourishment in tender infancy directly from his mother. Now, how can these be pure if poisoned by that noxious weed before-mentioned? And how can the expect her babe to become a noble self-denying man, if she daily partakes of stimulants such as coffee, fat pork, and strong Hyson, and eats every condiment which dyspepsia and a depraved appetite shall dictate? She cannot warrant him health under such circumstances, and ten chances to one she lays him in the grave before he has completed his fifth year. But on the other hand, if she rigidly abstain from everything of a doubtful character, and follow the laws of health by daily taking a soothing bath, and giving her babe the same, and feeding him only at regu-

lar intervals, she can add much to his happiness and her own by increasing her child's pleasures, and instead of having to be aroused every night to wait upon sickly, pining children, she can rest when nature demands it, and as her children grow up around her like "olive plants," she will find them more firm and self-reliant, ready for every difficulty and obstacle that presents itself to their minds. I speak from experience when I say that I agree with an old physician whom I once heard express his opinion in Michigan, that "tobacco was a greater evil than whiskey, to the young and rising generation." He said it had a worse effect bodily and mentally on offspring than liquor. Truth, every word of it. I nursed in tobacco with my mother's milk, and my father seldom passed a day without a pipe in his mouth. It was recommended to my mother as a cure-all for dyspepsia, and from her girlhood she had used the pipe. O, when will physicians learn wisdom? I believe the time is not far distant when this error, at least, will be corrected, and when, instead of ordering tea, coffee, tobacco and whiskey, as the great panacea of the universe, they will say to the poor invalid universally, "wash and be clean." Here is water, what doth hinder you to be baptised? Brothers and sisters, think of these things, and do not think that I mean to censure you, or would willingly cause pain to any living human. But as a wife, as a mother, I cannot refrain from speaking of the evils, and enlightening the people as to the true cause of many of the evils that darken the domestic fireside. We are all in a measure dependent one upon another; but children, poor innocents, are made to suffer through life from hereditary weaknesses and diseases, or are carried to an early grave, while parents do not consider themselves in the least responsible, but exclaim, "Providence hath done this," and fold their hands and pursue the old way. It is time we looked into the pure light of the gospel and followed the Savior in every "good word and work." Sisters, shall we be idle and hide our light under a bushel, or shall we "let our light so that men seeing our good works, may glorify our Father who is in heaven?" "A word to the wise is sufficient." And I stop writing. ROSA.

HOPKINS, March 6, 1880.

Pet Birds.

CAGED birds are the source of much pleasure, and while they give great happiness if they are kept in good healthy condition, seem to enjoy life nearly, if not quite as well, as their mates in the bush or the wildwood, especially if, either from lack of memory, or from blissful ignorance, the caged birds do not know what pleasure they lose. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." One of the great drawbacks to the happiness of the birds, and to the pleasure of keeping them, is lice, and having recently learned of a safe and sure way of removing them, we give it to our readers. The Michigan Farmer says:

Lay a piece of Canton or cotton flannel over the cage at night, several nights in succession, taking it off at daylight. Multitudes of the lice will be found upon it, which are easily killed. After a few days all will be removed. A case in which this was very successful, has just been brought to our notice: from a pair of bobolinks hundreds of these parasites were removed in this way.

How to Keep Men at Home.—There would be fewer wretched marriages, fewer dissipated, degraded men, if women were taught to feel the angel duty which devolves upon them, to keep the wandering steps of those who are tempted so much more than they, in the paths of virtue and peace—to make them feel that in the busy world is noise and confusion—that at home there is order and repose—that their "eyes look brighter" when they come there—that the smile of welcome is ever ready to receive them, the book ever ready to be laid aside to minister to the husband's pleasure; they would find amusement then at home, and not try to seek it elsewhere. And not alone to the higher classes of society should this be taught; it should be a lesson instilled into the minds of all, high and low, rich and poor. Fewer heart-broken wives, weeping and scolding, would stand waiting at the doors of public houses, to lead the unsteady step of their drunken husbands home, if that home had offered a room as cheerful, a fire as bright, a welcome as ready and cordial as at the tap-room they frequent. Duty has seldom so strong a hold on men as women; they cannot, will not, for duty's sake, remain in a dull, tedious, ill-managed, or quarrelsome house, but leave it to seek elsewhere the comfort and amusement which falls them there; and when riot and revelry have done their work, the wives and sisters who have done so little to make them otherwise, are pitted for their bad husbands and brothers.

WOMAN.—Women that are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest; and we are never more deceived than when we would infer a laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanor which often arises from a total ignorance of vice. [Colton.]

What is the situation in which woman and woman's love may not be the jewel of our fate? What is the state or condition which she may not be what is, or so often, or in spirit.—[James.]

WILHELM VON Humboldt says, "Old letters lose their vitality." Not true. It is because they retain their vitality, that it is so dangerous to keep some letters—so wicked to burn others.—[Mrs. Jameson.]

When is a chair like a lady's dress? When it is sat in.

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 94 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN,

MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTED OF Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street), SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *deceiving the sick*. Believing in the "old adage," "As once an ulcer is cured, it is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism, and the known relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and wise, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Galvanic Batteries and Medical Works.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., has received from the manufacturers and publishers the latest improved Galvanic Batteries, which she offers for sale to her patients; both the Smith and Boston patterns. Also, rare and valuable Medical Works, such as are not usually found on sale.

Apply at her residence, corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

AT

REDUCED RATES!

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to its merits. They have received the commendation of all the papers in the country. Notice what the Scientific American says—the leading mechanical and scientific paper of the age:

"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines, from all parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought proper to state our opinion of them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's Patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 35 Broadway, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other Machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent Machine on our own responsibility."

The Highest Premiums Were Awarded

THESE MACHINES

At the following Fairs in 1855:

Missouri State Fair, Illinois State Fair, New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair, Virginia State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair, Michigan State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair, Kentucky State Fair, Indiana State Fair,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,

Chicago Fair, St. Louis Fair, Richmond Fair, Baltimore Fair, and San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

EVERY KIND OF SEWING

Can be done with

Wheeler & Wilson's Machine!

ONE MACHINE DOES THE WORK!

Hammers, for Wide and Narrow Hems, with each Machine.

Among the undoubted advantages of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines are:

1—Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repair.
2—Durability.
3—Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation.
4—Noiseless movement.
5—Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam.
6—Economy of thread.

7—Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials. They are applicable to every kind of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslin to the heaviest cloth. It works equally well upon Silk, Linen, Woolen, and Cotton Goods; Seaming, Quilting, Hemming, Gathering, and Felling; performing every species of sewing except making button-holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of Hem.

MACHINE WARRANTED

Thread, Silk, etc., Constantly on Hand.

J. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPE and PHOTOGRAPH, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hesitate to go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Ovals, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

SEED, PLANTS, &c.



Seed Warehouse!

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California st., between Montgomery & Sansome.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER,

FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS

IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed,

OF THE NEW CROP.

ALSO:

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in such assortments as desired, will be furnished.

11

CHUFAS

OR

Earth-Almonds!

50 Pounds of CHUFAS or EARTHALMONDS, for sale by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

44

To the Seed Trade,

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

SEEDS

Now growing and harvesting in the Union, we are prepared to supply Dealers on the most favorable terms.

Our American Seeds

Are with few exceptions raised under our own immediate supervision, and we can warrant them as First-class in every respect.

Dutch Bulbous Roots.

SUCH AS

Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus, Narcissus

Crocus, Crown Imperials, &c.,

in great variety.

TRADE CATALOGUES just published, which may be had of our Agent, MR. THOMAS DAY, 183 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,

Growers and Importers of Seeds,

15 John street,

NEW YORK.

New York Seed Warehouse,

No. 11 SANSONE STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS;

ALFALFA, pure of the latest importation;

HUNGARIAN GRASS;

MESSQUIT GRASS;

CLOVER;

TIMOTHY;

ORCHARD GRASS;

SHEEPS FESCUE;

ENGLISH RYE GRASS;

And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA, pure;

VIRGINIA;

CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf;

FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety.

Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade.

Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application.

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE SEED TRADE.

We have the largest and most varied assortment of

FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

IN THE STATE.

All of our own importation, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, which we can warrant to give full satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part of:

ALFALFA or Chili Clover Seed, Pure;

Red Clover; Timothy Grass; Red-top Grass;

Ky. Blue Grass; Hungarian Grass;

Millet; Orchard Grass; Rye Grass.

Garden Seeds.

Cabbage, Turnip, Carrot, Beet, Onion,

Lettuce, Radish, Melon, Cucumber,

Tomato, Squash, Parsnip, etc.

Also—A full assortment of

FRUIT, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Budding and Pruning knives, Garden Tools, etc.

Catalogues forwarded on application.

Boxes of 100 Papers—Put up by ourselves, Assorted, for country dealers; all labeled, and true to name.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.

We have all kinds of TREES and PLANTS,

for sale at lowest market prices.

All Orders forwarded, by Mail or Express, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,

No. 108 California street, San Francisco.

16-3m

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT

NEWELL'S

COUGH SYRUP

IS EQUAL

To its Advertised Merits.

10-3m

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

J. R. RAY,

SEED AND NURSERY DEPOT,

No. 106 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO,

HAS IN HIS NURSERY, SUBJECT TO THE

order of good cash customers, the most extensive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBBERY, AND VINES.

To be found in the State, consisting of every variety of

Almond, Mulberry,

Apple, Nectarine,

Apricot, Peach,

Blackberry, Pear,

Cherry, Plum,

Fig, Strawberry,

Gooseberry, Quince,

Grape, Raspberry,

Beside a good stock of SHRUBBERY and SHA

TREES, for beautifying homes.

Samples, comprising a few thousand trees, may be found at my Seed and Nursery Depot.

SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—

10,000 Locust Trees,

1,000 China Trees,

Lombardy Poplar,

Mountain Ash,

(For the California Farmer.)
BELLE.

Yes, Belle is a beauty; she's bright as a birdling
That carols all day its melodious song,
While it bathes in the sunshine, and drinks in the perfume
Of Summer's sweet flowers while sitting along.

Her eyes are like dew-drops, so clear yet so liquid;
When glancing, they look like Night's crystallized tears;
They flash with Thought's sunlight, or darken with shadow,
Reflecting back quickly Life's hopes and its fears.

Her voice is as soft as the faintest echo,
That mingles back the wind on mountainous steep;
It's as sweet in its tones as the sighing of willows,
When heard in a calm on the moonlighted deep.

Her heart, like a harp that is fingered by angels,
Will vibrate alone for each beautiful thought;
Its chords are like bells that are chiming for vesper,
Which cheer with a magical music are fraught.

M. A. SABLE.

Sir Raleigh Raleigh once said—"Thou mayest be sure that he who will in private tell thy faults is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred; for there are few men that can endure it: every man, for the most part, delighting in self-praise, which is one of the most universal follies that bewitcheth mankind."

You must persuade a child to place confidence in you if you wish to form an open and upright character; you can not terrify it into habits of truth.

A person speaking of a drink he once had occasion to indulge in, says he could not tell whether it was brandy or a torch-light procession that was going down his throat.

"It does one good to look at you," as the fox said to the chickens when he found the wall too high for him to leap.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy; believe not all you hear, and appear what you are.

When a man has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

Satan's chain is in thy Saviour's hand; he says to him "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further;" Fear not.

It is not what people gain, but what they save that makes them rich.

It is not what people read, but what they remember, that makes them learned.

No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.

An old man in Indiana recently cowed his daughter, nineteen years of age, for wearing hoops.

BEE-HIVES!

The following is an extract taken from the advertisement of the Agent for the Langstroth Bee-Hive, in the CALIFORNIA FARMER of February 22d.

"See Huber on Bees, published in London, 1841. The page and section not given. This is a very convenient and lawyer-like way of setting forth by inference what is not the fact. The extent of Huber's invention was a section hive, in which the sections were attached by hinges. This was used and used only for an observatory hive. It cannot be made practicable for anything else."

The aspirer ought to be cast on the veracity of the eminent Patent Attorney, whose opinion on the validity of certain patents, published in the same number of the FARMER as above alluded to, calls for the following vindication: Extract from Bevan's work on Bees, published in 1843, page 31, Chapter 9.

"Huber carried the principle of these experimental hives further; he joined several of them together with hinges which were so contrived as to admit of easy removal, and as the frames, or leaves as Huber called them, were not glued, they afforded a free communication with each other."

"Huber EXTENDED and rendered the system more complete, probably approximating it more nearly to that of its ancient GREEK INVENTORS."

"The experiments, however, of Mr. Golding, myself and others, already detailed, have shown that this hive admitted of further improvement: the leaves were too narrow to be applicable to all purposes, and the hinge altogether has been so much simplified by Mr. G., that I shall confine myself to a description of the particular form and dimensions which he has adopted."

"The general width of the leaves should be an inch and five-eighths, but slightly varying in the same proportion recommended for the BARS in page 32."

"The exterior dimensions of this hive are one foot two and a half inches high, by one foot one inch deep; the width will depend on the number of leaves; the number usually employed is eight."

"The perpendicular bars at the front and back converge at the bottom towards each other, so that at the top the interior of the hive from front to back measures eleven inches, at the bottom only ten inches."

"The upright pieces are of course kept in their position by having the top pieces tenoned into them, and are further held together by a small cross-bar, also tenoned into them, about half an inch or an inch from their lower ends, so as to allow a free passage for the bees beneath."

"A series of these leaves being placed in juxtaposition, secured at the front by sliding butt-hinges, and at the back by hooks and eyes, and having a glass pane covered by a shutter at each end, constitute what I think will be found to be an improved modification of the hive of Huber."

J. S. HARRISON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of Sacramento, }
I, John C. Barr, a Notary Public, in and for the county of Sacramento, do hereby certify that I have carefully read over and compared the above extracts with the original publication, viz., "Bevan's work on Bees," and find the same to be a true copy.

Witness my hand and official seal this 24 day of March, A. D. 1890.

JNO. C. BARR, Notary Public.

The California

BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST

Hive ever offered to Beekeepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1883, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1889, the FIRST PREMIUM, also a SPECIAL PREMIUM, was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hive.

There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bookkeepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
JAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.

E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
B. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his Assignees, against persons using my name, under authority from me.

J. S. HARRISON, Patentee.
SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1890. 4-1m

Who Wants a Farm Cared For?

A PERSON fully qualified to take charge of a large Farm, Orchard, or Vineyard, with a reasonable amount of stock to share, would like to secure a chance to take such a place as shares.

The advertiser has it in his power to make many valuable improvements, if the contract is made for three or four years. Any person who may have such a place, can hear of it by addressing a note to W. B. and J. S. HARRISON, the FARMER'S OFFICE.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING and CURED-HAIR MATTRESSES and LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with hot and cold water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 57 1/2 feet, by 170 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular
Places of Amusement, the Principal
Thoroughfares, the Fashionable
Promenades and Steam-
boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR
FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day for our friends. We are proud to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matches Beds, and solicitous attention to the comfort of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suite of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this House is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Alloy of all
kinds.
Steam, Locomotive,
Soda, Oil and Water
COCKS,
And all kinds of
descriptions made
and repaired.
HOSE
And all other joints,
Spellers, Solder,
Copper Rinds, &c.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

HUCKS & LAMBERT.
Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE.
FACTORY N. 101 JACKSON ST.
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

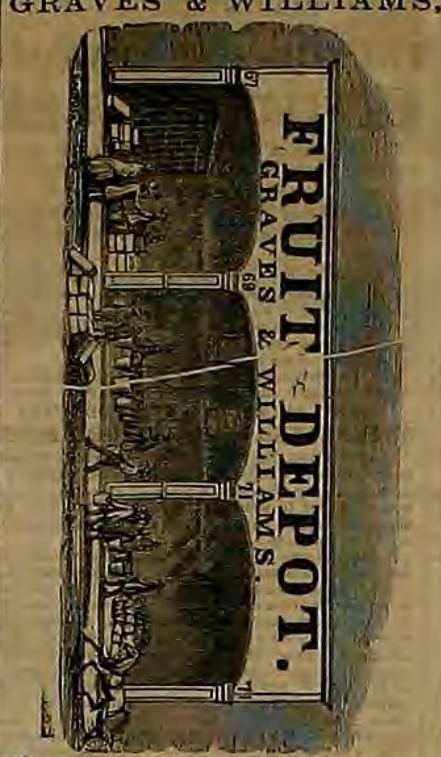


MANUFACTURERS BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

J. L. POLHEMUS

James Graves. H. F. Williams.
GRAVES & WILLIAMS.



FRUIT
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

REFERENCES:

N. Greene Curtis, Esq. C. V. Reed, Esq. W. W. Stoval, Esq.
Sacramento; George C. Yount, Esq. James Glassford, Esq.
Napa; Wm. McPherson Hill, Esq. D. D. Davidson, Esq. Sonoma;
John Lucas, Esq. San Rafael; Dr. R. E. Cole, L. B. Rumford, Esq. Contra Costa; Rev. A. H. Myers, Dr. H. Hallie, Daniel L. Perkins, Esq. Alameda; Wm. Blackburn, Esq. J. F. Pinkham, Santa Clara; Peter H. Burdett, Esq. Maricopa; Esq. Col. W. W. McCoy, C. T. Ryland, Esq. L. Prevost, Esq. E. W. Case, Esq. Santa Clara; Dr. J. Strenzel, H. Bush, Esq. Martinez; John Rowland, Esq. Los Angeles; F. W. Macdonald & Co., John Sims & Co., San Francisco. 14 3m

Self-adjusting Post-Driver.

A valuable Implement for Farmers.

HYDE'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING POST-DRIVER is now offered to Farmers, as a valuable assistant in FENCE-BUILDING. The hammer works in a swinging frame, rendering it self-adjusting on uneven or billy land. It has been used on hills where it had to be hauled up with a tackle; any common carpenter can construct one. The two pulleys, one on the drum, and the other on the crank, are to be covered with leather or rubber belting, and when pressed together by the foot lever, the friction of one on the other is sufficient to raise the hammer, and on lifting the foot from the lever the drum is free and the weight drops; and so on, setting posts far better and much more expeditious than can be done by digging and ramming.

A MODEL of this Machine can be seen at the FARMER'S OFFICE, where RIGHTS are for sale. Price of Right for single machine, \$10; and Country Rights according to population, &c. 20

OLIVER HYDE, Patentee, Benicia.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

190
J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J Street, corner of Seventh.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have suffered among you since the year glorious FORTY-NINE, and have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return to you my most sincere thanks for your unflinching patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a Druggist and a DRUG-GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last fifteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amount we have lost heretofore by credit we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure. Buid's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delightful Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, August 18th.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition, per session.....\$ 75
Washing.....\$ 50
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness).....\$ 10
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the convenience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer that their children should return home every day.

TERMS:
Tuition, including the branches specified.....\$ 85
Senior Class, per month.....\$ 5
Junior Class, per month.....\$ 4
Primary Class, per month.....\$ 3

Letters may be addressed to the SUPERIORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of THIS institution will commence on MONDAY, August 22d. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session.....\$ 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session.....\$ 45
Stationery, per session.....\$ 10
Medical attendance and medicines, (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness,) per session.....\$ 10
Vacations, if spent at the College.....\$ 35
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.

Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignace's Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence Jan. 10th, 1890. Parents are requested to send their sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., address the Principal for a circular.
C. J. FLATT, Principal.

THE Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer Session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

MR. BROADWAY PINNED TO THE WALL.

READER, DON'T STOP TILL YOU GET TO THE END, or you'll lose the fun. The following Circular has been scattered about your hotels and other public places:

"INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS."

"From certain advertisements and circulars which have been recently sent out, it appears that a New York house, whose efforts at Stereoscopic Photography have not very lately commenced, lay claim to the earliest publications of Instantaneous Views."

"Doubtless they have inadvertently fallen into this error. At the same time, justice to the London Stereoscopic Company demands that the mistake be promptly corrected. More than twelve months since the London Company's eminent artist, Mr. Williams, succeeded in taking Instantaneous Views from the Stereoscopic of New York City, Harbor, River, &c. Justly therefore it is claimed for London Stereoscopic Co., and universally it is admitted by all impartial testimony, that their productions, instantaneous and otherwise, were the FIRST and the Finest that have ever been offered to the public."

"To confirm this statement, nothing is requisite but an actual inspection of the views in question."

"504 BROADWAY, N. Y."

Now who this Mr. Broadway is who has taken up the cudgel so valiantly we do not know, but it is evident by the allusion to N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is "No YANKEE."

In reply to this card, however, we would offer friend Broadway two little pills to swallow, which will no doubt "permanently correct" the difficulty he finds in digesting our Instantaneous Views.

The first pill is compounded by "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," a right royal medicine which goes direct to the spot. Read:

MR. DEAR SIR: I have received and examined the beautiful specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me. They are very fine, and realize the possibility of which I spoke in a marvelous way.

"The Crowds caught in the very attitudes which lasted but for the space of a heart beat are really wonderful. They show us how impossible it is to reproduce nature except by making nature reproduce herself."

Since I wrote my article I have obtained a few specimens by a London Company, but no Instantaneous Views that I have seen appear to me to be at all equal to some of yours. Thanking you very sincerely for this generous token of your regard, I am Very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

To Mr. E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

There now, dear Broadway, take its medicine like a good boy. It has sent some of the best specimens to the "Autocrat," but he did not find them at all equal to some of yours. A nice pill—do you good—let better in the morning.

What was that you said? The "Autocrat's" is only an AMERICAN opinion! American pills perhaps don't agree with your constitution, and we will give you a nice English medicine. Open mouth wide now and swallow a little from the "Journal of the Birmingham Photographic Society."

"We have received a letter from Mr. Anthony of New York, containing three Stereoscopic Views of Broadway, taken in London. The first is a noble street scene, with two feet of the ground, boys are running—men walking, riding, driving, carrying weights—ladies sweeping the dirty pavement with their long dresses, or dragging their carriages and displaying their pretty ankles as they trip over the crossings, exactly as they do in Europe. We learn from a whole library of books of travel, in particular the picture taken in the rain has a charming atmospheric effect—the sky is overcast, and a whole of noble houses and shops, each more hazy than the last, until you lose everything in an infinity of misty distance."

"In reply to Mr. Anthony's query about our European photographs we can only say we know of no pictures, save two or three of Wilson's, which are not in comparison with those which he has sent; and we old-world sticklers for the fellows must take care or the Yankees will go ahead of us."

And now, dear Broadway, we are sure all that naughty conceit will be carried out of you, and as soon as you feel well enough to walk out again in the street, we will show you what an Instantaneous Stereoscopic View is, for we don't think you have ever seen one.

Your friend, E. ANTHONY.

That the Public may judge, each man for himself, of the merits of the respective INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, we have samples of both, side by side, at our store.

They will find that our INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS taken in the city are better than "so called" of the London Co. taken in the bright sunlight.

We do not speak without the evidence to show. Call and see.

American & Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium.

An extensive and varied assortment of American and Foreign Views and Groups always on hand at the lowest prices, and of the best quality.

New invoices received per every arrival from Europe. Having agents in England and France, we are certain to receive the latest views published in either country, and our stock will be found both extensive and well selected. A liberal discount to the trade.

Parties at a distance sending us \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 or \$25, can have a good instrument and such pictures as they may request sent by Express. All orders will be executed with care, and our friends may depend upon receiving a good and satisfactory selection.

Merchants from every section of the country are respectfully invited to make an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A circular will be forwarded to any address on application.

E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

Photographic Materials for Amateurs and the Trade.

Our long experience in the business, and

From the Atlantic Side.

LETTER BY OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1882.

EDITOR FARMER: Business that I could not possibly put aside prevented my writing by the last two steamers, and I shall be able to give you but a meagre sketch by this day's mail. It gives me great pleasure to see your paper improving so steadily in all of the essential elements of permanent prosperity and wide-spread usefulness. As your State looks up far above her elder Sisters, and her true character and position are more distinctly defined upon the golden horizon of the Pacific, the CALIFORNIA FARMER occupies a commanding position among the prominent features of interest. On this side of the Continent, we can gaze upon the colossal grandeur of the very threshold of the proud temple of Fame, whose foundation you are now preparing, and whose massive walls will ere long be reared and at once become the wonder and admiration of all mankind. There you can see but comparatively little that is transpiring, surrounded as you are by the turmoil, dust and smoke of the exciting scenes that you yourselves are enacting. Here we are obliged to stand aloof and can calmly survey the influences that are urging you onward, and can imagine the mighty results of the efforts of the good and true men of your State. We can see that the Press forms public opinion, and that public opinion sways the heart of the masses. Political papers are often limited in their influence, and subservient of the best interest of the people, in their tone, manner and matter. The FARMER is welcomed by all political parties, by every religious sect, by the learned professions, by the skillful mechanic, the successful merchant, and by the toiling, cheerful, thrifty, and happy, husbandman. The reason is, that it diffuses the very information all need and desire. It advocates and ennobles those pursuits that are really the foundation of all wealth, prosperity and happiness. Its stirring appeals set men to thinking and impel them to act in the right direction. I, sometimes, almost envy you and others, who stand at the very fountain of power, and can do so much to establish and perpetuate those wholesome influences that make men better and happier.

I have been induced to make these remarks, by two incidents that recently occurred. Having occasion to meet a gentleman at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a few weeks since, while waiting for him in the reading-room, I took from my pocket the CALIFORNIA FARMER that I had that morning received, and began to read it. A stranger, sitting near me, said, "I see you have a California paper; will you permit me to see it for a moment?" He had arrived a day or two before from Cairo, Egypt, where he had resided for about nine years, and of course had seen and heard but little of the mighty Empire of the West. He was perfectly astonished to see such a paper published in a land of which he had scarcely heard before leaving our shores. It was the first paper of any kind he had ever seen from California. I gave it to him, with others, to carry back to his distant home in the East. He has since said to me, that he could find no words to express, sufficiently strong, his admiration and wonder at what he saw and read in your columns, and he assured me that he had read every word of the paper, advertisements and all, a dozen times, and could hardly realize any country or any people on the earth could make such rapid strides; as to require such a paper, and be able to sustain it. He is a gentleman of great intelligence, of rare attainments, and is extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and would be glad to have the paper sent to him, but they have no regular and reliable mail facilities, and hence it would be idle, he said, to think of getting it there; but he requested me to spare him a few copies to carry with him, to show the few there who could read the English language what American enterprise could achieve in a few years. So you see that in a few months a dozen or so of your journals, with several copies of our friend HITCHING'S Magazine will be in the heart of Africa, speaking to your countrymen and others on the other side of the globe.

Another gentleman from India, more than a thousand miles from Calcutta, was equally astonished and gratified to see by the several copies of the FARMER placed in his hands, the kind of progress you are making there. You will thus see that your paper will soon be read and re-read under the shadows of the Pyramids built thousands of years ago by the Pharaohs, and beneath the graceful Palms towering far above the Ganges' "Sacred vale", in central Asia. "Onward, still onward," let your motto be. Let your burning thoughts and glowing words be spread upon the public page, scattering light, until the star of the golden State shall be seen and admired, and its influence felt, where oceans roll or waters flow.

It is now fairly at work, and it is to be hoped that something may be done for the good of the country. Many of its members are really anxious to remove the stigma so justly resting upon that body, and will do all in their power to earn a fair name for themselves and their country. But it is feared that President-making will be about the only work done at this Session.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Will pass this Session, if we are to judge from present indications, unless there should be a political earthquake sufficiently powerful to frighten them into the path of duty. To effect that change it will take such a shaking as will frighten President, Congress, and all, which you know is simply impossible.

There is now going on a great strike at Lynn, Mass., and other places in New England, among the shoemakers. How it will terminate, we shall probably know hereafter. Wise legislation in Congress, and in our several States, might do much to restore contentment and prosperity to many who are now struggling with difficulties which they can neither direct or control.

MR. SEWARD.

Has made a great speech in the Senate, which is said to be one of the greatest efforts of his life. Even his enemies concede that it is conciliatory in tone and statesman-like in its comprehension and enlarged view. It is thought that it will do much to soothe the better feelings that have been so prominently paraded before the world, from the North and South, for the few past months.

THE STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN.

Has been recently wrecked near Cape Sable, and every one on board perished—not even one of the passengers or crew is known to have escaped. It is supposed that there were at least one hundred persons on board. Oh, how many loving hearts will bleed at the sad news! Will there be no end to these wholesale slaughters? California is now so far as water communication by steam with the East is concerned, dependent upon

VANDERBILT.

Who will make those who travel on his steamers pay just what it may please him to ask, and it will be no small sum, you may be sure. I know that many Californians will long regret that they did not furnish the means to carry forward the noble

enterprise of Capt. Randall. If California had done what we all had reason to expect she would do, she would this day, have had one hundred thousand more people in her midst, and several millions more dollars in the homes of her citizens, and have had the credit of bringing out one of the best steamship lines in the world.

It is not too late yet to build his steamers, for that line, if they will furnish the money. If his plan should be adopted, there would be a reliable line at reasonable and uniform rates, with swift and safe steamers, not liable to the accident of the ill-fated Hungarian and Northerner, upon your own beautiful Pacific's waves.

FROM EUROPE.

We have late intelligence. The news is not unusually important. The Nations there are yet in a feverish state, and there will be trouble before long—of that you may be sure. The Pope is blindly obstinate. Napoleon resolutely firm, Austria mulishly and doggedly stupid, Hungary restless, hopeful, wide-awake and watching an opportunity to throw off the yoke of Hapsburg.

Spring is upon us. The weather is warm and pleasant, business is active, the city healthy, the streets "lawful muddy," and your New York correspondent is, as your readers have found before this time—sleepy, and so good night.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly by Loomis & Miller, Commission Merchants, foot of Washington street, San Francisco.]

Wheat, # cwt.	Barley, # cwt.	Oats, # cwt.	Flour, # cwt.	Cornmeal, # cwt.	Hay, # ton.	Turnips, # cwt.	Calves, # cwt.
\$1.75 @ 1.85	2.75 @ 2.85	2.25 @ 2.35	5.00 @ 5.10	4.00 @ 4.10	15.00 @ 16.00	3.00 @ 3.10	3.00 @ 3.10
1.85 @ 1.95	2.85 @ 2.95	2.35 @ 2.45	5.10 @ 5.20	4.10 @ 4.20	16.00 @ 17.00	3.10 @ 3.20	3.10 @ 3.20
1.95 @ 2.05	2.95 @ 3.05	2.45 @ 2.55	5.20 @ 5.30	4.20 @ 4.30	17.00 @ 18.00	3.20 @ 3.30	3.20 @ 3.30

[Corrected by Ring & Howell, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cal # lb. 35 @ 36 Eggs, Cal # doz. 32 @ 33

do Eastern... 32 @ 33 Eggs, do doz. 32 @ 33

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, &c.

Dry Hides, each 3 @ 3.50 Sheepskins, wool on 18 @ 25

Common coarse wool... 6 @ 6.50 do plain 12 @ 13

Best quality do 10 @ 11 Goat skins, each 1 @ 1.50

Extra Merino do 25 @ 30 Rough Tallow, # lb. 4 @ 5

San Francisco Cattle Market. March 30.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WINTERS, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have not much change to notice in the Cattle Market this week. Beef and Mutton have declined; others remain the same, with a large stock at market.

Average Slaughterers' Prices:

BEEF—American, first quality 10c @ 10 1/2c; 2d quality 9c @ 9 1/2c; 3d quality 8c @ 8 1/2c.

SPANISH, 1st quality 9c @ 9 1/2c; 2d quality 8c @ 8 1/2c; 3d quality 7c @ 7 1/2c.

VEAL—first quality 11c @ 11 1/2c; 2d quality 10c @ 10 1/2c; 3d quality 9c @ 9 1/2c.

HOGS—on the hoof 7c @ 7 1/2c; for Stock Hogs; good fat Hogs are quick at 9c; Dressed 12c @ 13c.

MUTTON—dressed, 10c @ 10 1/2c, according to quality.

MUTTON DOWNS—1st quality \$40 @ \$50; 2d quality \$25 @ \$30.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—March 30.

Potatoes, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c Cauliflower, # doz. \$1.50

Sweet Potatoes, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c Cranberries, # gal. \$1.50

do (new) 1 @ 1 1/2c Horseradish, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c

do (old) 1 @ 1 1/2c do jars 25 @ 30

Lettuce, # doz. 50c @ 55c Pumpkins, # doz. 30c @ 35c

Radishes, # doz. 50c @ 55c Tomatoes, # doz. 30c @ 35c

do yellow 50c @ 55c Onions, # doz. 30c @ 35c

do black, # bunch 50c @ 55c Spinage, # doz. 30c @ 35c

Cucumbers, each 12c @ 15c Marrowfat Squash, # 40c @ 50c

Turnips, # doz. 30c @ 35c Mashed Potatoes, # 25c @ 30c

Cabbage, # doz. 30c @ 35c do cultivated 50c @ 55c

Beans, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c Parsnips, # doz. bunches 50c @ 55c

Green Beans, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c Parsnips, # doz. bunches 50c @ 55c

Lima Beans, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c Spinage, # bunch 8c @ 10c

Beets, # doz. 30c @ 35c Asparagus, # doz. 25c @ 30c

Carrots, # doz. 30c @ 35c Turnips, # doz. 30c @ 35c

Artichokes, # doz. 25c @ 30c Red Peppers, # 25c @ 30c

Garlic, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c Dried Herbs, # 50c @ 55c

Dry Onions, # 1 @ 1 1/2c Dried Corn, # doz. 25c @ 30c

Broccoli, # doz. 1 @ 1 1/2c Celery, # bunch 15c @ 20c

Egg Plant, # 1 @ 1 1/2c

Fruit.

Apples, # doz. 12 @ 15c Limes, # doz. 25c @ 30c

Pears, # doz. 12 @ 15c Malaga Lemons, # 8 @ 10c

do (new) 12 @ 15c Pine Apples, each 10c @ 15c

do (old) 12 @ 15c Bananas, # 4 @ 12c

do Bartlett 12 @ 15c Grapes, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c

do (new) 12 @ 15c Grapes, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c

do (old) 12 @ 15c Grapes, # lb. 1 @ 1 1/2c

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FRENCH AND SPANISH MERINOS.

The Undersigned, having long been established as sheep breeders in the State of Vermont, desire to announce to the wool growers of California, the arrival of a VERY SELECT FLOCK OF FRENCH AND SPANISH MERINO DUCKS and EWES, of the VERY HIGHEST BLOOD.

Having been breeding Merino sheep since the year 1841, and having received the Best Breeds from the Best Flocks in Europe, for the express purpose of breeding, to the number of hundreds, they feel confident they can speak in strong terms of the flock now offered by them to the sheep raisers of this State.

The Undersigned have only to ask that purchasers should see these sheep to insure satisfaction to them.

EVERY ANIMAL SOLD CAN BE FULLY GUARANTEED TO BE OF PURE BLOOD.

They feel that they only need to copy from a valuable work, recently published (An Historical Account of Addison County, Vermont, a place long famous for fine-wooled sheep), to show the character of the flock now offered by them. These extracts are given to show the origin of the sheep:

"Messrs. Jones & Rockwell, since their connection, have been eminently successful. In 1852, owing to repeated applications for French Sheep, which had been introduced into the country about six years before, they invested in the purchase of these sheep \$2,200; a part of which included a first choice from the flock of Merrill Bingham. These sheep, they say, were the most perfect of the kind they had ever seen. In 1853, they purchased of Solomon W. Jewett, of Weybridge, one entire shipment of French sheep, imported by him in April of that year. These purchases, with some subsequently made, cost \$18,000. For several years previous to the spring of 1855, when this information was communicated, their annual sales varied from eight to twelve thousand dollars. For the eighteen months next preceding, they amounted to \$36,000. Their flocks on hand, at the date above mentioned, numbered six hundred; one-half imported French Merinos, and their descendants. They have a high opinion of the French as well as Spanish Merinos, and think a cross between these breeds would be advantageous.

"William R. Sanford, Esq. of Orwell, and Messrs. William S. and Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, have for several years, been extensively engaged in breeding and dealing in sheep. For our convenience we treat of the operations of these parties together, as they have been to some extent, connected, and both of our friends relating to both, has been obtained from Edwin Hammond, Esq. They both breed the pure Spanish Merinos, descendants of the flock, which Col. Humphreys, who was at the time American Minister to Spain, imported into Connecticut in 1812, or of the flocks which William Jarvis, Esq. then American Consul in Spain, imported in 1809, 1810, and 1811. These they greatly prefer to any more recently imported, or to any other breed.

The best flock of W. R. Sanford, Esq. alluded to above, which was used by Mr. S., and which won the first prize in Vermont, and at the National Fair at Boston, in 1855, was purchased by us, and from him we have raised splendid sheep, a part of which can be seen in the present importation, as descended from this famous flock. The record further says of one class of sheep as follows:

"Mr. Edwin Hammond thinks the Spanish sheep have improved greatly since their importation into this country, and especially in this county; and that there are better sheep in the county of Addison than in any other part of the world. This opinion is founded on his own personal examination of many of the best flocks in this country, and the examination by Mr. Sanford and others of the most celebrated flocks in Europe. He offered, he said, to Mr. Sanford, on his going to Europe, one thousand dollars for a pair of imported sheep, as soon as his visit to Europe was terminated, and he had secured the best flock of sheep he could find in the present flock; but Mr. Sanford found none such during his tour. In 1854 they sold two ewes for \$1,200.

In 1851, Mr. Jewett went to Europe, for the purpose of examining and purchasing sheep, and has been twice since for the same purpose. In France he purchased, at fifteen or twenty shipments, seven hundred French Merinos, which he selected from the three best flocks in that country, owned by Messrs. Girard, Caron, and Gaudin, and few from the government flock at Rambouillet. His sales amounted to from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars annually.

In 1855, the Undersigned purchased of Mr. Solomon W. Jewett, who had been so long established as a sheep breeder, to whom allusion has been made, his entire flock then on hand, about 250 sheep, and they have since, with a view of crossing them with the best breed, we offer the above flock, quoted from the work named, and leave purchasers to judge of the value of sheep raised under such favorable auspices.

The flock now offered is not large, but THEY ARE ALL CHOICE. The subscribers intend to exhibit their sheep and offer them for sale in all the principal wool districts of the State, and they will be happy to make an acquaintance of sheep raisers in their various routes, of which notices will all appear in the FARMER.

Letters addressed to us at San Francisco, will come to us, and will be promptly answered.

N. B. We are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen to whom we are known:

REV. DR. PECK, San Francisco.

REV. DR. THURALL, San Francisco.

FRANCOIS L. LONG, Esq. Marin County.

ROCKWELL & COY., Esq. San Francisco.

O. L. SHAFER, Esq. San Francisco.

COL. WARREN, Editor FARMER, who can show our sheep and samples of their fleeces.

JONES & ROCKWELL.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we are made to show their value) are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1859.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornate, and is standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being the most valuable invention yet out.

2000 were ordered for the New York market, just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Mucketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its work, and can be adapted to very cheap to all styles of beds. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our column.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor FARMER.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make for you, Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

12-17 LONING & FUERSTEIN, No. 50 Front street.

WOOL! Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

GEORGE HOWES & CO., 155 Sansome street.

FRENCH-MERINO BUCKS.

THE undersigned desire to inform SHEEP RAISERS, that he is now permanently located on the SALINAS PLAINS, AT LEESE'S RANCHO, and is now prepared to supply them with MERINO BUCKS from the celebrated flocks "Samson," "Louis Napoleon," and "Brigham Young," imported into this country by Messrs. SEARLE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1860.

NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

Sheep-Breeding and Wool-Growing.

We present the following letter from one whose name alone would be a passport to the confidence of the public in all the facts upon which he writes, and we feel much gratified to present these important truths from so high a source as the gentleman who has here addressed us. The name of A. L. Bingham, Esq., stands often on the records of Vermont and of other States, as the most successful breeder of Merino sheep. Mr. B. has taken a large number of the premier prizes at numerous exhibitions, and for more than a score of years has been known in Europe and America as one of the largest thorough breeders of sheep in the United States. His pride and glory is to produce fine sheep, and we feel proud to know that California is now to be the "home" of Mr. B., and that our State will have the influence of his means and skill. We ask our readers, especially sheep-breeders, to give Mr. B.'s letter a careful reading. We are happy to be convinced of any error we may have committed in announcing two Mr. Bingham's instead of one, and still more glad to know we shall be favored with continued letters upon sheep-breeding and wool-growing from a gentleman of such experience. We can refer to the above letter with some considerable degree of self-satisfaction from the fact that the statements made by Mr. Bingham relative to the capabilities of our State for sheep-raising, its real condition, its present and future prospects, are what we have so often stated to our readers, and the present condition of this great interest is what we have prophesied.

NICHOLAS, Sutter Co., Cal., March 29, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER—Dear Sir: I notice in the FARMER for February last, a notice of the arrival of myself and sheep, and also observe that in that notice I am represented as being connected with my brother or some other Bingham. This is incorrect, as I am in no way connected with any Bingham, but have come to California to test the advantages of breeding sheep on California soil (if there be any), over and above those in Vermont. I have with me on S. Brannan's Feather River Ranch, where I am located for a few months or years (as the case may be), eighty thorough-bred, French-Merino ewes and forty bucks, as well-bred sheep as ever stood on any soil. I am satisfied, from the observations I have made among the different flocks since I have been here, that the climate and soil in such portions of the country that I have traveled over, are decidedly favorable to the growth of wool and carcass. When men will learn by experience to adapt every favorable circumstance to the promotion of sheep-raising, it will prove one of the most favorable countries in the world. In Vermont we have reduced it to a system. We know just what we can do every year. We have learned it by experience and practical observation. There is no State in the Union where there is so much attention paid to the breeding of sheep as in Vermont; and no State where there is so much money made. This I know, for I have been breeding sheep the last thirty years, and imported the first French Merino sheep from the two celebrated flocks of France (Mons. Gilbert and Caynot), that ever stood upon Vermont soil or any other soil in the Union, and more of them since their first introduction than any other man, therefore claim to know something about French sheep, and what they will do when crossed with other sheep. I have learned it by experience and men have yet to learn it before they can make it entirely successful. Wool-growing and sheep-raising cannot be jumped into at haphazard. It has got to be looked into and made a study, like any other branch of business. It must be watched closely. We in Vermont have been compelled to count the cost, from the fact that our expenses are far greater than what they are here. Four pounds of wool can be produced here with as little expense as one in Vermont; "then," perhaps you may say, "how can Vermont wool-growers make money?" I will tell you in my next letter; I have not time now.

Men in California need not be alarmed because two hundred French sheep have come into the country, that the country will be flooded with them; this cannot be, for in the whole United States there are but two reliable flocks; one belonging to myself, the other to J. D. Patterson. I sold Mr. Patterson the first sheep he ever owned, and I will venture to say that if all the thorough-bred French sheep were put together they would not number 2,000. Surely, there is no cause of alarm. If they were all here there would not be enough. The more good stock you get into any country the richer it is, and the more money to be

made. I never saw an opportunity yet, where I could make more money out of poor stock than I could out of good. There is no such thing. The most money is made out of the best, all things considered; the best is poor enough. There are thousands upon thousands of part-bloods in the Eastern States, and part of them may come here, as I see there are some already, and some of them resemble the thorough-breeds so closely that it takes an experienced eye to detect them; therefore, some men may be deceived, as they have been in other States. I made up my mind long ago, that it was better for me to buy from reliable, thorough-bred flocks. I can produce nearer what I want from a thorough-bred animal than I can from a mixed-blood. In breeding from mixed-blood animals you get the representatives of both breeds. This I will explain at some other time. And another thing can be relied upon. There are but two reliable flocks in all France. Money cannot buy enough to flood any country with thorough-bred French sheep; it costs too much to get them here. As long as men have to pay just about \$100 a head expenses to get them here there is no need to be alarmed.

Yours truly,

A. L. BINGHAM.

Summer-Fallow Practically Considered.

LA GRANGE, Stanislaus Co., March 29, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: It being a rainy day, I now take a few leisure moments to comply with the request of "Rusticus," notwithstanding I have so long delayed to comply with his wish. I now purpose to give some of my experience in the matter of growing wheat.

As much has been said on the propriety of fallowing land for wheat, if you will permit, I beg your indulgence to go back a few years, and in as plain a manner as possible, give "Rusticus" and your many readers, a little of my experience in wheat-growing. As early as the year 1833, whilst living with my father in the State of New York, which was quite a new country (at least that portion where I lived), we plowed not far from four acres of land for wheat; this was done in the latter part of May, on a stiff June grass-sward; after which we gave it two more plowings, together with many smart harrowings; sowed the seed 10th September. At harvest we cut not far from 30 bushels to the acre.

Previous to 1823, the land was too new to summer-fallow, on account of roots. Previous to this, 1823, we had from year to year cleared off a piece of new land, and put the wheat in with the harrow, and almost invariably had smut; in some seasons smut and rust both. Since the year 1823, until 1837, I have each year been in the habit of summer-fallowing for wheat; and most every season used lime on our wheat for seed, to prevent smut. Many years before I left New York, we were not affected with smut; yet we did not have the most distant idea of getting a good crop of wheat, or even a fair crop, without plowing our ground in May and June, and then at least plow once or twice after, and deep and thorough, before planting the seed; sometimes plow in the seed; and if possible, sow old seed, which we found by experience to be best; then we seldom failed to get a good crop, say from 15 bushels to 40 bushels an acre.

In 1838 moved with my family to the State of Indiana, then a new (and in the portion I located), heavy-timbered country. Here again, we had to clear away the timber for the first three or four years, sow on the new fallows, and harrow in. Here in this new country, we again had an abundance of smut; and it was the same in the States of Michigan and Ohio, where I thrashed tens of thousands of bushels of grain; yet as soon as the plow could with success be introduced in the way of summer-fallowing, deep plowing, and great care used in selecting and preparing seed, we had little trouble from smut. And there, even in that country, without deep plowing and great care being used in selecting seed, we had no warrant of a good crop; we might look for smut and cheat, which many had in good abundance. All that farmed well, most invariably had good crops.

In the year of 1852, came across the Plains to this Eureka State, and not by far the poorest State in the Great Compact, and commenced to plant a crop of barley and wheat, in November the same season: this was a tolerable good crop, owing to the wet season. Was told by many old Californians (Americans), that the time to plow for wheat and barley was after the rains had fallen in the fall season. At the same time I asked many farmers here if it would not be far better to plow in the spring season, and let the ground lay exposed during the summer months, and therefore be able to put in the grain much earlier in the season, and before the severe storms should come on, and by so doing have all the benefits of the rainy season. For even hinting at the idea of summer-fallowing, I was laughed to scorn, called a fool, and told that this was not like the Atlantic States; told the hot sun would ruin the land. Yet, fool-hardy, at it I went, determined to know for myself. So, in the month of April, 1853, I plowed from one to two acres; this was sowed in December, the same year, and at the same time I sowed other lands along-side. This grain on fallowed ground was 10 to 15 inches taller than the grain sowed on

newly-plowed lands, and yielded at least one-third more to the acre. From that to this time, I have been an advocate of fallow-plowing in California, as I had been for many years in the Atlantic States; and, regardless of all my notions being called foolish on the subject of summer-fallowing, many in these parts are practicing spring-plowing for wheat and barley, and find they get double the crop, if not more. Yet we have, too, many in this country that love ease and wait until fall before they do anything towards putting in a crop, and then complain because they have poor crops.

Now I will more fully answer my friend Rusticus's request. I plow with T. Ogg Shaw's large steel plow 14-inch cut, a deep tiller; on some of my land, use three pairs of oxen, some I plow with four horses and some with three horses abreast (this last quite equal to four with one pair forward of the other). In this way can plow one and a half to two acres a day. Sometimes have plowed as early as 10th January; mostly commence later. The first of March is the best time; 15th February will do, if the season is forward and not too wet. By all means I avoid plowing too soon after a heavy rain-storm. The vegetation should be well started before you plow. The ground should be plowed deep, say 8 to 14 inches, and it is far better to use the subsoil-plow at the time of turning ground over. The deeper the land is plowed the more water it will endure, and the longer it will stand the drought. Some of my land I sow in the fall, before the rains come, and harrow in. This is not the best way, to harrow in, as too many weeds come amongst the grain. The greater portion I sow on the furrow, after the first rains fall in October or November; also, in December, and cross-plow with light or small plows. Plowing seed where the land is not too stiff a clay, is the best for me; then the birds are prevented from getting it, it gets stronger root, and is more able to endure drought, hence, makes the best crop. For myself, having tried most ways of putting in grain, this I find to pay best. I want to be distinctly understood, that without good plowing is done, you need not look for a good crop.

I am fully satisfied that more grain can be grown on 50 acres put in by spring-plowing, seed plowed four inches deep or put in with a good cultivator, so as to thoroughly move the ground, than can be grown on 100 acres winter-plowed and sowed on the cold sour land; and by spring-plowing, one-half the land is left for the next crop, and only one-half as much land is to be harvested each year, while as much grain is obtained as by the hundred acre principle.

And now, friend Rusticus, I will refer you to some of my articles in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, over the signatures "D.," "M.," "Dodge," "I. D. M.," and "I. D. Morley," in regard to my notions of Farming and Experiments in California, to wit: Vol. V, Nos. 2, 5, 9, 14, 15, 21, 23, and 25; Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 22; Vol. VII, No. 24; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, and 11; Vol. IX, Nos. 7, 10, and 21; Vol. X, No. 19; Vol. XI, Nos. 4, 15 and 17; and I might go on, but I think this will suffice; if not, if you or any of your friends will favor me with a call, I will take pleasure in showing you or them the difference between summer-fallowing grain and that sowed on lands plowed this winter. Remember, I use Bluestone and Lime on all of my seed-wheat. No matter what men say, I have experimented enough to convince me of the good result. Yours, in haste, I. D. MORLEY.

Sheep-killing Dogs.

A LARGE SLAUGHTER.—A few nights ago, a large native dog entered the sheep-pen of Mr. Daniel Montgomery, at Puclos, and killed no less than thirty-three out of a flock of 350. The walls being very high, the dog was unable to get out again, and was captured. A tax of five dollars a head would soon clear the islands of the surplus of dogs which infest every neighborhood. It would be a capital method of increasing the revenue, provided the native representatives would allow it to be passed.—[Com. Adv.]

The notice of the immense slaughter of Sheep in Ohio and other places, by dogs, should awaken the attention of our Legislators, to the importance of some laws against the increase of worthless curs among the canine race. There is probably no city in the world where so many miserable and spiteful dogs infest the streets as in the city of San Francisco, and the sooner there is a remedy the better.

Potato Sprouts for Planting.

AFTER my corn was up and hoed last season, there were some hills missing. I told my son to go into the cellar and pick off some of the largest sprouts, from six to eighteen inches long, and set them out in the corn-missing hills which had been hen-manured in the hill for corn, which he did. They all grew, and yielded equally as good and as many in the hill as the same kind did in the same kind of ground the year previous. There was no rot among them; they were the Coburg and Sand Lake varieties. Please remember that the sprouts or vines were picked off with the fingers as close to the potato as possible. The potato after this, was given to the hogs, whole and sound. So I say to you, may let your potato sprouts grow, as did mine, in a warm place, and then set out the top, and raise them as well, I believe, as in the usual way, saving the whole of the tuber for other purposes.—[W. Sheldon in N. E. Farmer.]

Experience of a Fruit-grower—Grapes.

A New York fruit-grower communicates the following to the Gardener's Monthly of Philadelphia: No department of fruit culture is at present exciting more interest in all parts of our country, North, South, East and West, than the grape, and every article that appears in the public prints pertaining to that subject is eagerly sought after and read by the people; and in this section, grape-growing for the new York market is certainly the most profitable of all the branches of fruit culture. If we get a crop of peaches or apples every other year, we think we are doing pretty well; but the grape-grower can, with proper care, secure a good crop annually, which will find a ready sale in the market, at prices ranging from \$200 to \$300 a ton.

In various sections of the country, grapes of wonderful excellence, productiveness, earliness, and hardy enough to grow in the most Northern section of our country, are discovered and introduced to the public as candidates for special favor. Among this multitude of varieties there are indeed some of intrinsic worth, some that will bear the test of time; but the great mass are of little value and will never become popular with the grape-growers of our country. Some are too sour, some too foxy, and some too late to be of any value to the market grower.

Again, others are of the best quality, but, unfortunately, in most cases, where very great excellence is attained, it is at the sacrifice of the wood-producing principle, and most of the richest and highest-flavored sorts that have been brought to public notice are either wholly or in part of foreign origin; and every one familiar with the history of the grape in America, knows that such never will be of any value in the vineyard, but may in the hands of an "amateur": one who has but a few pet plants to care for, can well afford to spend his time nursing them and fighting the mildew in order to obtain such luscious fruit. Again, it is a fact well known to men of experience, that the mildew is held in check with far less difficulty where there are only a few specimens, than where there is a vineyard or very large collection of vines.

No prudent man will, however, plant extensively of any variety unless it be of a hardy and thrifty grower, not subject to mildew, and fruit in quality as good as the Isabella. Unless these qualities are combined, no one can expect to make grape growing profitable, no matter how high it sells in the market. Isabella.—This popular variety is extensively grown on the Hudson, and more tons of it are annually sold in the New York market than of all others put together. It is a good grower, and when properly planted and pruned, it does not suffer from the mildew either in the leaf or fruit in this locality. It is so amazingly productive that when not pruned close enough it is apt to set twice as much fruit as it can mature, and the vine will yield up all her strength in order to mature the fruit; which, however, in such cases, does not ripen or become sweet if it remains on the vine till winter, and the vine, in such case, will almost invariably be found in a bad condition for either standing the winter or fruiting the next season. The wood will be found soft and immature, with scarcely a bud well ripened, and such vines usually require a year or two of good treatment to restore them to their former fruitful condition.

Hence the importance of pruning with care and skill, and he who is master of the business will seldom leave more bearing wood than the strength of the vine will admit of, but if he should be will before the fruit is half grown, then it so the vine will suffer no injury. No grape that we cultivate is so prone to overbear as the Isabella, and every one who grows this grape in a rich soil, should be careful to remove superfluous shoots from the old wood and all the spurs from the bearing branches, and only one fruit-bearing shoot should be suffered to grow from a bud. If these directions are followed, the result will be fine large clusters which will ripen by the first of October, with as much certainty as apples or pears. We generally commence picking and sending to market about the middle of September; but to attain its highest excellence, it should hang on the vine long after it appears to ripe, which it can and suffer nothing from birds, insects, or high winds; nothing but pilfering boys and men will disturb it, and I am glad to say that this practice is far less common than formerly, and fruit is beginning to be considered as private property.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Oskaloosa Herald gives the following method of keeping the sweet potato through the winter:

"I use dry sand and put them in—it don't matter how the sand is dried, in a kiln, in a log heap, or in the sun, so it is dry, that is all that is required. I prefer drying in a log heap, as it costs at least four times less, and is just as good. Any family that has a little room with a stove in it, may keep a box or two of eight or ten bushels, without much inconvenience. The boxes must be raised six or eight inches from the floor, and they must not be nearer than four inches from the wall. Fill the box with potatoes, and then put in sand, cover the potatoes with sand. There is a good deal said about kiln-dried sand, but it is all fudge. I have also known them kept well in buckwheat chaff. In order to keep potatoes with success, there must be a thermometer kept in the room. The mercury must not sink below 40°; if it does, the potatoes will chill and rot; it also must not rise above 60°, or they will grow. I never lost any of my potatoes only by letting the room get too cold. A thermometer only costs a dollar, and every man ought to have one."

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

In an age of inventions, of labor-saving machines nothing has tended more to develop our national wealth than those contrivances which enable the farmer to increase the amount of the product of a given number of acres—to raise and convert into marketable condition a greater annual value of the means of life without a proportionate increase of cost or labor. Steam has indeed increased and cheapened the facilities for the transport of commodities, and while it has opened new fields for labor, has also given us new markets for the product of labor. Printing has disseminated knowledge, and the electric telegraph furnished a lightning-express for the conveyance of information that cannot wait the slow movements of steam or horse-power. But the earth is the primal source of wealth and power, which sets all this machinery in motion; and though it is said man cannot live by bread alone, it is certain that he cannot live without it.

Reaping machines have been of peculiar benefit to California, a country which can produce wheat enough to supply the continent, and which has now the prospect of a crop surpassing the product of Egypt, or the harvest which is annually shipped from the ports of the Black Sea.

We cannot too earnestly impress upon our farmers the policy of being provided with good and reliable implements of husbandry. Any other policy is "penny-wise and pound-foolish." Without disparagement to any of the various styles of reaping-machines offered in our market, we feel justified in commending to our agriculturists the celebrated reaper of Warder & Child, of Ohio, now in its fifth year of successful trial in California and Oregon. Messrs. Arthur & Son, the agents, have sold over four hundred of these machines on this coast, and they inform us that the past four years not one machine has failed to give complete satisfaction, and that not \$25 worth of extras have been sold by them during that time. The editor of this paper had occasion to speak in flattering terms of the performance of this reaper last year, at the Alameda County Fair, which awarded it a premium. The combined machine is, however, the machine of which we now particularly wish to speak. This machine has a cut of 6 1/2 feet for reaping or mowing; the platform lifts off by unscrewing three bolts, and the cutter-bar then hugs the ground, the machine being thus changed in five minutes time from a reaper to a mower; the tongue plays loose to ease the horses' necks; a lever close to the hand of the driver throws the knife in or out of gear, and another lifts the cutter-bar over any impediment. The wood-work is varnished to show the quality of the timber, which is of the very best seasoned ash. The workmanship of these machines is most superior. They were built expressly for this market with every improvement. That over 6,000 of them have been made and sold in the United States, is an evidence that they are no mere experiment. The number of acres cut in a day by these machines, both reapers and mowers, would challenge our belief, had we not seen their performance, and read the certificates of well-known farmers here and in the Middle States. The Messrs. Arthur have now two hundred of both single and combined machines, and those who take pleasure in examining a beautiful piece of mechanical invention, whether they wish to purchase or not, would do well to call at the warehouse, corner of Washington and Davis streets, and judge for themselves.

King Phillip Corn.

This variety of corn is the variety for California. One cause of loss in the article of corn, is its moulding after harvest. This arises from the fact that the cob is green when the corn is often dry on the outside, and this creates heat and moisture, and injures the corn. This cannot be prevented in the varieties known as the large Gourd-seed or Western Corn because the cob is so large; it does not ripen. The King Phillip has a small red cob; it ripens quick and fully, and the corn dries upon it; besides, it is the finest kind of farina, being a bright golden yellow. It is the best kind of corn grown.

Carrots as Food for Stock.

The value of Carrots as food for horses and dairy stock is beginning to be appreciated. We learn from Messrs. C. L. Kellogg & Co. that they have sold more than double the amount of carrot seed for this purpose the present year to any year previous. Carrots are now selling at \$30 to \$35 a ton. This should not be when the acre can produce twenty to thirty tons. We hope all who have spare land, will not allow the present opportunity to pass without preparing ground for a good field of carrots. They will always sell for stock-feed.

Sugar Beet.

DAIRYMEN should now improve the opportunity which is offered them by the late rains, to plant a good field of Sugar Beet for their milk cows. Sheep-raisers should also have an abundance of this article for their sheep, especially their breeding-sheep. Those who have large flocks of sheep will find great economy in it, as we have often said, forty or fifty tons an acre can be raised easily of the Sugar Beet.

[From the London Daily News, Jan. 13.]

Mr. Rarey and the Cabmen.

Mr. Rarey, who is about departing for the East, with the view of making acquaintance with the steeds of the Prophet in the Arabian Desert, gave, yesterday evening, his farewell lecture to an English audience, in Mr. Allen's Riding School, Seymour street, Bryanston square. He might have previously addressed more distinguished audiences, but certainly never a more critical one than that which applauded him to the echo on this occasion. There were certain infallible English marks of gentility about the company also, as each visitor came in his own carriage, and all wore the badge of a well-known metropolitan order, the exhibition of their decoration being the indispensable passport of admission. To speak more plainly, the audience consisted almost entirely of the cabmen and omnibus-drivers of the metropolis, who had been thus gathered at the invitation of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, to oblige whom Mr. Rarey gave his lecture free. The invitation was most enthusiastically responded to. The multitudinous Jesus of London streets thronged to Seymour lane in thousands, and that locality, as well as the whole neighborhood, was completely blocked with carriages, or rather cabs of the company. The pit-door of the Victoria Theater on boxing-night was a solitude compared to the crushing, striving, and we regret to add, partial swearing, which beset Mr. Allen's unassuming portal from an early hour. The riding-school was filled in about thirty seconds, after the doors had been opened, and the protection of the reserved seats became one of the most arduous tasks that ever fell to the lot of that heroic corps, the metropolitan police. Even the straw was seriously infringed upon, and the rush, the clamor, and the excitement, became almost alarming for people of a delicate nervous organization. However, all was good humor and natural politeness throughout. Those who were thrown down in the hub-bub picked themselves up with hilarious agility; those who had their hats crushed moralized on the small comparative value of the article; and those who succeeded in getting to the front, sat down comfortably in the straw, forgetful of the fact that the equine performers would most probably make some rather awkward plunges in their immediate vicinity, in the course of the evening. Mr. Rarey, on his entrance, was loudly cheered, and immediately proceeded to deliver a short but exceedingly appropriate opening address. He struck the chord of loyalty first, by informing his audience that he was about to exhibit to them the same experiments which had delighted her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the royal family, and then delicately hinted that silence and good order were absolutely necessary, in order that his observations should be heard and understood. The suggestion was received with a loud cry of "hear, hear," from all who had been so fortunate as to obtain admission, varied, however, by a terrible outcry from a nearly equal number outside, who were just then vigorously endeavoring to break in the doors. The invaders at last succeeded and came tumbling in in hundreds, but in a few moments they got fixed somehow with the original mass, and order was at last obtained. Then, Mr. Rarey told them that he had recently delivered a lecture to five thousand Scotch cabmen in the City of Glasgow, and never had the pleasure of addressing a more polite, attentive, or intelligent audience. Surely, the London gentlemen of the vehicular profession would not be behind their brethren of the North, in the minor morals, but would, even those who could not find seats, or who could not possibly see through men who were eight inches taller than themselves, show that London, which was in politeness and intelligence before any other city in every other class of her society, would not fall behind in the case of her professional charioteers. This master-stroke acted as a spell—it was Rareyism on the human subject; and after one hearty responsive cheer, the remainder of the proceedings was a perfect pattern of attentive decorum. Cruiser, the model pupul and Chesterfield of the stables, was presented to the audience as a curiosity. Every one knew his accomplishments, and there was no necessity for wearying him by a repetition of his performances. A stout ordinary hackney was then introduced, and thrown according to the usual form, to the great admiration of the majority of the cabmen, although there were one or two cynics who were "blowed if they see anything in it." During the process, however, the Rarey-theory was explained, and many practical hints were given as to the usefulness of cruelty and the efficiency of gentleness in the management of the horse. The company, while indignantly repelling the slightest shadow of personal application, cheered all this vehemently, and several gentlemen simultaneously declared that the professor was "a regular brick." Mr. Rarey then announced that the patient upon whom he was then manipulating was not remarkable for any particular ferocity, but that a dreadful cart-horse, which had defied groom and stableman for two years, who had eaten manglers, and knocked out one of his own eyes in a fit of ungovernable fury, was about to be introduced, and would, he had no doubt, be subdued with as much facility as a lady's palfrey. The delight of the audience at this announcement was almost ungovernable, especially when they were told that the debutant was also a bit of the first eminence, and was as likely to devour the professor as to submit to his gentle charmin'g. This was a real and most satisfactory experiment. The brute, when he entered the show, seemed a perfect Leviathan. He kicked and plunged like an excited Megatherium, and opened his immense jaws to such an extent, as to have ample room for Mr. Rarey's head, should the latter unhappily get near enough for the experiment. The lecturer approached him, however, without the slightest trepidation, calmly expounding as he went along, and explaining to the company that this equine Orson was, under his rough exterior, a perfect model of gentleness, after all, and only required sympathetic handling to develop his really amiable characteristics. All this time, the horse was performing various terpsichorean evolutions, plunging, pawing, kicking, and lashing out to the manifest inconvenience of the gentlemen who were sitting in the straw, while he at the same time made demonstrations with his mouth strongly indicative of a desire to eat his pangerist. The latter, however, came up quite close, patted stroked, reasoned with, and then dexterously "hobbled" the furious animal, who, as soon as he found himself resting on three legs, became at once open to conviction. After one or two gigantic struggles, which alarmed everybody, he fell with the shock of an earthquake and lay stretched "maany a rood" on the straw, while Mr. Rarey sat on his quivering haunches, wiped his forehead, took off the strap, put it methodically into his pocket, and proceeded with his eulogium on the many admirable qualities of his prostrate pupil. He showed that the animal did not bite by putting his hand into his mouth, proved his reform in the kicking department by placing his own head between the two immense heavily-shod hinder hoofs, and finally permitted him to rise and exhibit his complete subjugation by submitting to a loud sonata on the drum. The once furious horse, a notorious vicious animal, the property of a Mr. Chatfield, in the city, was in fact now completely tamed, and was literally led round the arena by a straw, of which he held one end in his mouth, while Mr. Rarey led him along by the other. Finally, the professor mounted this tremendous

Destrier, and rode him out of the ring, amid such cheering as is seldom to be heard in public assemblies. This finished the lecture, with which the cabmen expressed themselves delighted, and most of them perfectly convinced that by decision, tempered by gentleness, the horse can be best managed, and that cruelty, beside being so bad in itself, is the least profitable system of the manage.

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SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—

10,000 Locust Trees,
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Together with
Elm, Linden,
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And other Evergreens—all warranted.
The Locusts are certainly not equalled, by any lot in the State, for beauty and size; they are from two to three years old, straight and well grown, varying from ten to twenty feet in height.

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Hop Vines, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus Plants, Grape Cuttings, Dahlia Roots,

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Dealers will be supplied on the most liberal terms. Small seeds can be sent per Mail to any part of the country.

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THOSE DESIRING TO ENGAGE in that lucrative business—HOP CULTURE, now exciting so much interest—can be furnished with good, vigorous roots, of the best variety, from the oldest Hop Yard in the State. The crop from this yard has just been sold for \$1 per lb. My Hop Yard is twenty-five miles below this city, on the Sacramento river. The vines, covering one acre, were planted about four years ago. Parties wishing to engage largely in the business will be supplied on liberal terms.

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ALFALFA, pure of the latest importation;
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THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1880:

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PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

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Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.**SICKLE SECTIONS.**

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S,

PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM

at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

83 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1880.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.

A. H. Myers, President Cal. State Ag. Society.

Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

Wm. Rufus Langley, A. Lamott,

H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis,

M. F. Butler, J. P. Melchior,

A. R. Hill, Jas. Haworth,

E. A. Marsh, Jos. Harris,

Charles B. Cooley, J. Forman,

C. S. Lovell, P. A. McRae,

R. B. Woodward, W. H. Parks,

Bernard S. Fox, J. B. Vallia,

Joe. Lentell, J. Morrill,

B. F. Mandlin, Wm. Rabe,

W. W. Light, Jacob L. Lewis,

Fred Woodward, Jos. Klopentine,

T. G. Phelps, B. R. Crocker,

John A. Sutt, O. O. Jenks,

O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.

W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivist.

Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes,

Wilson Flint, A. Johnson,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct Letters to "Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as Colonel Warren, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Thorough-Bred Horses.

We often see horses offered as "thorough-bred," and sent forth as blood-stock, which upon inquiry, we find to be an error, they being only, strictly speaking, graded-stock. "Thorough-bred" is intended to carry the meaning that the horse has been bred from the best blood, and so, thorough-bred, completely bred from best stock, accomplished, the whole entire lineage being "best blood." These facts should be borne in mind by all who are in pursuit of "thorough-bred stock," for it is too often the case that persons who show a fine colt from a thorough-bred horse, claim for it the name and fame of a thorough-bred, while in fact, the dam from whence the colt came, had no lineage at all. That colt may be fine and valuable, but it is not a thorough-bred. Let these facts be borne in mind by those who are not wholly acquainted with the rules of thorough-bred breeding. There must be a full pedigree on both sides, of the breeders, otherwise the progeny is not thorough-bred.

While speaking on this subject we ask attention to the advertisement of two "thorough-bred" horses, which figure in our advertising columns this week. These noble horses have been before the public, have been tested, and by competent judges have been pronounced, as appears, the premium animals of our own State.

Abdallah is eminently a very splendid animal; for size, action, color, and appearance, he is every way without a superior.

Young Gilbert is the very finest horse for all work, offered.

We have seen them, thoroughly examined them, and can speak in the strongest terms in their behalf. We advise all who have a desire to advance their stock, all who wish thorough-bred stock, to go to Benicia, and see these animals; their characters are fully described in the advertisements. Drive to the "Solano Hotel" and the proprietor will send parties direct to the stables.

Mountain Cultivation—Benicia.

Now the success of mountain-culture will show for itself, for the recent rains will give an opportunity for all who have high lands to plow and plow deep, and bring them into use. We were highly gratified to see many large and high hills back of Benicia showing a good crop of grain. Many persons who own high lands that have been looked upon as almost worthless, are now satisfied that they will ere long become of great value. Thousands of acres are now being fenced in. Dr. Peabody has recently fenced in from one thousand to fifteen hundred acres, and has done so successfully, using Hyatt's Patent Post-Driver, with much economy of time and expense. We call the attention of all who are now fencing, to this important aid in fence-building. [See advertisement in our columns.]

We notice a high degree of taste manifested in the fine gardens of Captain Walsh, Judge Hastings, and D. N. Hastings, Esq., of Benicia, and also fine plans and designs for those at the Collegiate Institute, and St. Catherine's Academy, and several other places. We venture to say that in a few years fine vineyards and orchards will be found flourishing high up on what now seems the waste and barren hills of Benicia.

Summer Fallow.

Plow your high ground now! The copious rains that have fallen will have so completely saturated the high dry lands upon our mountain sides, that even to their very tops they are now in a condition to plow. Now is the time for farmers to plow their high ground that is not in use, and leave it in fallow for another year. There has never been a year when this work could have been so successfully done.

It is now an admitted fact, that our hill-tops produce fine grains; and vineyards are being planted to a large extent the present year; orchards are being planted to a great extent upon high lands, and it is to be hoped that every farmer will improve the present favorable moment, and use the plow to the latest moment in preparing land to summer fallow. We found large tracts of land fenced in and improved, upon the Benicia hills, which in a few years will be fine vineyards, orchards and gardens.

Stock Horses.

Those who have entire horses intended as stock-getters, should lose no time now in making them known, as all persons are preparing to find the best breeders. We invite horse-owners to remember that our columns will be the place for them to advertise, so as to make them known over the State early in the season.

Consistent Legislation—China and Japan.

What will other States of our Union or Europe think or say, when they review the action of our Legislature upon the Chinese and Japanese questions. With China our Government and Europe have held intercourse and transacted business to the amount of many millions annually, and for years; while the Japanese Empire has been shut against the world. But now, when by the force of circumstances, the ports of that nation are opened to us, and their trade is about to offer us wealth, we send our ships to receive their Ambassadors, and our Governments, National, State and City, all unite to pay them homage, and our Legislators donate thousands of dollars complimentary to the Japanese, at the same time they are attempting to drive the Chinese from our shores. We are led to these remarks from the simple yet clearly apparent inconsistency of such legislation, which, if it should be followed by other States or our National Government, would be sufficient cause to close the ports and trade of China to us. The Chinese and Japanese are great and powerful nations, in their capacity to injure or harass our intercourse with them. If we are unjust in the present action of our people toward the Chinese, it will be soon known to the Japanese and raise a suspicion of our good faith and sincerity, even with all this seeming deference to them in our showy hospitality.

Collegiate Institute at Benicia.

This admirable institution is now most successfully accomplishing its great object of educating young men. We had the pleasure of spending a little time the present week at this Institute, and to notice the steady onward march in every department. Several valuable improvements in the buildings and grounds, the interior and exterior, all tending to the good of those connected therewith.

C. J. Platt, Esq., the able Principal, with M. A. Scales, Esq., the accomplished Professor of Music and Elocution, and the other teachers, enables this Institute to make noble progress in teaching. This Institute has many advantages: it stands in a commanding and lofty position; the buildings are spacious and convenient; the grounds embrace fifteen acres, with ample gymnastic apparatus and ground; the students are healthy, happy, and studious, and the college in a very flourishing condition, which we are happy to record.

Parents who have sons to educate will do well to remember this Institute. A parental influence of the highest kind will always be exerted over the pupils; Mrs. Platt presiding within the "home circle," where her supervision is felt and appreciated. There are about sixty pupils now present. Here, where there are so many bright minds, we hope many will turn their attention to the science of agriculture which is now being taught in our colleges.

Van Pelt's Self-regulating Mill.

We have noticed that many who have been using those Stationary Wind-Mills have now commenced to have them repaired, or renewed, for they require renewing very often, as the strong winds of our State break them; frequently, those wooden structures cannot successfully combat the wind: they yield sometimes, by going off in splinters. Now, it does seem to us bad economy for persons to adhere to those common and stationary wooden Wind-Mills, which give so much trouble—when a good Wind-Mill can be had. We have, heretofore spoken of the Wind-Mills, made by D. Van Pelt, No. 80 Bush street, San Francisco, as the most perfect of any that we have ever examined. One of these Mills will last a life-time, and give no trouble, always ready to do its work; they are, no doubt, the cheapest Mills made in the State; and we do now, as we have done heretofore, advise every one needing a Wind-Mill, to procure one of those made by D. Van Pelt, as they are sure to last a generation, and are a Perfect Self-protector and Regulator. For a more full description of this Wind-Mill, we refer to the Advertisement of the Manufacturer, in another part of this paper.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.—A very serious drawback to the California cultivator has always been the large cost of his tools, and the great expense in keeping them in repair. The great majority of the imported implements of all kinds have not been made strong enough; the material of which they are made not being seasoned sufficiently to endure our hot suns; they shrink, get rickety, and soon fall into disuse. Within a year or two, however, the various implements imported have come in greatly improved material and manufacture. Of this we speak in many instances of implements advertised by us in the columns of the FARMER, where harvesting machines of several makers have been improved within two or three years, one hundred per cent, in quality and style of workmanship, because California demanded the very best machines. Our object in these remarks, however, is to draw the attention of purchasers of all agricultural implements made here, to the Factory of T. Oso Shaw, on Davis street. We ask farmers to go and see the way in which the work is put together. At this factory they can see the wood, iron, and steel in the rough; they can see the furnace at work, and the work finished, and they can judge for themselves.

The late rainy "spell," which commenced in March and has continued till the present, including the big storm of Wednesday, seems to be unprecedented at this season, both as to long continuance and the quantity of rain deposited. Well, it will be a fine thing for the farmers if they don't get too much, of which there is not much danger; however, the rivers and streams are running full, and some of the low lands are likely to be flooded, causing more or less damage. The prospects for the crops throughout the State are now very flattering.

YOSEMITE.—The present season will be one of great interest for the Yosemite Valley. The increasing interest felt abroad for this wonderful valley will bring many strangers from a distance, to visit this Jerusalem of Nature.

Rain Statistics.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, a well known scientific gentleman formerly of this city, reports to the Alameda Herald the statistics of rain in April and May, from 1850 to 1859, which will be found exceedingly interesting and important. He says:

As the subject of rain has great interest for our farmers, I propose to state the quantity that has fallen in April and May, as measured in my rain-gauge, in San Francisco from the summer of 1850 to the summer of 1857, and since that time at Alameda. The number of days on which rain fell is also noted.

April.	May.
1851, 1.14 in. on 8 days.	0.69 in. on 3 days.
1852, 0.19 in. on 3 days.	0.30 in. on 1 day.
1853, 5.05 in. on 8 days.	0.35 in. on 4 days.
1854, 3.31 in. on 6 days.	0.02 in. on 1 day.
1855, 5.59 in. on 10 days.	2.14 in. on 5 days.
1856, 3.14 in. on 7 days.	0.88 in. on 5 days.
1857, none.	0.04 in. on 2 days.
1858, 1.14 in. on 4 days.	0.11 in. on 3 days.
1859, 0.33 in. on 4 days.	2.03 in. on 4 days.

The average for the nine years is about two and a quarter inches in April, and three-fourths of an inch in May.

Some of our heaviest rains have been in April. On the night of April 16, 1853, no less than three inches and two-tenths fell in twelve hours, the heaviest rain at any time during the last ten years. On the 28th of April, 1854, very nearly two inches of rain fell. On the 14th and 15th of April, 1855, there were two inches and three-fourths. These quantities will be better appreciated by comparison with the rains of the present season. Since last summer, the greatest amount of rain in any one day was but a fraction over two inches, and the greatest quantity on any two consecutive days was two inches and one-tenth. This was in November. The reader will scarcely credit the statement, that less than an inch and a half of water fell during the late rainy paroxysm, viz: from March 27th to April 1st. Last year, we had within a small fraction of two inches on the 23 day of May. In 1855, there was an inch and a quarter on the 14th of the same month.

In the remarkably dry winter of 1850-'51, there was seven inches of rain; in 1851-'52, eighteen inches; in 1852-'53, eighteen inches. In all the other seasons since 1850, the quantity has been greater. Up to this date (April 3d), the whole amount is 12.64 inches, which is not a great deal over one-half the average supply.

We notice that at Sacramento Dr. Logan reports the amount of rain that has fallen there this season up to the end of March, as over sixteen inches, thus considerably exceeding the amount reported above in Alameda, and being nearer the average of other years. We are inclined to think that Dr. Logan's report is none too high for San Francisco and the average of the State, and that Alameda must be a little behind in the receipt of pluvial dispensations. But the liberal outpourings of the past few days must contribute largely to bring the season's supply of rain up to the average, if it do not exceed it even.

A DIALOGUE.—The following conversation recently occurred between one of our dilatory subscribers and his better half:

Wife—"I see husband, that you had a bill, two or three weeks since, in the Vox Populi. Have you sent the money yet?"

Husband—"Hem. Well, no, my dear; I have been delaying it, but will send it in a day or two. The sum is a small one, and can make but little difference to the publisher."

Wife—"That is not the way you talk about the small sums due you. You know that many such, amount to a large sum."

Husband—"Well, well, wife, I did not think of that before, and will send the money to-day."

We find the above in the Rural Farmer, Maine. This is to the point, and if all wives would talk thus, and also use their influence in selecting the newspapers placed before them and their children, there would be better times for newspapers, and better newspapers, too.

It is a lamentable fact that the remissness of many subscribers to newspapers, arises from the simple reasoning stated above. The husband didn't think of that. No; he only remembered the sum he owed was a small one. He forgot that, perhaps, 100, 500, 1000, or 2000 persons, might all owe the same sum to the same paper, and the want of these little sums make an aggregate amount that was so great as to hinder many a noble enterprise, and even prevent many plans in behalf of the very journal of which he was a subscriber, that would in turn result in good to himself. We wish every wife in the land would make it a duty to see that Newspapers were always promptly paid for, it would make many of them better, and give them means for improvement.

We can boast of as good a list of subscribers as any journal in the land; but, as we cannot visit all our subscribers, we are obliged to send bills, and we hope they will be regarded when sent.

PRIIZES FOR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—It should be

the aim of all directors of agricultural societies and mechanical institutes to give such prizes as could be kept as mementoes of real merit—something that parents and children could look at, to serve as a stimulus for every generation to emulate, and to induce them to "go and do likewise." To this end, premiums should only be paid in plate, books or diplomas, according to the value of the prize offered. Heretofore silver plate has had to be imported from the Atlantic States, at extra cost now it can be made here, at as low or even less rates than it was possible to import, and the style of the work more in keeping with California history, as every style of work can be made here, and designs purely Californian can be prepared on the spot, at short notice. We can refer to an artist—W. K. Vanderslice, silversmith, on Washington street—who is now making splendid work, and will be happy to execute orders for all the societies in the State, on liberal terms, and we hope every society will employ him, as he is a California artist, and truly deserves encouragement. Call and see the work at his rooms, and all will be satisfied.

SPLENDID FOUNTAINS.—W. H. Moore, brass-founder, has cast and completed some of the most beautiful patterns of water-fountains that have ever been designed. Mr. Moore has been at great expense in getting up designs, having endeavored to surpass all former designs, which he has done; and what is also of great importance, he can offer all the beautiful patterns at prices as low or lower than New York prices. Mr. Moore's Foundry is back of the American Exchange Hotel. Every person who desires a handsome fountain, at a low price, can secure one now.

Remember the Devon Cattle Sale.

THURSDAY, April 19th, the sale of Devon Cattle will take place on Pine street, in front of the Black Hawk Stable. Each animal will be shown separately, so that purchasers can view them fully—their form, action, and general appearance. The following notice appeared in the Hartford Courant, relative to Mr. Ely's stock, which we take pleasure in republishing:

Devon Cattle for the Pacific.—Mr. Ely of Ohio, owner of a celebrated herd of the best North Devon blood that money and skill could procure [the same herd that took the first premium in a recent National Fair], sent them across to San Francisco, and the California agricultural papers are loud in their praise, and in anticipating that the fusion of the pure and strong blood of the Devons will tell upon the crosses, and that in a few years the grade Devons will be as abundant in California as are now the wild relics of the Spanish race. The enterprise of Mr. Ely, who is now at San Francisco, looks well at present. It is claimed that the California climate, and the practice of moving herds in the dry season up into the mountain valleys, ranging for pasturage, requires cattle that can bear travel without loss of condition; and that the Devons, compact and strong, and not too large, can undergo this ordeal with impunity. Californian stock-breeds have crossed their Eastern herds with Spanish bulls, in order to get the essential quality of hardiness, at the expense of narrow hips, shallow flanks, and thin withers; but the Devon cross will improve the form and quality, while at the same time it gives endurance and vigor. The Devons fatten well on dry food, and endure abstinence from water as well as Spanish cattle, thus fitting them for the California "dry season," which has upset so many farming plans of men who had no practical knowledge of the California climate.

The Oakland Fair.

The Oakland Fair will commence, as is reported, JUNE 5th. It is now only two months, and there is a large amount of work to do. Every citizen in Alameda county has an interest in this Fair. The more successful the Fair, the more prosperous the county. Every family can do a little in the way of household articles; every mechanic can do something; artists of every class can add to the beauty of the Fair, by their genius and taste; farmers and gardeners, fruit-growers and florists, each and all, can now be preparing. It should be a grand show.

Bay District Agricultural Society.

By the advertisement, which is found in our columns, it will be seen that this new society is beginning to work in earnest. We learn from the Board of Managers that they are determined to have a large and successful Fair. This can be done, for they have wealth and energy in the officials, and the old saying is true. "Money makes the mare go." The rooms of the Society are in Armory Hall, where all are invited to call and enroll themselves as members.

Plant Millet.

THERE is probably no species of grasses that contains more rich nutrition than Millet. It might be classed as a grain almost, in this country, for we have seen heads of Millet as large as four heads of barley, and the mass of rich, farinaceous food found in Millet must make it invaluable for stock of all kinds. The seed is now offered generally at the seed-stores in our city, and now is the time to plant it after these copious rains, as soon as the earth is fit to plant.

GOOD PRICE FOR A LAMB.—We take the following

from the Middlebury (Vt.) Register, of Feb. 29: "We learn that Mr. Henry Hammond of this town recently sold a buck lamb, eleven months old, for six hundred dollars. Mr. Samuel McFarland, of Washington county, Pa., was the purchaser. This lamb is said to have been one of the best in the State, and we are not disposed to question it."

This lamb, from the following facts, is presumed to be Spanish Merino. From this journal we learn the doings of the Addison County Society of Agriculture; their premiums and the names of the various committees; the liberal arrangements made for a good Fair, embracing all articles of produce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, liberal also for the stock department; and in looking over the list of premiums for sheep, we were surprised to notice only Spanish Merino sheep are named, excepting one premium for mixed blood and one for mutton ewes. This at least is singular, from the great sheep county of Addison, Vermont. Does this mean to exclude French Merino?

INCREASED DEMAND FOR FURNITURE.—We repeat

that we have a certain assurance that our population is rapidly increasing, from the fact that the demand for household furniture is rapidly increasing. The immense amount of furniture sold by J. G. Clark & Co., is a proof that our population is increasing. Messrs. Clark & Co. have large warehouses in Sacramento, Stockton, and San Jose, besides their immense warehouse in this city. Their trade is the most extensive on this coast. They are at all times prepared to answer orders of the largest character. They manufacture the very richest furniture, and sell at the most reasonable rates, and on liberal terms. Their trade is nearly equal to all the trade else in California in furniture.

TO WINE-DEALERS.—Wine-makers over the State

should remember that when they come to offer their wines or wish to find agencies for the sale of their wines, Messrs. Graves & Williams, on Merchant street, should be visited by them. Messrs. G. & W. are now well established, have all conveniences for storage, with a large circle of business connections. They can give the most undoubted references that they do their business promptly and to the entire satisfaction of all who commit business to them.

ATTENTION TO SUMMER-FALLOW.—We can with much pleasure refer to the letter of the well known practical farmer, and correspondent of the FARMER, I. D. Morley, Esq., of La Grange, Stanislaus county, for sound views, on this important subject. Mr. Morley has long been known as a practical man, acting out his theories and testing them most thoroughly; and we know his letters have been widely read and his suggestions as widely accepted and put in practice.

MEDICAL EDUCATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—

It is refreshing to notice, from time to time, the various efforts that are made to promote the advancement of the liberal professions throughout this Great Republic. Traverse what part you will, whether it be in the frigid North or tropical South, in the expansive East or flourishing West, you cannot fail to be impressed with the veracity of our assertion. Take, for instance, the infant State of California, isolated as she is from her sister States by a broad belt of water and expansive tract of land, and until recently her people deprived of the facilities of comfortable and safe migration to and from her shores—nevertheless, the spirit of American enterprise has not been dormant in establishing not only theological, literary, but medical institutions, to the latter of which we propose to call the attention of our readers. Until within a few years, the student of medicine living on our Pacific border, in order to complete his studies, was compelled to resort to the far distant East—New York or Philadelphia—a trip fraught with danger and expense. This state of things would, no doubt, have existed up to the present period, were it not for a handful of her enterprising philanthropic citizens, aided by the counsel of some of her best medical men, who, with their undivided energy, ushered into existence that noble monument of medical education, the Medical Department University of the Pacific, San Francisco. The facilities for receiving a thorough medical education in the State of California, are now equal to any other State in the Union; and in this connection, we cannot but congratulate the Trustees of the Medical Department University of the Pacific, for the selection they have made to fill the various chairs in the medical department, for the names of Cooper, Rowell, Barstow, etc., are enough to sustain the institution with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the students.

We copy the above from the Brooklyn Star, N. Y., with much gratification. Nothing we like better than to see all Institutions of Learning flourishing on our Coast, and our best efforts shall always be directed to their encouragement.

We predicted great success to the Medical College of this City, at the very dawn of its existence, even when others looked upon its future with doubt and suspicion. We are proud and happy to see our most sanguine hopes, which were experienced in former days, so rapidly being verified. Already the remotest parts of the civilized world make favorable comments upon this flourishing institution, which is indeed honorable and encouraging to its persevering founders.

NOT AN EQUINOCTIAL.—The most severe storm

of the season occurred on Wednesday last. Nearly all day there was a strong gale from the south, and during the night it was accompanied by a heavy rain. In this city the streets were flooded, and much damage was done by water making its way into cellars, and otherwise. The storm appears to have extended over the State. In the mountains it was a snow-storm, and the most severe one experienced for a long time, seriously obstructing the travel on the now much thronged routes to Washoe. It is a pity this storm did not occur about a fortnight earlier, it would have been such a splendid equinoctial storm; the little blow we had on the 22d ult. having been classed as such, and this of course cannot be. Well, it seems we do have some storms other than "equinoctial."

THE POXY EXPRESS started from this city at Tuesday last, on its first trip across the continent. The pony left the Alta Telegraph Office, in Montgomery street, a little short of four o'clock, for the up-river boat, amid the cheers of the crowd assembled to wish it god-speed. The boat arrived at Sacramento at two o'clock A. M., and the Express was immediately started for Placerville, where it arrived at six A. M., and immediately proceeded on its trip over the Sierras. It made good time as far as heard from, and will doubtless reach Missouri in the schedule time, nine days. About eighty letters were sent from this city, the price being five dollars each. The commencement of this enterprise is an event of no ordinary character, and we heartily wish it success.

MAY-DAY FESTIVALS.—A little time hence, the Goddess of Flora will claim the accustomed annual tribute of her votaries. May-Day! with all its glories, with all its happy associations, will come to us claiming a share of our time, our interest, and our affections. It is a day that should only be associated with the innocent and the beautiful of Earth. Little children, bright flowers, and home affections, and with all such dear and happy surroundings, let this day be joyously remembered.

Mrs. Norcross' Establishment on Sacramento street deserves more than an ordinary notice. It is a Family Store, having all the real articles wanted for a family—a Utilitarian Store—beside a large stock of necessary, useful, beautiful, and fashionable, articles for those who have the means. One grand desideratum is: The Store is wholly under the care and attention of a Lady, every one qualified to have charge, and with her lady attendants receive lady customers for ladies' goods. This is as it should be. We have a notice of the Articles manufactured here, too long for this week, but which will soon appear.

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS.—Families that want tinware, tin-ware, Japan-ware, and household goods of this kind, will find it for their interest to call on B. C. Austin, 92 Clay street, who will wait upon them promptly, and show them out the largest and finest assortments of this kind of wares in our city, and at very moderate rates. B. C. Austin has long been established, and as one of our permanent citizens deserves a generous patronage.

MORE REAPERS.—Persons looking for Reapers and Mowers should take a look at all kinds. Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co., on Washington street, will serve a special call; they have a large lot of which contain new improvements in working machines.

WHAT A MAN CAN DO.—The Columbia Democrat says: Every citizen of this place knows Dr. Graves, who recently left this city for the purpose of locating a ranch outside of the mines. The Doctor, who must be nearly or quite 60 years of age, hale and hearty as hickory, with the aid of his son, a lad some seventeen years of age, in since November last, plowed and harrowed inwards of forty acres of grain; planted more than 10,000 grapevines, besides a large number of apple and peach trees. As to his garden, it will be when completed, the best in this part of the State. The doctor has located about six miles from Stockton, towards the Calaveras River, and has called his place "Greenwood Cottage," where he will be happy to see any of his many friends and acquaintances from "Old Tuolumne."

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

A CHILD'S SMILE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF JOHN HALIFAX.

"For I say unto you that in Heaven your angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven."

A child's smile—nothing more;
Quiet, and soft, and grave, and seldom seen;
Like summer lightning o'er,
Leaving the little face again serene.

I think, boy well-beloved,
Thine angel, who did grieve to see how far
Thy childhood is removed
From sports that dear to other children are,

On his pale cheek has thrown
The brightness of his countenance, and made
A beauty like his own—
That while we seek it, we are half afraid,

And marvel, will it stay?
Or, long ere manhood, will that angel fair,
Departing some day,
Faint the child's smile and leave the shadow care?

Nay, fear not. As is given
Unto this child the father watching o'er,
His angel up in heaven
Beholds Our Father's face forevermore.

And he will help him bear
His burden, as his father helps him now;
So may he come to wear
That happy child's smile on an old man's brow.

The Honored Guest.

A BRIEF CHAPTER FOR WIVES.

"Well," said I, one fine morning last week, "I have the prospect of a leisure afternoon, a somewhat unusual thing for me, and all being well, I will do a little needful shopping; call and pass an hour with my old friend Mrs. Ashburton, whom, on account of the distance I have neglected of late; and then drop in and take a friendly cup of tea with my niece Clara Whitford."

Having completed my household arrangements, I accordingly set out after an early dinner, and the shopping done, made my first call. Mrs. Ashburton's warm welcome, pleasant talk, and cheerful friendliness, would have proved strong temptations to remain for the evening, had I not felt anxious to see my niece, whose residence was much nearer my own.

On arriving at Clara's door, I was a little surprised to see no light in the front part of the house. "I am afraid they are from home," thought I, with a regretful mental glance backward at the pretty home picture I had just left. But I was mistaken. A servant came in answer to my ring at the door-bell, and ushered me into the dining-room, lighted the gas, and went to summon her mistress. I had ample time to look about me before Clara made her appearance, and could not help admire the perfect order and good taste which prevailed in both the apartment and its furniture. I was the more pleased to note this, as my niece, when unmarried, did not promise to become very notable as a housewife.

I was beginning to tire of waiting, as my brisk walk over, I felt chilly in the fireless room, when Clara entered fastening a little article of dress, evidently just assumed. Her greeting was most cordial, and yet there was a shade of regret in her tone when, her first salutations over, she said, "Why, my dear aunt, did you not let me know you were coming, and I should have been better prepared to receive you?"

"Surely, Clara," I replied, "no preparation is needed before you can bestow a cup of coffee on so near a relative as I am. Pray do not make my friendly call into a ceremonious visit, or I shall be tempted to run away again in place of waiting till after tea, and begging Mr. Whitford's escort home."

"Pray, do not think of such a thing. I will light this fire in a moment, and the room will soon be warm and comfortable."

So saying, Clara was about to apply a light between the bars of the grate, when I stopped her. "You must have a fire somewhere, my dear," said I, "and where you were sitting when I arrived, will I am sure, suit me the best. If I am to disturb any of your arrangements, I will leave you forthwith."

"Then, if so, aunt, you will have to excuse my taking you into the nursery."

"Anywhere to a warm fireside, Clara; but is Mr. Whitford from home?"

"No, aunt; he is here," replied my niece, her color rising as she spoke.

I laughingly congratulated her on her husband's liking for the company of his first-born; but perceiving no evidence of pleasure on her countenance, I asked if the baby were well.

"O yes, quite so, thank you, aunt. To say the truth, it is my darling that we are in the nursery to-night, and Frederick is not too well pleased about it; but it saves so much trouble, and the other rooms have just been cleaned and put in order. But do not say a word," she added, as she opened the nursery door.

My nephew advanced, shook me warmly by the hand, and then turning to Clara, said: "I hope, my dear, you do not intend to make your aunt a nursery guest. If you do, I shall not wonder if her visits become still more rare."

I hastened to assure him that I had been brought there at my own request, and begged no difference might be made, but quietly ringing the bell, he desired a servant to light the dining-room fire, and bring word when it was well-burnt. Clara bit her lip, and looked red and uncomfortable, while I, feeling still more so, occupied myself in admiring the baby. I could, however, distinguish easily enough, two or three little articles which convinced me that the tea equipage had just been removed; and certainly, this was not what I should have expected to see in Clara's home, knowing the comfortable and even affluent income of her husband. I felt sorry my unceremonious visit should have produced such an alteration in the arrangements; for I could tell, from the production of sundry keys, etc., that many articles not in common use, were to be brought out, and the evening meal deferred on my account. Besides, I felt grieved at Mr. Whitford's ill-concealed vexation, not displayed towards me, but his wife.

At length we were summoned to the dining-room; and truly a wonderful change had been effected there. A bright fire illuminated every corner; an elegant tea-equipage was on the table; in short, everything looked, as I had hoped at first to find it, in accordance with the position of the owners. Moreover, the pleasant aspect of affairs banished the cloud from Mr. Whitford's face, and so agreeably did the time pass, that I regretted when obliged to bid my niece "good-night."

"Good-night, dear aunt," said Clara, affectionately kissing me; "do come again very soon, but let me know when to expect you."

"And then," added Mr. Whitford, after the door was closed, "the dining-room fire will be lighted before your arrival. I am sure, what do you think of Clara's new notions respecting domestic economy? When we were first married, she was rather ignorant of household matters; now, we are so exceedingly orderly and careful that everything is so good to use. The dining-room underwent a thorough renovation; and the nursery, resorted to for temporary convenience during the repairs, has become our regular abode, the others being only used on

state occasions. Probably our next remove will be into the kitchen. I go into other houses and find that their masters can introduce a friend at any time, with the certainty of causing no embarrassment. In my home, on the contrary, the call of a relative even produces quite a domestic revolution; for plate, china, in fact everything presentable, is laid up in lavender, like the rooms. I wish you would say something to Clara on the subject, as I know you to possess great influence in that quarter."

"Have you named the matter, Frederick?" I asked.

"O yes, a thousand times, I think; but I cannot effect any change. I trust you will be more successful."

"I will try at any rate," said I, as I took leave of my nephew-in-law.

Having thought over the matter, I arranged my plan of operations. I decided that it would be better to try the effect of an opposite picture on Clara's mind, before giving utterance to any remonstrance; for I well knew that young housewives do not generally relish the pointed interference of their elders. I therefore called for Clara, having previously given her due notice of my intention, to accompany me in a long ramble; and I contrived to be near Mrs. Ashburton's just as tea-time was approaching, and we were thoroughly tired.

"Clara," said I, "what is to prevent our obtaining rest and refreshment? I can insure you a welcome to both, and besides, you are not quite a stranger to Mrs. Ashburton."

"O dear aunt, I could not think of such a thing; we should be sure to cause inconvenience."

"You shall judge for yourself, Clara," I answered; "and if you think so half an hour hence, we will journey homeward."

The moment we were admitted, I frankly told my friend that I had come expressly to claim her off-tendered hospitality for my niece and self, as we were tired, but still had a long walk before us.

"How glad I am that my house lay in your route!" replied she. "Tea is just coming in, and my husband will be here directly."

In a few minutes he arrived, and we were all seated, prepared to join in the social meal. I noticed Clara's glances at the perfect order which surrounded us, and the elegant but simple preparations for the repast. Besides these, it was impossible not to feel the thorough comfort diffused around us.

"My niece," said I to Mrs. Ashburton, was afraid of causing you inconvenience by coming unawares, and taking two places at your tea-table by storm."

A cheery laugh from Mr. Ashburton, and a bright smile from his wife followed my words. "Mrs. Whitford," said the gentleman, "I am the most fortunate fellow in the world, for nothing ever causes my wife inconvenience. You understand me, I dare say; I mean none of those domestic invasions which are usually expected to cause a bustle. She has a peculiar theory of her own, which she most thoroughly reduces to practice, consequently we are always able to welcome a friend, however unexpected the guest may be."

Clara blushed, and stammered a few words in reply, and perceiving her confusion, I changed the conversation.

On our way home, after spending a delightful evening, my niece was unusually silent; but at length she asked me if I could tell her to what theory Mr. Ashburton alluded when he said—here she hesitated.

"I understand you, Clara," I answered, "and I can explain it in very few words. Mrs. Ashburton says that being sure of the daily presence of one guest at her table, whom she wishes to honor above all others, she always prepares for that one, and is of course ready for any visitor, and at any time."

"But I saw no guest beside ourselves, aunt."

"Did you not? And yet the person I allude to was there."

"Where? Whom do you mean? You are jesting."

"Indeed, my dear Clara, I am not. The one whom Mrs. Ashburton considers worthy of all honor is her husband. She says, and I think justly, that she should deem her marriage vow but ill-performed, did she bestow pains to make her home attractive in the eyes of a stranger, and grudge doing so for him whom she has promised to love, honor and obey—her husband and the father of her children."

Clara did not speak in reply; but when we parted, the moistened cheek that touched mine convinced me the lesson was taken home; and I have little doubt that when I next visit my niece, I shall find her opinion is changed as regards the guest most deserving of honor.—[London Leisure Hour.

Cutting Robbie's Hair.

BY MARY E. BRYAN.

AND so this little household flower of ours must be shorn of some of its superfluous beauties. Even roses and geraniums must be pruned sometimes, and these uncut, silken rings, with the golden sunshine of three summers entangled in their meshes, must make the acquaintance of scissors at last. Grandpapa says so, and adds that if it is not done shortly, the low plum bougain will make another Abolom of Robbie, sometime, when the blue-eyed gander is in hot pursuit.

There is no denying that the curls need trimming; they are too many and too thick, and they make the little head drop uneasily to one side, like a half-blown moss rose-bud under the weight of its own moss, and straggle sometimes into the mouth and eyes. Yes; they must be cut; but it seems such a pity! Little curls that we have twined around our fingers when all wet from the morning bath; little curls that we have played with while singing the evening lullaby; little curls that our tears have fallen upon when the baby eyes were shut in sleep!—ah! only mothers know how dear such curls are to mothers' hearts.

Here are the scissors. Robbie must sit very still, now, while his hair is being cut. Why, sir, why do you smile and look at me so beamingly with your blue eyes? How do you know that I am not going to cut off that saucy head of yours, with these great, sharp, cruel scissors? O, holy faith of childhood! If we could only trust our God, as implicitly as babes do in their mothers! "Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter the kingdom of Heaven."

Be very still, now, while I comb out those threads of shining flax. The mother is the first barber to her boy; no other fingers can perform the sweet office so gently; but when fifteen or twenty years have flown, rougher hands will comb and cut these locks, all bronzed by suns and winds, and clustering about the brow of manhood. The white-aproned, clean-handed barber will then arrange them in the latest style of trimming; pomading, perflu—no; my boy will not be a dandy by these strong limbs and the sturdy look of those eyes—no.

But to think the down of manhood will gather on this cherry upper-lip and on chin and cheek, dimpled as though by the touch of an angel's finger! To think that this round neck of alabaster

will be choked up with a man's necktie, and these lily-bud feet will wear high-heeled boots, and—Faugh! I will not think of it. I can not realize that this fair baby of mine—but three summers out of Paradise, and still smiling in his sleep, remembering what the angels said there—shall ever be so metamorphosed.

And yet the boy's babyhood is rapidly fleeting, and the severing of these ringlets seems like cutting the golden thread that links his infancy to his childhood. O, Robbie! I can call you "baby" but little longer. You blue-eyed elf you are already rebelling at being treated as one. You had rather run, now, after your painted wagon, than lie in your rose-curtained crib, and hear me sing of the baby whose cradle was the tree-top, and whose nurse was the wind. You will not wear your corals, because grandpa says they are for babies, not for men; you had rather hunt hens' nests than play bo-peep; and when I hold out my arms to you, as you stand in the doorway, twirling your hat, you turn your head on one side, like a half-tamed bird, a perch on one's finger, while your dancing eyes seem to say, "You'll see, you'll see! I'll soon take flight!" Pretty soon you will not believe in the wolf that talked to Red-Riding-Hood, and will lose faith in Santa Claus.

I cannot keep the bud in its sheath; I cannot stay the little bark that slips so rapidly down the hurrying stream of life. Soon, the rill will broaden into a river, and the realm of roses and sunny skies will be passed. And the gold of these ringlets shall be dimmed by time, and the roses perchance drop from these pretty cheeks, and sorrow and sin, it may be, cloud the clear, blue heaven of these innocent eyes.

There! I am crying. How grandpapa would laugh if he caught me, and say it was because I wanted the curls to stay and make a girl of his boy. See! there are tears glistening in these sunny clusters of hair, like dew among the golden-blossomed jessamine vines, and your eyes are looking at me with wide-opened wonder, and your red lip beginning to quiver with ready sympathy. O, Robbie! even if the worst should come, and I should have to lay this bright head with its locks of undimmed lustre under a coffin-lid, and see the grass grow between my darling and the bosom he once slept upon, I should still thank God for having given him, for having crowned my life with the holy blessing of motherhood; for it is such little arms as these around our necks, Robbie, that make us feel strong to do, and to suffer; it is drawing such little heads as these close, close to our breasts, that keeps the hearts of some of us mothers from breaking.

There! that is grandpapa's step upon the stair—and the task is just completed—the little lamb is shorn. Look at this bright heap of glistening silk, such as Persian looms never weave into richest fabric. Here is "golden fleece" for you, such as never the lover of Medea sought! You did not know that such a glittering wealth grew on your little head—did you, blue-eyed baby?

No, you must not clutch it with those destructive fingers. Go—grandpa is calling you—let him see his little man; but leave me these—little curls cut from my baby's head. I will put them away to remind me, in other days, of his sweet, lost infancy.—[Southern Field and Fireside.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organism than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the creative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford.

The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it is approximate to the principle of life, apparently identical with it. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable and wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the southeast corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street).

SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

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MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., has received from the manufacturers and publishers the latest improved Galvanic Batteries, which she offers for sale to patients; both the Smith and Boston patterns. Also, rare and valuable Medical Works, such as are not usually found on sale.

Apply at her residence, corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to those advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum to any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE CALIFORNIA FARMER ABROAD?

HOW many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$3 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the NEW VOLUME.

TO GRAPE PLANTERS.

As we are very desirous of making a correct record of all the vines planted this season in California, we will esteem it a great favor if those persons who are planning will be so kind as to send us a list of the varieties, and quantity of each planted by them. A little trouble on the part of each planter would furnish us with facts which we could give back to them at much increased value. May we not expect this from all planters of the vine everywhere?

Large Potatoes and Onions.—We are very desirous of procuring some very large Onions and Potatoes, for a special purpose; we only want a few, but will cheerfully pay a liberal price for fine samples, and be very grateful besides. We also wish a variety of curious or rare vegetables of any kind—*lett, turnip, or carrot*. Those who have such and will send them to our office, we will reward them for so doing.

Who Wants a Farm Cared For?

A PERSON fully qualified to take charge of a large Farm, Orchard, or Vineyard, with a reasonable amount of stock to work it, would like to secure a chance to take such a place to himself. The advertiser has it in his power to make a very valuable improvement, if the contract is made for three or five years. Any person who may have such a place, can hear of a responsible party by addressing a note to W. B. and leaving it at the FARMER'S Office.

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FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

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The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to its merits. They have received the commendation of all the papers in the country. Notice what the Scientific American says—the leading mechanical and scientific paper of the age:

"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines, from all parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought proper to state our opinion of them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's Patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 95 Broadway, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other Machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent Machine on our own responsibility."

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THESE MACHINES

At the following Fairs in 1855:

Missouri State Fair, Illinois State Fair,
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Virginia State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair,
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CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,

Chicago Fair, St. Louis Fair, Richmond Fair, Baltimore Fair, and San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

EVERY KIND OF SEWING

Can be done with

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ONE MACHINE DOES THE WORK!

Hemmers, for Wide and Narrow Hems, with each Machine.

Among the undoubted advantages of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines are:

- 1.—Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repair.
 - 2.—Durability.
 - 3.—Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation.
 - 4.—Noiseless movement.
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 - 7.—Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.
- They are applicable to every kind of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslin to the heaviest cloth. It works equally well upon Silk, Linen, Woolen, and Cotton Goods; Seaming, Quilting, Hemming, Gathering, and Felling; performing every species of sewing except making button-holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of Hems.

MACHINE WARRANTED

Thread, Silk, etc., Constantly on Hand.

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FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

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SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPE and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

(SPECIAL)

Highly Important News!

To Purchasers of

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H. BACHMAN

Takes great pleasure in informing the Ladies of San Francisco and surrounding country that he bought the entire stock of

LABATT BROS.,

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At a great reduction of cost, and made great addition to the same, in

Rich Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs, &c., which he selected with great care at the lowest market prices, and is now ready and willing to give his customers the benefit of it.

Each Department is now complete.

Silks! Silks!

Those who wish to purchase a SILK DRESS can find a great variety of new and desirable patterns, embracing all the new styles imported for this season.

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES, a complete assortment.

If it is an object for purchasers of DRY GOODS to find the CHEAPEST STORE in the city, let them call at

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Successor to LABATT BROS.,

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Coal, Wood, Charcoal, &c.

Pacific street, between Powell and Mason,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood cut to any length required, delivered free of charge.
Orders received by Post, Lock Box 565, promptly filled.

JOHN C. ROBINSON.

BEE-HIVES!

The following is an extract taken from the advertisement of the Agent for the Langstroth Bee-Hives, in the CALIFORNIA FARMER of February 22d.

"See Huber on Bees, published in London, 1841." The page and section not given. This is a very convenient and accurate way of setting forth by a fence what is not the fact. The extent of Huber's invention was a section hive, in which the sections were attached by hinges. This was used and used only for an observatory hive. It cannot be made practicable for anything else."

The aspersions sought to be cast on the veracity of the eminent Patent Attorneys, whose opinion on the validity of certain patents, published in the same number of the FARMER as above alluded to, calls for the following vindication: Extract from Bevan's work on Bees, published in 1843, page 39, chapter 9.

"Huber carried the principle of these experimental hives still further; he joined several of them together with hinges which were so contrived as to admit of easy removal, and as the frames, or leaves as Huber called them, were hinged, they afforded a free communication with each other."

"Huber EXTENDED and rendered the system more complete, probably approximated it more nearly to that of its ancient GREEK INVENTOR."

"Two experiments, however, of Mr. Golding, myself and others, already detailed, have shown that this hive admitted of still further improvements: the leaves were too narrow to be applicable to all purposes, and the hive altogether has been so much simplified by Mr. G., that I shall confine myself to a description of the particular form and dimensions which he has adopted."

"The general width of the leaves should be an inch and five-eighths, but slightly varying in the same proportion recommended for the BAIRS in page 32."

"The exterior dimensions of this hive are one foot two and a half inches high, by one foot one inch deep; the width will depend on the number of leaves; the number usually employed is eight."

"The perpendicular bars at the front and back converge at the bottom towards each other, so that at the top the interior of the hive from front to back measures eleven inches, at the bottom only ten inches."

"The upright pieces are of course kept in their position by having the top pieces tenoned into them, and are further held together by a small cross-bar, also tenoned into them, about half an inch or an inch from their lower ends, so as to allow a free passage for the bees beneath."

"A series of these leaves being placed in juxtaposition, secured at the front by shifting butt-hinges, and at the back by hooks and eyes, and having a glazed door, covered by a shutter, as each end, constitute what I think will be found to be an improved modification of the hive of Huber."

J. S. HARRISON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO.

I, John C. Barr, a Notary Public, in and for the county of Sacramento, do hereby certify that I have carefully read over and compared the above extracts with the original publication, viz., "Bevan's work on Bees," and find the same to be a true copy.

Witness my hand and official seal this 23d day of March, A. D. 1860.

JNO. C. BARR, Notary Public.

The California

BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee keepers.

[For the California Farmer.]
FLORA.

LOVELY FLORA! sweetest blossom
Budding on the face of earth!
Spreading fascination round thee,
Even from thy happy birth.

Eyes, that beam like sun-lit diamonds,
Glorious both in tears and smiles,
Light a face that's changing ever
With a world of pretty wiles.

Cheeks that blush like summer roses;
Features perfect in their form;
Teeth that look like pearly fragments;
Lips to coral, red and warm.

Hands and feet so plump and graceful;
Words that drop like silver sounds;
Movements that are little poems,
Beauty her as the clouds.

Lovely Flora! opening rose-bud!
Fairer blossomed there at thy birth—
May they now as apple guard thee,
While thy presence decks the earth.

COLLEGE INSTITUTE, BENICIA.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with
SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS
than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest
Hotels in California; a fireproof building, and provided with
Bosley Water throughout the House. It has a route on
Jackson street of 274 feet, by 125 feet deep. There are no
dark rooms in the house, all having free and open frontage
with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California
climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Travelling
Public and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this
House. It was established under its present Management, on
the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to
encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall
the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received
by a discriminating public in a constantly increasing patronage
of the FIRST RESTAURANT, showing conclusively the
SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular
Places of Amusement, the Principal
Thoroughfares, the Fashionable
Promenades and Steam-
boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN,

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and at the same time effect some re-
duction of price below three dollars per day to our friends.
We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in
our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we
have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which
produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy
that secures us the purest Milk and Cream; and a stock of
Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many
other economical advantages. By this means we can promise
our friends that we shall ever improve upon the proverbial
excellence of our Table; and the same matches Bed, and
admission to the House of the most Popular Hotels in
the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is
not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the
landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
AND ANTI-FRICTION OR
RUBBER

Metal Castings,
Church and
Steamboat Bells,
FORCE
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

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Patent Anti-Friction
AXLE GREASE.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY
DYER'S SOAP FACTORY
J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

James Graves, H. P. Williams.
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FRUIT
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No. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,
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Self-adjusting Post-Driver.

A valuable Implement for Farmers.

HYDE'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING POST-
DRIVER is now offered to Farmers, as a valuable
implement in FENCE-BUILDING. The hammer works
in a swinging frame, rendering it self-adjusting on un-
even or hilly land. It has been used on hills where it
had to be hauled on with a tackle; any common carpenter
can construct one. The two pulleys, one on the drum,
and the other on the crank, are to be covered with
leather or rubber belting, and when pressed together by
the foot lever, the friction of one on the other is sufficient
to raise the hammer, and on lifting the foot from the
lever the drum is free and the weight drops; and so on,
setting post for post and much more expeditious than
can be done by digging and ramming.

A want of this Machine can be seen at the FARMER office,
where RIGHTS are for sale. Price of Right for single
machine, \$10; and County Rights according to population,
etc.

OLIVER HYDE, Patentee.
Benicia.



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since
the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with
you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live
among you with my family to the term of my natural
life, if no longer. I return you my most sincere thanks
for your unfailing patronage and support, which has
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar
through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you
a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements
to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there
is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and
rather more so between those who have picked up the
Drug Business with my family than those who have devoted their whole
life to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,
having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and
been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people
wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE
BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW,
OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to
make it the most extensive depot for every valuable
Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pre-
scribers of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send
them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof
Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with
MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two
or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on CASH BASIS
ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-
ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valu-
able articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article par-
ticularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other
article fails to cure. Builds Nerve and Bone. Un-
dermined, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delightful Spanish Calumet, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numer-
ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know
how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the
public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a
call, and WE WILL TRY.

Y-12 J. L. POLHEMUS

THE VERMONT
MOWER AND REAPER.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

Vermont Mower and Reaper,

Which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY,
CONVENIENCE and THOROUGHNESS OF WORK; and
now makes its

First Appearance on the Pacific Coast.

Some of the points of excellence and peculiar advantage
which this machine has over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust
itself to uneven surfaces.

2d. Having two driving wheels, if one slips the other does the
work.

3d. When the machine moves to the right or left, the knives
are kept in constant motion by one or other of the
wheels.

4th. It can be belted, thrown in or out of gear, and the cutter-
bar raised, without the driver leaving his seat.

5th. The whole weight of the machine is on the wheels where
it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.

6th. When the machine is backed the knives cease to play;
consequently you back away from obstructions with-
out danger of breaking knives.

7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the machine, can be packed
up without removing bolt or screw.

8th. The cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very
convenient at the corners of the land; when raised the
machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-
wheeled cart.

9th. The machine is mostly iron, simple in construction, and a
boy can manage it with ease.

10th. It has no side draught.

We invite every farmer wishing a machine, to call and see
this before purchasing.

We have them now set up and ready for inspection. Call
and examine for yourselves.

KNAPP, BURRELL & Co.

80 Washington street,
(Near Front) [7] SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. BROADWAY PINNED TO THE WALL.

READER, DON'T STOP TILL YOU GET TO THE END.

Or you'll lose the fun. The following Circular has been
scattered about our hotels and other public places:

"INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS."

"From certain advertisements and circulars which have
been recently issued, it appears that a New York house, whose
efforts at Stereoscopic Photography have by very lately com-
menced, lay claim to the earliest publications of Instantaneous
Views."

"Doubtless they have inadvertently fallen into this error."

"At the same time, justice to the London Stereoscopic
Company demands that the mistake be promptly corrected.
More than twelve months since the London Company's
eminent artist, Mr. Williams, succeeded in taking Instantane-
ous Views for the Stereoscope, of New York City, Harbor,
River, &c. Justly therefore it is claimed for the London
Stereoscopic Co., and universally it is admitted by all impar-
tial reasoning, that their productions, instantaneous and other-
wise, were the FIRST and the Finest that have ever been
offered to the public."

"To confirm this statement, nothing is requisite but an
actual inspection of the views in question."

"504 BROADWAY, N. Y."

Now who this Mr. Broadway is who has taken up the cudgel
so valiantly we do not know, but it is evident by the affix of
N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is
"No YANKEE."

In reply to his card, however, we would offer friend Broad-
way little to swallow, which will no doubt "perceptibly
correct" the difficulty he finds in digesting our Instantane-
ous Views.

The first pill is compounded by "The Autocrat of the
Breakfast Table," a right royal magazine which goes direct to
the spot. Read:

BOSTON, August 31st, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and examined the beautiful
specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me
they are very fine, and realize the possibility of which I spoke
in a marvellous way.

These Crowds caught in the very attitudes which lasted but
for the space of a heart beat are really wonderful. They show
us how impossible it is to reproduce nature except by making
nature reproduce itself.

Since I wrote my article I have obtained a few specimens
by a London Company, but no Instantaneous Views that I
have seen appear to me at all equal to some of yours.

Thanking you very sincerely for this generous gift of your
treasure, I am, Very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

To Mr. E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

There now, dear Broadway, take this medicine like a good
boy. It had sent some of its best specimens to the "Autocrat,"
but he did not find them "at all equal to some of ours." A
nice pill—do you see?—and he never in the morning.

What was that you said? The "Autocrat" is only an
AMERICAN opinion! American pills perhaps don't agree with
your constitution, and we will give you a nice English medi-
cine. Open mouth wide now and swallow a little from the
Bureau of the Birmingham Photographic Society.

We have received a letter from Mr. Anthony of New
York, containing three Stereoscopic Views of Broadway, taken
instantaneously. The noble street is represented thronged
with carriages and foot passengers. All is life and motion.

The rotting omnibuses are caught with two feet off the
ground, boys are running—men walking, riding, driving, car-
rying weights—ladies sweeping the dirty pavement with their
long dresses, or tripping over their crinolines and displaying their
pretty ankles as they trip over the crossings, exactly as they
do in Europe. You see this Stereoscopic glimpse of
Broadway then from a whole library of books of travel. In
particular the picture taken in the rain has a charming atmos-
pheric effect—the eye is carried along a mile of noble houses
and shops, each man, each woman, each child, each dog, each
thing in an instant of misty distance.

In reply to Mr. Anthony's query about as European pho-
tographers, we can only say we know of no pictures, save two
or three of Wilson's best, which could be put in comparison with
this. We have seen more than one old-world work in the-mind
fellows must take care of the Yankess will go ahead of us!

And now, dear Broadway, we are sure all that naughty
conceit will be carried out of you, and as soon as you feel well
enough to walk out, call at 308, and we will show you what an
Instantaneous Stereoscopic View is, for we don't think you
have ever seen one.

Your friend, E. ANTHONY.

That the Public may judge, each man for himself, of the
merits of the respective INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, we have
sent out a number of copies of the views, taken in the rain, in
the form of a circular, and we will send you one free of charge.

They are better than "so called" of the London Co., taken in
the bright sunshine.

We do not speak without the evidence to show. Call and see.

American & Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium.

An extensive and varied assortment of American and Foreign
Views and Groups always on hand at the lowest prices, and of
the best quality.

New invoices received per every arrival from Europe.
Having agents in England and France, we are certain to
receive the latest views published in either country, and our
stock will be found both extensive and well selected. A liberal
discount to the trade.

Parties at a distance sending us \$1, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 or \$25,
can have a good instrument and such pictures as they may
request sent by Express. All orders will be executed with
care, and our friends may depend upon receiving a good and
satisfactory selection.

Merchants from every section of the country are respect-
fully invited to make an examination of our stock before
purchasing elsewhere.

A circular will be forwarded to any address on application.
E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

Photographic Materials for Amateurs and the Trade.

Our long experience in the business and our extended
connection make our rooms the Central Emporium for Photo-
graphic Materials and Stereoscopes. This is the only large
house in the United States whose attention is exclusively
devoted to these branches.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF
Silver-Ware.

184 WASHINGTON ST.,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Tea Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, etc., made to order.
N. B. Repairing promptly attended to.

12 15

THE
AMERICAN PUMP!

Patented April 5, 1859.

Without Suction, Without Packing!

This is a DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP, with but one
bore and one piston, worked by a too place, having as much
leverage and less friction in its working than any other pump
heretofore invented. The object of the whole invention was
strength, simplicity, economy, durability, and to lessen the
power to raise water from great depths, all of which have
been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force
pumps.

The working parts all stand under the water, as does the
air chamber, beyond the reach of careless or malicious inter-
ference or frost; there is no loss of water and no loss of
labor in any depth; a constant flow of water is kept up. The
different sizes (five in all) work in diameters of from fourteen
to twenty-four inches, and cost \$15, \$30, \$25, \$40, and \$60
each, and are worked by hand, horse, water, wind, or steam;
adapted to cisterns, wells, tanks, machinery, engines, mines,
railroads, docks, forcing water under or above ground to
great heights and distances; discharges at various points;
throws by hose and pipe, thirty to forty feet; is extremely
useful and convenient in watering gardens, flowers, vineyards,
washing windows, and, in sudden emergencies, for checking
fires in their earlier stages, and no pump equals it in economy
or success for purposes of irrigation. The fixtures for power
cost \$12, \$15, and \$18 each, according to size. It has now
been in successful operation for eight months, in every depth
from 8 to 100 feet, and for nearly every conceivable purpose,
in twenty-four States of the Union, commencing at Maine
and extending to the Rio Grande, and in New Brunswick and
Cuba. The pumps have been sent everywhere on trial, and the
failures to give entire satisfaction have averaged two to the
hundred! I append a few notices, certificates and extracts
of letters to justify my position.

"The pump needs no priming to obtain water. The ar-
rangement and operation are very simple, and easily under-
stood."—Life Illustrated, N. Y.

"This is a new Pump which is offered for public favor.
Construction is greatly simplified, and appears to be designed
for durability and efficiency. Those who have used it speak
highly of it."—N. Y. Observer.

"The piston discharges at both ends into the air-chamber,
causing a regular flow of water at the discharge pipe at top.
It preferred, every part can be galvanized, except the piston,
which keeps itself clean, and is proof against rust."—N. Y.
Evangelist.

"This is a new invention, a working model of which has
been shown us, which presents several novelties for a double
acting pump, being exceedingly simple in construction, ap-
parently very strong and durable, rendering the labor of
working it, on account of the very small amount of friction
in its working parts, very trifling in comparison to other
pumps of a similar nature."—N. Y. Christian Advocate and
Journal.

"As a specimen of the ease and efficiency with which this
pump works, we can state that one man, working regularly,
forced water from the pump a distance of 340 feet, being 57
feet perpendicular height, which is good work, as every one
who is in the habit of raising water knows."—[Scientific
American, N. Y.]

"There are no suction valves nor complicated fittings;
neither valves, pulleys, nor pulleys. It is easily raised
for any motive power, and lifts water to any desirable height
without any waste of force. A woman or boy can work it
with ease to raise water fifty feet, and a man can raise it 100
feet all day. The curiosity of it is the absence of all compari-
sons, it is a new pump, very simple in construction, the motion
going directly from the handle to the valve by simple lever-
age."—The Independent, N. Y.

"The construction is simple; and it works with an ease
that will surprise those acquainted only with the old fashioned
ones in this line. One of these pumps now in use in this
vicinity, enables us to state that full confidence can be placed
in the statement contained in the advertisement."—[Presby-
terian Banner and Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

"It is calculated for work at any depth desired, and the great
advantage of it is the height to which water is raised is far
beyond anything we have yet seen or could have imagined.
The pump we personally tested, was connected with a pipe
sixty feet high, and it required but a very slight exertion
with one hand to deliver a stream of water at this height
at the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute. A small boy
could have done it with ease."—[The American Mining
Chronicle, N. Y.]

"We got one of them which we have put into operation on
our farm, and like it very much. It brings up a con-
siderable stream of water, with little or no labor to the person
working it. It must meet with a ready sale, and speedily
grow very popular."—[The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.]

"Having had considerable practical experience in the use of
machinery of this character, after testing this pump, we can
say we have no objection to its being put into circulation, and
we are confident it will be a success in all its applications."
—[The American Mining Chronicle, N. Y.]

"We speak from personal knowledge, and say, that of all
the pumps we ever saw, we never saw one at all comparable
to this. A man can scarce find it to be pleased with them. If
you want a good pump get one of these."—[St. Louis (Mo.)
Ch. Advocate.]

"A Working Model and Pumps always to be seen on
application at the office. Complete drawings, price, and par-
ticulars in detail, sent free of postage. Address:

JAMES M. EDNEY,

147 Chambers street, New York.

ROSS, DENPSTER & Co., Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Where Models may be seen and Pumps had, with Circulars
and drawings. 5

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable in-
ventions, for which we have no models to show their value,
are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of
California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it,
a very valuable implement, and one which will receive un-
iversal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expedited.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors, 18 Tremont street
(Music Building), Boston, Mass.
For sale by—**CHARLES MORRILL, HENRY JOHNSON & Co.,**
REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; CHAS. MORRILL &
H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; Smith & Davis, Portland
Oregon; and by all good dealers in medicine everywhere.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1860.

NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

The Honey-Bee Business.

We give place to the following pointed letter most cheerfully, as we are always willing to open our columns to a free discussion on every subject identified with the interests of the State—and we shall be glad to hear from all portions, not doubting but that Mr. Harbison and others will readily sustain the position they have assumed that "foul broods" has been introduced into this State.

We ask attention to the fact that the position we took relative to the importation of bees by persons ignorant of their nature and care, is fully confirmed by Mr. Kennedy, and even he believes that a greater portion of the bees that were imported were lost. What we said relative to the condition of imported bees we can fully prove. We have seen the disease, have seen the rotten bees in the comb, and the amount of loss by foul brood and by the moth and worm we knew was large, but we had not estimated it as high as Mr. Kennedy has fixed it, *nint-tenths*. We were informed by one importer of one hundred hives that his loss was \$2500.

It will be seen by the words of Mr. Kennedy that we were right also in our statement that only those who understood the business could do it successfully, for Mr. Kennedy says he selected between fifty and sixty swarms. *They being all new swarms and new hives*, the after care given them, their safe arrival, and their success, proves our position. Mr. Kennedy and son understood the business and were successful. Mr. Kennedy did not purchase any and every swarm he could find without reference to their state, for he knew the condition necessary for such a voyage. But many persons have seen the kind of swarms brought hither and their condition, many of them with combs black and rotten, and with worms actually crawling from the hives; this we have seen. As it regards Sacramento being exempt from the disease, we don't believe it. Hives carried to Sacramento convey the disease there as well as any where else, and we presume Mr. Harbison will so assent, and the remarks of Mr. Kennedy relative to Mr. Harbison we leave for him to respond to.

To the remarks of our correspondent relative to whether the first bees were had of the "Digger Indians" or not, we reply, no; they were first introduced by the lamented "Sheldon" who in connection with Commodore Stockton first brought them hither at great cost, and they were nearly all lost by the want of that knowledge which has since been obtained by a costly experience. Mr. Kennedy after he has had a little longer experience in California life will learn this real truth, that the climate of our glorious State will eradicate, purify and regenerate bees that are diseased; and eradicate disease in animals and in man if the proper remedy is applied and the laws of nature carefully observed. We witness this in all classes of animals, that although poor, sickly and lean, their progeny improves in each generation. As with animals so with humans—the children of pale, and sickly, and even diseased parents take on a new type of health and strength by the atmosphere they breathe. And thus with the bees; the early swarms were more or less diseased and sickly in various ways, and those evils were nearly or quite eradicated, when this new and increased importation of some three or four thousand swarms was thrust upon our State in all conditions, and we re-assert that it will take a long while to get rid of this evil. That it is so is verified in the fact, that while imported swarms can be purchased at from \$50 to \$80 each according to their strength, California bees are worth \$100.

We did not mean to assert that importers intended to introduce diseased bees, or that those who sold them did so fraudulently. They sold their entire lot of bees for so much, leaving the purchaser to make his selection of each as he pleased; and the speculator thinking all would pay, brought good and bad, and thus inflicted an evil on our State but a greater on himself, for the speculation was a bad one.

We shall be glad to be corrected at all times by our correspondent or any one else, and when in error will quickly take back any assertion not based on sound logic.

MARYSVILLE, April 15, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: A friend has handed me your paper of the 30th ult. and called my attention to an article headed "The Honey-Bee Business." This article seems to call for a word in reply.

You certainly prophesied correctly if, as you say, you foretold heavy losses by a majority of those "who should enter the business ignorantly." I am quite certain you have not over-estimated these losses. I very much doubt whether even

one in ten of the stocks imported the past season will be of any value on the 1st day of May next. But after ascribing a sufficient cause for this great loss, viz., the ignorance of those who are engaged in the business, you pass on and ascribe the loss to another cause which, if it really existed to the extent you name, would make it impossible for the most skilled apianist to import bees successfully. The first cause being sufficient, are you not sounding an unnecessary alarm when you say the "greater part are badly affected with 'foul brood'?" It is true you state that in "letters received from J. S. Harbison, the able apianist of Sacramento, all these facts are affirmed," and Mr. Harbison himself, in the *Culturist*, over his own signature, makes similar statements; and even charges the principal bee keepers in the Eastern States with having "emptied their apiaries upon the unsuspecting speculators and purchasers of California."

I hope this article will come to the notice of these Eastern gentlemen, that they may be made aware of the estimation in which they are held by the great apianist of California.

If indeed the contagion "foul brood" is among us to anything like the extent named by Mr. H. and yourself, it is quite important that every precaution should be taken to prevent its spread among the natives. One would naturally suppose in reading your article that the honey-bee was found here long before the discovery of gold, and that the stock on hand previous to the "fall of '59" was obtained from the "Digger Indians" or some other of the old settlers; and those of us who have recently come to California for a residence, and brought over bees with us, are the first importers, and to us is applied the imputation of introducing a disease that will take years to eradicate. For one I am not willing to sit down silently under this charge.

I left Wisconsin last fall in company with my son with between fifty and sixty hives of bees gathered by ourselves, they being all new swarms in new hives. We took them to New York in October, and left that city on the 6th of December for San Francisco, where we arrived on the 3d of January, and came immediately to this city. After selling five stocks at full California prices, we have fifty left in as good condition, I venture to say, as any fifty taken promiscuously from Mr. Harbison's or any other person's apiary.

I have felt called upon to say this much in self-defence, as the articles referred to are so sweeping that I see not how we could avoid considering ourselves included among the proscribed.

If the press were to raise the hue and cry that the Asiatic cholera had been introduced into San Francisco, and that almost every person who had come from the Atlantic States in "the fall of '59" was infected with it—that these persons had spread themselves over the State, "in San Jose, Stockton, Napa, Marysville, and other places," omitting Sacramento as above suspicion, would it be wise in the City Fathers to make large appropriations for the building of hospitals, and warn the natives against even shaking hands with any of these newly-arrived persons, for fear of contagion, without even asking the question, "Are these things so?" And if, on investigation, it should appear that all of the sickness could be fully accounted for without assuming it to be a contagious disease, would it not be as well to defer these notes of preparation, more especially if it should be found that the able physician who had "affirmed these facts" was greatly interested in having them prove true?

The steamer on which we came brought out some five hundred hives of bees. They were not in very bad condition on the start, yet a large number of them were lost on the passage, or so injured as to be of little worth on arrival at San

Francisco. Much of the comb became very dark, as, I think, caused by want of ventilation in passing through a hot climate. It is said that a large number of the poorest of this stock were taken to Sacramento, and I certainly noticed in the *Union* a sale of some forty or fifty hives, as belonging to an individual who brought out some two or three hundred on the same steamer with us. This blackened comb, evidently made so on the passage, seems to have been mistaken for "foul brood." Several small lots were sent to this city and sold to innocent purchasers. They certainly were in very bad condition. A large number of them have already left their hives, not, I am satisfied, because of "foul brood," but in most cases, of no brood at all, and in all, no honey. I have examined many of these hives, and smelt of them, but have not been able to scent out the infection. Perhaps if I were a little older citizen, and hoped to have a large number of swarms for sale, derived from native stock, they might have smelt differently. I very much doubt whether there is any real, contagious "foul brood" in the State, though it is said to be in Sacramento, and the removal of the apiary of an extensive bee-keeper, from that city, would seem to indicate the honesty of his opinions on that subject. I am quite certain there is none in Marysville; but if it is found in San Francisco or Sacramento, I trust some one competent to the task will give us a description of it, not by quoting from Langstroth's extract from a German author, and misquoting at that, but let us have a post mortem supposed to have been destroyed by this pestilence, and let us know if a new swarm, with new comb, has been affected; for if so, I shall be ready to believe this disease is in Sacramento. And should such be the fact, the result of these indiscriminate charges upon the importers of bees "in the fall of '59," the author of them may find himself in the predicament of the owner of a certain fowling piece, which, "Though truly aimed at duck or plover Was sure to kick its owner over."

Hoping to be able at no distant day to send you a box of honey, gathered by bees imported "in the fall of '59," provided you are not afraid of the contagion, I remain your obedient servant,

L. KENNEDY.

Sheep Raising.

NICOLAUS, Branden's Ranch, April 2, '60.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice in the last number of the *FARMER* some things which need a little correcting or a little looking after, and for the truth of what I have to say I refer you to J. D. Patterson, and John A. Taintor of Hartford, Ct., who together with myself imported the first French Merino sheep from the celebrated flocks of Gilbert Cuyonot, that were ever imported into the United States. I notice your account of the arrival of my French Merino by the Sonora; and your flaming account of a few sheep received by the same steamer for Jones & Rockwell. I also see by a long advertisement the merits set forth of these few sheep, as being far superior to anything ever brought into this State. If this is a fact, the sheep must have been bred by some other man than the gentlemen above-named; for in Vermont they are not known as thorough breeders of any sheep; they buy and sell perhaps more sheep than any other set of men, but their purchases are as a general thing made up of a medium class of sheep; their flock is constantly changing from year to year, and in fact I never have known of their buying but one high-priced sheep, and that is the one referred to in their advertisement. I never have known of their receiving any sheep directly from the best flocks in Europe, or any flock there; this would be news to the breeders of Vermont, if published. I would like if the people of this State could see their flock at home. I doubt very much whether they have one sheep here raised by themselves.

They may guarantee them to be of pure blood, of one thing or the other, but they cannot guarantee them to be thorough-bred. There is a mighty wide difference between a full-blood animal, and a thorough-bred animal; a full-blood animal may be one that is a cross between two distinct breeds, but never a thorough-bred. I am not aware that in 1852 they invested any money in thorough-bred French Merinos; they may have done so in the cross-bloods; if they did, they were sold; neither do I ever recollect of their buying any thorough-bred French sheep of my brother, Merrill Bingham; neither do I recollect that in 1853, of their purchasing one entire shipment of French sheep, made by S. W. Jewett. I do recollect that after Mr. Jewett had got through importing sheep, and that he had sold all he could comfortably sell, and his flock had run down in condition, they bought the remnant of his flock at a low figure, for the purpose of speculation; and those sheep were shorn off into the Western States, and sold as fast as they could get them in condition to sell; and were not bred at home, only those that were in too poor flesh to sell. There were no importations of sheep made into Vermont, since May, 1853, when Mr. John A. Taintor and myself imported 196, at a cost of \$112.50 per head; this was the last importation of French Merinos into Vermont. The truth is in regard to these gentlemen, that ever since the first introduction of the French sheep into Vermont (which was made by myself in the fall of 1846), they have done their utmost to put down the French sheep and build up the Spanish; for the truth of which I have written to Vermont for evidence of what I say, and in due time you shall have it "line upon line, and precept upon precept." They used their utmost endeavors to prevent men from buying them; called them every thing that was calculated to discredit them and destroy men's confidence in them. They talk about imported sheep; they never owned an imported sheep, except what perhaps they accidentally bought to speculate upon, and now they say that they have a high opinion of the French; a wonderful change has come across their better judgment. This change has been brought about because they find that the French are the sheep sought for in this country, and therefore change their tune. If these men raise sheep at home of so high repute, why have not they exhibited their sheep at the different State Fairs and won prizes on them? If they were of such remarkable merit as they would have you believe, they could have made a general sweep of nearly all of the prizes; but the truth is they never dared to offer a sheep for a prize, because not worthy of it; and I never knew of their exhibiting a single sheep at a State Fair; and further, if they had been the owners and breeders of such pure, excellent sheep (?), why did they not accept of one of my challenges? I have held four public sheep-shearings in Vermont, in which I challenged any man in the United States to shear against me for quality and quantity, according to live weight, washed or unwashed or cleaned; no man ever appeared or dared to. This is the way to test these matters. I go for the best sheep, and for that sheep which will put the most money into a man's pocket, all things considered. I hold myself open, here in California, on the same challenge. I have not come here on speculation, but to see what I can do in breeding French sheep on California soil; not to boast that I can do more than many other men can do, or ought to do; therefore will say that I will shear one year from this date fifty breeding ewes, lambs by their sides or in lamb, against an equal number owned by any one man in the United States, at some point in this country, which shall be named in time, for quality and quantity, washed or unwashed, according to live weight, that the matter may be fully tested. If the French sheep are not

the best sheep, all things considered, the sooner we know it the better, and therefore can act accordingly. I feel constrained to answer to these matters, and do it with the utmost feelings of friendship; but I believe in letting every tub stand on its own bottom. If I am not correct in what I have said, of course I expect to be corrected; and then we will have these matters fully developed, by such evidences as will fully straighten the whole matter out, to the satisfaction of all. There are many more things that might be said, but I will wait for a reply. Yours truly,

A. L. BINGHAM.

We publish the above letter on the responsibility of Mr. Bingham, not knowing anything of the circumstances to which he refers, other than the advertisement given us by Messrs. Jones & Rockwell. The facts stated were taken from a printed work published in Addison, Vermont, and reported to be under authority. What we advertised was upon the responsibility of those whose names were presented with the advertisement, and presume the parties will reply. It is not our purpose or desire to enter into any controversy ourselves, each party being able to speak for themselves.

The Season—The Crops.

From every quarter of our State come glorious tidings of the "prosperity of Agriculture." The abundance of the "latter rains" have given a tone and a vigor to vegetation never seen or known before, and never was the promise so flattering of a "Season of Plenty."

Never have the grain-fields looked so well; the grasses give assurance of a great hay-crop, and the orchards are now showing the early formation which here too shows a crop never before equaled.

With these prospects before us, there is reason for rejoicing. We shall not starve, for we have already a large surplus of wheat, and the appearance indicates that the harvest season will be an early one. Were we to estimate the stock of flour that will be on hand at the coming of new wheat, we should place it at one hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels, or equal to three months supply. Others rate it higher. With such prospects, our State is rich indeed, and even the poor may rejoice, for food will be abundant and cheap.

Warder & Childs' Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower.

We present an illustration of this newly improved and valuable Reaper and Mower, of which we gave a minute detailed sketch in our last issue. This implement was put in operation last season, at the Alameda County Fair, and won general praise. It has many valuable points, and would have been sold in large numbers, had not the ship been lost at sea which was freighted with some two hundred for Messrs. Arthur & Son, who are the selling agents for this State.

ERRORS CORRECTED.—Mr. Ellwanger writes us (says the N. Y. Horticulturist) that several errors occur in connection with his remarks in our report of the Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New York (published in the *Farmer* of March 30). We regret this very much, for we believe our reporter tried to give a fair abstract of the proceedings. We desire to have matters of this kind put right, and, therefore, append Mr. Ellwanger's own account of what he said:

Varieties of Pears that will not grow on Quince.—In answer to a question, What variety of Pears will not grow on Quince? I named the following varieties: Beurré Bosc, Paradis d'Automne, Dix, and Sheldon. These are good sorts, and should be double-worked; and added, that I preferred the White Doyenné or Virgile for a stock for that purpose, being very hardy. *Belle Lucrèce*, I said, was one of the best varieties on Quince stocks, while on Pear stocks, on our grounds, the fruits were generally inferior.

Quince Stocks.—Mr. Ainsworth said that he had found the Angers the best, to which I replied that the Fontenay is as good, or even better, for a stock, being harder and closer grained. The Angers grows faster for a year or two, but the Fontenay afterwards expands more and makes a better union, though some varieties are partial to one and some to the other. Never found the Duchesse d'Angoulême of any value on Pear stocks.

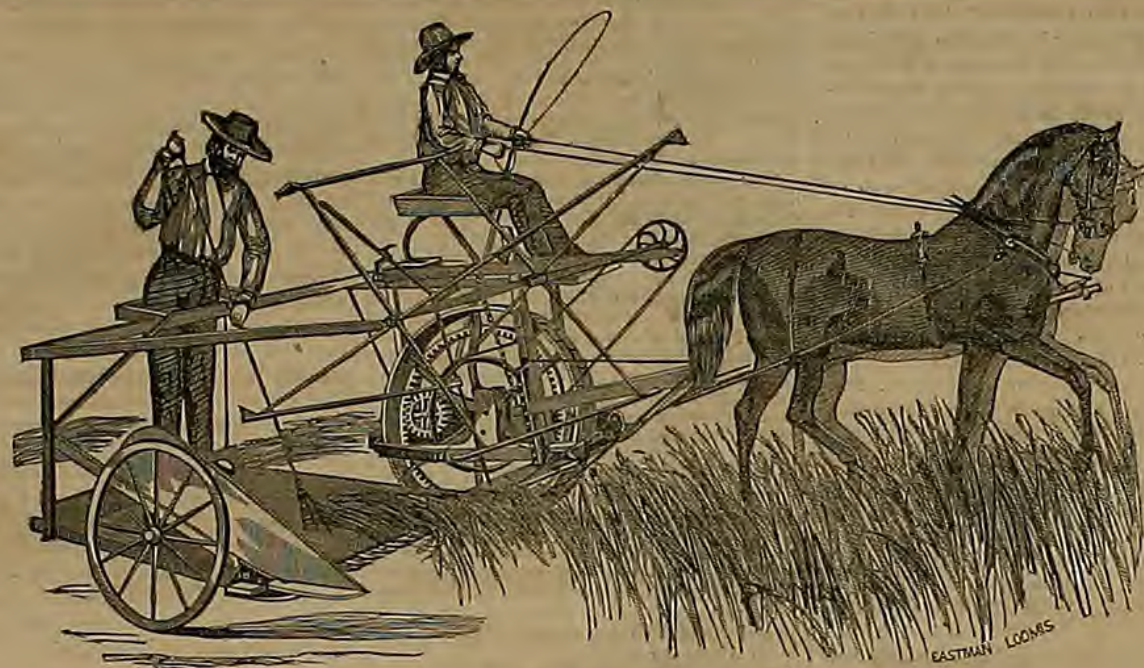
Price of Pears.—The fruit of Louise Bonne de Jersey which we sent to the New York Market were all selected, and sold for from \$16 to \$20 a barrel. From the experiments already made, I thought that eight to ten-year-old trees, with good cultivation, would safely yield, at an average per annum, at the rate of over a thousand dollars an acre; and that this variety on our soil would produce at least twice as much money from the same land as any other sort. Our trees are about five to six feet apart.

Grafting Grapes.—In answer to Mr. Bissel, who said that grafting the Grape was difficult, I said that I had found no difficulty whatever in grafting; that we graft them within doors as successfully as the Apple. Had cleft-grafted some Diana in the open ground. Graft after the stock vine has made a growth of an inch or two in the spring; tie up with wax-cloth (for in-door grafting we use wax-paper), and bury under ground all but one eye. Always graft under ground, as the wood is firmer there. Have had them grow twenty to thirty feet the first year, and they generally bear the second year. Yours very truly,

L. ELLWANGER.

Plant Seeds Now.

The late rains have, in many instances, rotted seeds, and they should be again planted. Messrs. J. P. Sweeney & Co. have large stocks of fresh seeds and will be glad to wait on all who call on them.



NEW-YORK COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.

Made by Warder & Child, Springfield, Ohio. J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Agents, San Francisco.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansion—
More than dress and fine array—
More than domes or lofty steeples—
More than stables, power and away,
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles—
More than fashion's flogging glare—
More than mammon's gilded honors—
More than thought can well compare,
See that home is made attractively,
By surroundings pure and bright,
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving
Birds will sing their sweetest songs,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a little Eden,
Imitate her smiling bowers,
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers.
There, what fragrance and what brightness,
Will each blooming rose display!
Here, a simple vine-clad arbor
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home;
Such a home makes man the better,
Pure and lasting its control;
Home with pure and bright surroundings
Leaves its impress on the soul.

A Silver Pitcher Given to a Farmer.

Swags, gold-headed canes, plate and other testimonials of gratitude and respect, have been presented to public benefactors from time immemorial, for aught we know; at any rate we have often read and heard of such things. But we find in the N. Y. Tribune an account of a presentation, that strikes us as something new, so far as the character of the services rewarded are concerned. A silver pitcher and two goblets have been presented to a farmer, in recognition of his services as a farmer.

Many years ago, a poor young man bought a farm near Seneca Lake, New York. Much of the soil was a cold, heavy clay. As fast as he could, he drained off the water, put in the manure, and demonstrated, by example, that farming may be made profitable. In 1835 he imported patterns of drain-tile, and commenced his experiments in this line of improvement with tiles made by the slow process of hand labor. Machinery was soon used in their manufacture, and in 1851 he had laid sixteen miles of tile-drains. Finding that the more he drained, and the more he manured, the richer he grew, he ventured to recommend his course to other farmers, and became a frequent contributor to the agricultural journals of New York. In one of his articles, written the 17th of December last, and published in the Rural New Yorker, in reply to some strictures on his system of "high feeding," he says:

"I will state that I can with more certainty calculate on three tons of hay the acre, now than I could on one, thirty-six years ago, and I can safely calculate on one acre in pasture feeding more stock, and much better, than three would have done at that time, while I can almost always make one-half more grain of any kind than I did then; of oats or corn far more than double. High feeding and high manuring did all this."

By affixing his own signature to these publications, the name of John Johnston has long been familiar to the readers of agricultural papers, and he is sometimes called the "Great Tile-Drainer," of New York.

The presentation of a service of plate to such a man, by a number of the most respectable citizens of a great State, we regard as an event of interest to farmers generally, as indicating a willingness on the part of the public to honor those who introduce improvements in the cultivation of the soil, and to admit them to rank among the benefactors of the race.

The Tribune gives the following description of the articles presented to Mr. Johnston: "The testimonial consists of a massive silver pitcher and two goblets, on all of which are engraved and embossed appropriate agricultural emblems. On one shield of the pitcher is represented a reaping field as it appears in our day, on another a mowing machine at work, and the third bears the following inscription:

Presented to John Johnston, in recognition of his services to the Agriculture of New York, by his fellow-citizens, John A. King and thirteen others.

The goblets bear the representation of men laying tiles for drains, a ditch-digging machine, the machine, and all manner of small tools used in the stupid burial of crockery, as an English lord was pleased to term tile-draining a few years ago."

How to Make a Bailey Horse Pull.—A correspondent of the Cotton Planter gives a method for making an obstinate horse or mule pull up a hill or any where else, when his muscles are equal to the work. Take a small rope, double it, make a loop at the double end, and draw it snugly around the under jaw of the animal, just below his front teeth, with the loop underneath. Throw the loose end over your shoulder, and "walk in the way he should go," holding fast, and pulling steadily and firmly. Don't be troubled about him, for he will follow without fail after he has discovered how you have "got him." This method will also compel an animal to stand still and allow a bridle or collar to be put on him.

COAL ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—An exchange gives the following experiment by an English farmer. He marked off three patches in a clover-field, each containing one rod of ground. The first produced 35 pounds of clover, cut in full bloom. To the second was applied four quarts of sifted coal ashes that had not been exposed to the weather; this produced fifty pounds of clover. On the third patch one quart of plaster was sown, and the crop from it weighed fifty-four pounds. In other words, the land without anything gave 35 pounds of green clover an acre; with coal ashes, 80 pounds; and with plaster, 84 pounds. These experiments were on too small a plot of ground to be reliable.

ECONOMY OF DRUG STRINGS.—Irring used to tell a story illustrative of the Yankee talent at "making things pay." A man who sent turkeys to market also swept chimneys for a living; tying a cord around the neck of the bird so as not to choke it too suddenly, and then drawing it up and down the chimney, so that the flutter of the expiring struggle might do the sweeping. The papers tell us also that there is a grocer in Pennsylvania, who is said to be so mean that he was seen to catch a fly on his counter, hold him up by the hind legs, and look in the cracks of his feet, to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

A South Carolina paper notices the death of a mule, whose age was known with certainty to be sixty-two years at the time of his death. Such an instance of longevity is without a parallel.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of deceiving the sick. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves, she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism, and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford.

The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are briefly and comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and safe, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. WARREN makes use of the New and Highly Improved BOSTON ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY, one of the MOST PERFECT Electrical Machines on this Coast.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street), SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

Galvanic Batteries and Medical Works.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., has received from the manufacturers and publishers the latest improved Galvanic Batteries, which she offers for sale to her patients; both the Smith and Boston patterns. Also, rare and valuable Medical Works, such as are not usually found on sale. Apply at her residence, corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

WILL YOU NOT SEND THE CALIFORNIA FARMER ABROAD?

HOW many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$2 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New Volume.

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

J. R. RAY, SEED AND NURSERY DEPOT,

No. 106 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

HAS IN HIS NURSERY, SUBJECT TO THE order of good cash customers, the most extensive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBBERY, AND VINES.

To be found in the State, consisting of every variety of

Almond, Mulberry,
Apple, Nectarine,
Apricot, Peach,
Blackberry, Pear,
Cherry, Plum,
Fig, Strawberry,
Gooseberry, Quince,
Grape, Raspberry,

Beside a good stock of SHRUBBERY and SHA TREES, for beautifying homes.

Samples, comprising a few thousand trees, may be found at my Seed and Nursery Depot.

SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—
10,000 Locust Trees,
1,000 China Trees,
Lombardy Poplar,
Mountain Ash,
Magnolia Acuminata,

Together with
Elm, Linden,
Ash, Weeping Willow,
Maple, Arbor Vitae,

And other Evergreens—all warranted.

The Locusts are certainly not equalled, by any lot in the State, for beauty and size; they are from two to three years old, straight and well grown, varying from ten to twenty feet in height.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The extensive SEED DEPARTMENT contains a complete stock—

FOR THE GARDEN, FIELD, FOREST & NURSERY.

Raised from the best seed-growers in the country, or raised under my own supervision. Much care is taken to have Seeds free from mixture, and every package of seeds sold is, with proper care, warranted to grow and produce what is marked on the label.

Hop Vines, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus Plants, Grape Cuttings, Dahlia Roots,

And everything appertaining to the Seed and Nursery business, for sale at greatly reduced prices from last year.

ARTICHOKES, CHUFAS—articles deserving special notice—are for sale in quantities.

Small seeds each box sent per Mail (by post) part of the country.

HOP ROOTS.

THOSE DESIRING TO ENGAGE in that lucrative business—HOP CULTURE, now exciting so much interest—can be furnished with good, vigorous roots, of the best variety, from the oldest Hop Yard in the State.

The crop from this yard has just been sold for \$1 per lb. My Hop Yard is twenty-five miles below this city, on the Sacramento river. The vines, covering one acre, were planted about four years ago. Parties wishing to engage largely in the business will be supplied on liberal terms.

Address J. R. RAY, Seed and Nursery Depot, 106 J street, Sacramento.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

To the Seed Trade,

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SEEDS

Now growing and harvesting in the Union, we are prepared to supply Dealers on the most favorable terms.

Our American Seeds

Are with few exceptions raised under our own immediate supervision, and we can warrant them as First-class in every respect.

Dutch Bulbous Roots,

Hyacinths, Tulips, SUCH AS, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, &c., in great variety.

TRADE CATALOGUES just published, which may be had of our Agent, MR. THOMAS DAY, 188 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,

Growers and Importers of Seeds,
15 John street,
NEW YORK.

New York Seed Warehouse,

No. 11 SANSONE STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS;
ALFALFA, pure, of the latest importation;
HUNGARIAN GRASS;
MEADOW GRASS;
CLOVER;
TIMOTHY;
ORCHARD GRASS;
SHEEP'S FESCUE;
ENGLISH RYE GRASS;
And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA, pure;
VIRGINIA;
CONNETT, Seed Leaf;
FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety.
Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade.
Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application.

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No. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE SEED TRADE.

We have the largest and most varied assortment of FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, IN THE STATE.

All of our own importation, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, which we can warrant to give full satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part of:

ALFALFA or Chile Clover Seed, Pure;
Red Clover; Timothy Grass; Red-top Grass;
Ky. Blue Grass; Hungarian Grass;
Millet; Orchard Grass; Rye Grass.

Garden Seeds.
Cabbage, Turnip, Carrot, Beet, Onion,
Lettuce, Radish, Melon, Cucumber,
Tomato, Squash, Parsnip, etc.

Also—A full assortment of FRUIT, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Budding and Pruning knives, Garden Tools, etc.

Catalogues forwarded on application.
Boxes of 100 Papers—Put up by ourselves, assorted, for country dealers; all labeled, and true to name.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.
We have all kinds of TREES and PLANTS, for sale at lowest market prices.

All Orders forwarded, by Mail or Express, will meet with prompt attention.
Address, J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
16 3m No. 108 California street, San Francisco.

Seed Warehouse!

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California st., between Montgomery & Sansone.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER,

FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS

IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chile Clover Seed, OF THE NEW CROP.

ALSO:

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER BULBOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking orders for Seeds and receiving for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in such assortments as desired, will be furnished.

CHUFAS

OR

Earth-Almonds!

50 Pounds of CHUFAS or EARTH-ALMONDS, for sale by

S. W. MOORE,

44t Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

James Graves, H. F. Williams,
GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 57, 59 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

38 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.

A. H. Myers, President Cal. State Ag. Society.

Wm. Rufus Langley, Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

Wm. H. Hays, A. Lamont, H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jos. Haworth, J. B. Vallia, J. Morrill, Wm. Hays, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopensine, B. R. Crocker, O. O. Jenks,

C. O. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.

W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.

Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hays, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. O. Hurrell, Jos. H. Nevitt, John B. Rogers, K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeiler.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....APRIL 20, 1860.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.
Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us! Please also direct Letters to "COL. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as *Colonel Warren*, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret, that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Encourage Every Good Enterprise.

While our Legislators are opening the flood-gates to applicants for WATER COMPANIES, BULKHEADS, CITY RAILROADS, and giving a liberal, nay generous donation to every benevolent institution in the State, we ask them in all earnestness not to forget that there are many industrial enterprises appertaining to individual exertions that demand their most faithful notice.

We mean those enterprises that go directly to build up our State, to give it more permanency, to increase its population, and to develop its resources.

If the noble Dashways labor to redeem fallen man, whose energies of both body and mind have become destroyed or paralyzed, they deserve the gratitude of the State, and should be encouraged; for they save that which would otherwise run waste. So if men labor to recover the desolate wastes of our territory, and to redeem our tilled lands, they too deserve encouragement, and should be aided in their work. So those who labor to give a "Home" to the weather-beaten sailor, and to care for him when he comes from his "cradle on the deep," to dwell among landmen, they should be aided in making that "Home," for it is a Godly work. And shall not those who are laboring on shore to raise and manufacture those products that load with full freight the thousand ships—shall not those who raise GRAIN, WOOL and WINE have encouragement to labor in their work?

We say aye! and aye again! And we ask for that kind of legislation that shall be *comprehensive, continuous, wise, liberal and parent-like.*

We ask our Legislature to take cognizance of our agricultural, our mechanical and manufacturing interests. Examine each and all of them and look into their wants and necessities, and lend a helping hand where most needed.

We saw upon the list of committees, in the Senate and Assembly, when we visited the halls, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Manufactures, a Committee on Mechanic Arts.

Now we ask: are there not vast interests in the agriculture of California that demand investigation by such a committee? Are there not important interests too in our manufactures? How wonderfully they have increased, and that too without a kind word or thought from Government. The mechanical interest; this has been like the others, left almost wholly forgotten.

Should the delegation wait for petitions on any and every interest before they look to them? It is to be supposed that it is the duty of a Legislature to take hold of such work at once, and look to every subject, because it is these interests that build up a State.

We have always believed that a legislative body are bound to look after these great interests *unasked*, and not wait until by *neglect or suffering*, evils arise that require redress, and then because the people petition, the suffering is sought to be removed. Thus it was in the days of our Revolution; had the parent Government regarded her Colonies, and made them her care, giving them protection and aid, instead of burdening them with oppressive taxes, these glorious States that now influence the world might have remained as jewels in the coronet of Queen Victoria.

Those who make laws should look with careful eye to their practical operation. If the Legislature of California, in 1854-5, had studied the great and wonderful resources and ability of this State for all the progress she has made in the cause of agriculture, mechanics and manufactures; if the legislation of early years had been such as to have encouraged them, California would have been ten years further in advance in all these interests than she now is, and there would have been millions in value added to the treasury of the State; aye, her yearly revenues would have been doubled. But we ask, what have California Legislatures done for the farmer, in either of the great branches of his wide avocation? What has been done to encourage grain-growing, the planters of orchards or vineyards? What has been done to encourage the importers of fine stock into the State or its propagation here? What encouragement has been given to wool-growing, wine-making, or any other interest that so much increases the revenues of our State?

What has our Legislature done to redeem the waste tilled lands? What to plant timber trees? What to encourage the growing of tea, coffee, sugar, cotton, rice or tobacco? What to induce the growing of hemp? What to awaken attention to the rearing of silk-worms, and the manufacturing of silk? We may say, literally nothing! nothing! True, a little thought was given last year, to stim-

ulate vine-growing, by relieving the vineyards of taxation, but for wise legislation, it should have been continuous, and embraced all great interests alike, not partial. The importer of blood stock should be exempt from such taxations for years, alike with the planter of a vineyard, and every act of legislation should be comprehensive and just, acting alike on all.

The mechanic of the State, instead of receiving aid and protection, is cramped and clogged with oppressive taxes, and those of no ordinary kind either; for in addition to the ordinary tax, he is obliged to pay a license for his genius, his trade. He cannot use his talent without paying for it; and if he pays, and shows the world what he can do and has done, let another license must be paid ere he can sell "the work of his hands!" In all branches of our mechanic arts, and in the manufactures there is the same oppression, the same wrong, unwise and unjust taxation. It is these things that have so often driven men out of business, broken down their energies, driven them to despair, and made them drunkards and criminals, scattering misery and destruction among once happy and prosperous families; and when intemperance or crime has set its seal upon men, O then of course benevolent men and women will build "Homes" and "Houses of Refuge," and the State will build prisons, and liberally endow them, so that these poor unfortunate creatures may be shut out of the world, and no one asks what made these men criminals.

Had the Legislature of our State, with an earnest zeal, with a patriotic spirit, with a noble desire to build up a State, taken hold of the work, without reference to any interest but that of increasing the revenue, by making the people contented and happy, and aiming to introduce the arts and sciences with liberal bounty, and have bestowed liberal gifts to every deserving manufacturer and mechanic for every new invention or manufacture, and at the same time have relieved such inventions from taxation, ere this year, the drain of four millions of gold a month, would have nearly ceased, and millions of acres of our waste lands have been redeemed, and forty thousand spindles would sing their music in our manufactories, and the citizen would have harped his song of joy and praise upon those legislators who labored for the country's good.

Years have passed, and nothing done. Party questions and party bills have engrossed the time of our legislators. Party questions and interests have stained the halls of legislation with blood, while the treasury has been, and will be depleted, to build and maintain prisons that have been filled with criminals that neglectful and unwise legislatures have created; for we are ready to prove that wherever great, grand and liberal laws have been made to encourage the great industrial interests of a State, there is less crime and pauperism, less poverty and suffering.

Why will not some of those men of heart and soul, of whom we hope there are not a few in our present Legislature, give this subject thought, and do what can be done, even in the few remaining days now left? it will be a monument in their praise.

The Overland Mail of the 9th and 16th.

ARMORON this mighty enterprise has always excited a lively interest among our citizens, who are rallying all over the State to its support, the stages of the 9th and the 16th created an unusual interest, as those who were passengers were those who left our State on high and important missions, connected both with the political and religious interests of California. On the 9th the stage bore away the Delegates to the great Republican Convention one of whom was D. J. Staples, Esq., of Staples' Ranch. We were present at the departure of the stage of the 9th, not as a politician, by any means, but to take by the hand a gentleman and a friend, one with whom we have labored in the cause of Agriculture, D. J. Staples, Esq., late Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, and a man whose whole course in the Society was marked by that spirit of independence and action for the Right that was not to be purchased or intimidated from what he considered the greatest good of the cause he had espoused. D. J. Staples is a true farmer, and an honor to the farming interest, and we rejoice that such men are sent as Delegates to any Convention; for while abroad they will be sure to keep in mind the true interest of Agriculture. A large number of the friends of each Delegate were present, as also others that left, and as the stage started off for its long journey lead cheers rang out for the Delegates and their mission, and D. J. Staples' name made the Plaza echo with many a loud huzza; and well it is worthy of it, for few men only who are identified with politics are so truly independent.

Aside from the question of Politics, we bid our friend god-speed. We know his lips will scatter good words for California, wherever he shall go. On the 16th the stage went full again. Among the passengers was Rev. Dr. Scott, of this city, who goes on his mission for the cause of Religion. He goes as the Representative of the Presbyterian Church of California. Many others were passengers, all as it appears, bent on great purposes.

May a pleasant trip, good health, prosperous journeys attend each and all and return those who belong here in health and safety to their several labors. The event drew a large concourse of friends to bid the travelers a happy time. Each trip of this great enterprise is becoming more and more identified with the hearts and prosperity of our own prosperous State.

SEED-STORES IN SACRAMENTO.—We learn from those who are engaged in the seed-trade at the Levee City, that sales have been uncommonly large the present year. Mr. Smith's seed-store, 41 J street, has done a big business, and is still selling largely.

W. R. Strong, at the upper part of J street, has sold nearly three times the amount of former years. Of the *Sugar-beet*, *Carrot*, and *Ruta-baga* for feed, the sales have been large. Mr. Strong will be prepared to do a large fruit trade this summer. Persons having fruit to sell should remember it.

A Pleasant Hour on Board the Powhattan.

It was our pleasure during the brief stay of the United States steamer Powhattan, to accept the invitation of a friend to visit this war-steamer, that we might pay our respects to those who represent our Government in military marine, and also to see the ambassadors of a nation that have been as it were excluded heretofore from the world. But our direct object was to pay our respects to the Rev. H. Wood, chaplain of the steamer, who formerly wielded the editorial pen with ability, and who has as an historian and recorder of events connected with this embassy, acquired a vast amount of valuable information which we hope soon will be offered to the world.

In meeting Mr. Wood we recognized a friend whom we had often met in days "long syne" at our home in "dear New England," and upon referring to the register of our former days we found his name enrolled.

Our visit on board this steamer was of more than usual interest to us, for, as we stood upon the deck of our government steamer with the ambassadors of the kingdom of Japan around us—they the guests of our Government—we could not but recall to mind the words we had written more than *two years ago*, when as we then believed fully, we wrote and published what has now actually transpired.

In the very first number of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and the first article on the first page, we gave expression to the following words while speaking of our relations with China and Japan:

"The present position of California, her relation to and with the Chinese, and the future and almost certain connexion with the Japanese, presents a view to the reflecting mind of the most intense interest."

"This view alone opens to us a world where our influence tells upon countless millions!"

"Shall this influence be exerted, and for good?"

"Shall it be exerted now? Shall California be the mission field, and shall our nation be the first to occupy it?"

"God grant that it may be so."

This was published in January 1854, and now California has indeed been the mission ground where these ambassadors first touched our soil, and our nation has been indeed the first to open a treaty with their Government. It was under the influence of such remembrances that we stood upon the United States steamer Powhattan, and looked upon the representatives of that nation that tell in almost "countless millions," and therefore our visit was deeply interesting.

By the kind courtesy of the chaplain we visited every part of the ship, and saw ambassadors of the first rank and ambassadors of the lower rank. We saw the trophies and presents of that great kingdom, and we felt a just pride in that noble steamer and her gallant officers, for every true American can feel proud of our government ships, for no nation can produce braver, more accomplished, or more gentlemanly officers than the American navy.

The Powhattan is a 2800 tons steamer, fine form, trim and strongly built, with a very powerful engine, and of great cost, the boilers being of heavy copper; the engine and engine room being in perfect order. We saw the great gun upon the steamer's deck that is moved round upon a railroad; this gun weighs eight tons, and sends a ball five miles. The gun, carriage and trimmings weigh sixteen tons.

The number of officers and men including embassy and suite, is about four hundred souls. Of the Japanese, there are twenty high officials and fifty-two ordinary, with three doctors, making seventy-five in all. We examined the great numbers of curious and valuable articles from Japan which were in the possession of the officers, or in the steamer, or in the hands of the Japanese. Their great and powerful bows which required the very strongest men to string, and with which they can kill the largest animals, or send an arrow through a man. We saw their coins, paintings, many of them really beautiful specimens of art; their furniture and curious carving. We noticed some learning our music, some learning our letters, others drawing and painting, others cooking—all engaged—all at work.

The higher class of Japanese wear two swords, others wear only one; a Japanese with his singular dress and two swords dangling at his sides, looks most singular to an American.

The deck of the Powhattan presents the most singular features ever seen on board our national steamers; the whole form, and plan, and appearance of the vessel as these strange people move about, would be a scene worthy an artist.

The hours of our visit sped rapidly, so interested were we, and the kind and interesting facts we were gathering from the worthy chaplain, made us regret when the time came for us to leave the steamer; but we hope ere long to lay before our readers some interesting and valuable incidents from our friend the chaplain, to whom we were so much indebted, and by whom we were so much interested, and from whom we received as a gift the valuable map of the city of Jeddo, a history of which was published in our issue of March 30th, from the pen of Rev. H. Wood, who, having sailed over the world, has gained a knowledge of countries, of men, of manners and customs, and of climate and productions, such as few men have ever attained. Most truly do we wish the Powhattan a prosperous voyage, and the Embassy a glorious result; for our country is to receive the great and glorious benefit of the trade and commerce of this long lonely and pent-up nation. At the present time we do not realize the vast results of this visit; it will come ere long like a flood of light, as our State and our city was the first to welcome the Embassy.

MONOPOLY IN WOOL.—We are requested to ask if there is to be any monopoly in the wool trade the present year. Wool-growers inform us that there is a screw loose somewhere, as the offering price is far below its intrinsic value. Wool-growers too, assert, that there is no way by which they can ship their wool abroad, as those who control the vessels refuse this kind of freight unless shipped by certain parties. Should there be any movement by capitalists to do a wrong to those who raise the wool, then wool-growers themselves, can club together and charter a ship of their own.

Great Sale of Devon Cattle.

The great sale of pure Devon Cattle which had been heralded in the newspapers of this State for some time past, came off yesterday at twelve o'clock, a. m., as advertised, at the Blackhawk Stable, on Pine street. The attendance was large, about four hundred persons present, but not so many purchasers as we hoped to have seen, for the benefit of the enterprising importer. The prices ruled low—only realizing about one-half what was expected.

The animals showed well. They appeared small compared with the Durham, to those who were not acquainted with this stock. The following are the animals sold and the prices for them, with the purchaser's names:

Devon Bull Emigrant, calved June 6, 1858, purchased by J. W. Osborn, Napa.....	\$1,150 00
Bull Wyandotte, Jr., calved March 1859, same purchaser.....	1,100 00
Cow Jenny Lind, 13 years old, same purchaser.....	787 50
Cow Delicate and Calf Nelly; cow 6 years old, calf 2 mos, J. Nicholson.....	995 00
Cow Rosa, 5 years old; Calf Louisa, 2 mo purchaser, J. W. Osborn.....	880 00
Heifer Victoria 2d, 2 years old, purchaser, W. J. Whiting.....	600 00
Heifer Catherine 3d, 1 year, same buyer.....	595 00
Heifer Lady 4th, 1 year, J. W. Osborn.....	495 00
Heifer Ida 5th, 1 year, Reynolds, Santa Clara.....	500 00
Heifer Bonita, 8 mos., J. W. Osborn.....	295 00
	\$7,407 50

The animals were all pure blood and looked fine, and are an honor to our State. Napa county takes the best of them, and to this county purchasers of Devon stock must go for fine stock hereafter. For the particulars of the pedigree of this stock we refer our readers to the advertisement in our columns.

Diseased Bees.

In an article which we penned a few weeks since, we spoke strongly against the imported bees as being so badly diseased with what is called *foul brood*. This is the case with a large portion of the bees that come across the Isthmus. In some States on the Atlantic side this disease prevails to a great extent, and again in other States there is none of this disease found. We spoke of a lot of bees we had transferred. We examined one lot of five swarms, and in every one we found foul-brood and moth and worms. In one or two hives one-half of the bees were diseased, so much so as to weaken the swarms and require them to be doubled and three in one, to keep life and warmth to recuperate and regenerate them. In one lot of twelve swarms that we changed, two only required to be doubled, and in those twelve there were no signs of foul-brood, and but little of the worm. This last evil can very easily be remedied, for by the *Harbison Hives*, the moth and worm can be almost instantly removed. In the Harbison hive a complete supervision is always had over the swarm, and all the movements of that wonderful creature be daily or hourly watched.

Since writing the above we have received a letter upon diseased swarms, from an apiarist, to which we call attention.

Stock by the Golden Gate.

We were pleased to meet an old subscriber in the person of D. Davidson, Esq., who came in the "Golden Gate," bringing with him a fine lot of very choice stock which he had selected from the best herds and flocks both in the United States and Europe. Mr. Davidson is a Scotch gentleman residing on the Sacramento river, and takes a just pride in fine stock, of which he has given proof in the lot which he has now brought to this State.

First on the list stands the noble young bull-calf "Duke of Cleves," calved last July, sired by Lord Oxford, No. 3,091. *Dam* Duchess of Cambridge, she from Duke of Cambridge 5941, and bearing a full pedigree of high lineage. This young bull is one of the finest yet imported into this State. With this animal Mr. Davidson had a noble full-blood cow ready for shipment at New York, but the steamers would not receive and Mr. D. was obliged to sell her, much to his regret and loss.

Mr. D. also brought twelve full-blood South-downs, rams and ewes, selected in Canada, three Cotswolds, three Leicesters from England, and four Cheviot sheep from Scotland. Also, two fine shepherd dogs from Scotland, and a pair of game-fowls, and a pair of Guinea fowls. Thus we can say Mr. Davidson has done noble service to the State by bringing such stock into it.

Windmills.

In our columns this week will be found Hyde & Brother's new windmill, to which we call public attention. As the season has arrived when rain ceases falling from above, it is important that the waters from below be drawn up to supply their place.

We can speak in very strong terms of Hyde & Brother's windmill, and deservedly so, for the remarks we made in relation to another mill last week—the Van Pelt mill—one of the highest character, will equally apply to this mill. We are glad to give to both these mills a high reputation. They really deserve it.

As the best test of superior excellence is a trial, Messrs. Hyde & Brother challenge any trial of their mill with any other mill in the State. They claim for it to be the simplest, best and most durable of any mill that can be erected. We are really glad to herald in our columns such really valuable manufactures, and hope those who want mills will examine for themselves. We know both makers to be fair and honorable men and determined to give a fair test to their own work, and abide the judgment of a just and honorable competition.

Hyde & Brother, as will be seen, are at Benecia. It costs but a few dollars to take a trip to the factory on the Navigation Company's steamers, and then these mills can be seen.

TO READERS.—We invite our readers' attention to the several letters we have received from correspondents. Each is worthy their perusal. The letter from our correspondent at Georgetown shows the progress of mountain culture. We hope to hear often from our mountain friends.

The Pony Express.

The "Atlantic Cable," good in its conception and great in its failure, was soon succeeded by the "Butterfield Overland Mail," which has far overshadowed and eclipsed it, being in fact a mightier enterprise. To this is now added the "Pony Express," which, when we consider it in all its bearings, we can in fact claim it as the mightiest work, for, by its results we can be almost certain of a more rapid advancement in the success of the Pacific Railroad, and by that too, the fixing the *Great Central Route* for it. This great and momentous work when once under way, will revolutionize the great mercantile machinery of the world. The Overland Mail and the Pony Express are both the creations of California energy. California brought them into being. California nourished them and California will sustain them and bring them into the full maturity of successful enterprises. It was our pleasure to be in Sacramento when the news reached there of the Pony's success, and to witness the enthusiasm of the citizens. Almost instantly it was resolved to make it an event. General A. Redington, the worthy agent of the Steam Navigation Company, moved in the matter with his accustomed zeal, and was readily supported by the citizens. It was determined, that a cavalcade should go out to meet the "Pony." To this end, the "Huzzars," the new troop of horse, together with some fifty of the citizens, mounted and went forth. While this was being done, citizens were decorating their stores and dwellings along J street. Flags and streamers gaily floated to the breeze, while the citizens began to gather by hundreds and thousands. The Pony was telegraphed at Placerville at 2 o'clock p. m. Notice was given that the steamer would be delayed till 4 1/2 o'clock p. m., and thus all efforts were joined to make a good demonstration. J street looked like a gala day. Tops of stores and houses, balconies, and the sidewalks, were literally crowded with citizens, all looking up street for the coming "avant courier." Rarely have we seen a more earnest or sincere enthusiasm. It was really Californian. After patiently waiting some two or three hours, at twenty minutes past five the booming gun started the pent-up feelings of the crowd. Shout after shout followed, and ere the third gun, from the upper end of J street rose the thick column of dust, told of the coming "Pony." Rarely have citizens witnessed such wild enthusiasm. The rushing sound of horses' feet with a dense column of dust was all that could be heard or seen, for so great was the rush of a hundred horsemen that men, horses, and dust, formed one rushing mass, and ere a little though the rush was past, the pealing cannon, the ringing of bells, the wild huzzas, and the swelling strains of martial music, all proclaimed the news declaring the success of the *California Pony Express*. It was a great event, and when we remember that a distance of over eighteen hundred miles has been traveled in less than nine days, using seventy horses and men, each horseman riding about fifty miles, such an enterprise shows clearly that we live in a great and a progressive age, and that California will always be a State that will keep pace with the age in which we live.

Fine Sheep in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO can now boast of having quite a number of fine flocks of sheep, a goodly number of pure bloods of all the choicest kinds.

Mr. McConnell has a flock of pure Spanish merinos of rare excellence. Mr. Whitney has also a very fine flock of Australian sheep of the Saxony blood; these give great promise. J. W. Haines, Esq., has a flock of Southdowns and half bloods of the best character, and many others, each of whom are rapidly changing from mixed blood to those of pure breeds. Mr. Haines informs us that his *South-downs* give great promise, having one-half blood lambs that at six months old weigh seventy and seventy-five pounds each; the full blood that at twelve months weigh one hundred and seventy pounds, giving a clip of wool that will average six and a-half pounds. From some bucks he has taken nine and a-half pounds. Within the last month there has also been added some very splendid breeding sheep. N. D. Stanwood brought with him from New York within a month, fourteen Southdown sheep, ten rams and four ewes. Nine of the bucks were the progeny of "World's Prize," and one from "Fordham's." Such breeders will be of essential service to our State.

By the Golden Gate just arrived, D. Davidson, Esq., brought with him twelve Southdown rams and ewes selected from the best flocks in Canada; also, three Cotswold, three Leicester, and four Cheviot sheep direct from Scotland—these Cheviot sheep being the first ever imported into this State.

Thus we see that from all parts of the world the very finest kinds of stock will find a home in our glorious State. Well may we be proud of it, for it is without an equal in its capabilities for stock raising.

Fruit in Sacramento.

A hurried visit to the City of the Plains only gave us time to gather a few facts, yet enough to give us assurance that Sacramento will soon have a great abundance of fruit. We saw clusters of peaches from *Smith's Garden*, the young fruit already hanging in clusters, some peaches now being four inches in circumference. The crop promises to be beyond all former years in quantity and quality.

RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the following marks of remembrance from our friends the past week, returning thanks for the same: Valuable Documents from Washington, from Hon. W. M. Gwin; Agricultural Reports, from Hon. C. L. Scott; a valuable package of flower seeds from Allen & McElwain, Springfield, Mass. These seeds came done up in beautiful style. We shall grow them and appreciate them, returning thanks for the gift. We also received some rolls of delicious butter from some kind hands, left at our office without name or word. May the generous donor be fed with the bread of life, and have it well buttered both sides.

The unprecedented number of 13,167 letters was forwarded by the Overland Mail which left on Friday last.

STATE SUMMARY.

There was seven feet of snow on the summit on the Placerville route on the 9th instant.

The recent rains raised the streams in Monterey County higher than they before were ever known by the "oldest inhabitant."

A California lion, which has been committing depredations for some time past in the vicinity of Arcata, Humboldt County, has been killed. He measured 84 feet in length.

Is a breach of promise case in Alameda County, of Lina Widman vs. Nicholas Bernal, verdict has been rendered for plaintiff in the sum of \$1500. She sued for \$20,000.

It is said that, since the 1st of March until Friday last, 9 19-100 inches of rain fell in Downsville, making 47 46-100 inches which fell in that place since December.

At La Porte, Sierra County, three feet of snow fell on the 4th instant, and on the 7th the ground was covered to the depth of five feet. The Messenger thinks that will do for an April shower!

"Society Detective Society," is the title of an association of live-stock owners, the object of which is to detect and bring to punishment horse and cattle thieves, or such thieves as steal from any member of the society.

In Calaveras, says the Independent of the 10th, the gardeners generally are of opinion that the peach crop is now so far advanced as to be safe from frost. The crop will be very abundant if it escapes injury from frost.

The Allison Ranch Quarts Lead yielded \$27,000 from three days crushing with eight stamps, lately. The Grass Valley National also says that from a hole of two cubic feet in the new lead lately found on Clark's ranch, \$2000 was taken.

SOME peaches which grew from the seed planted a year since, the Sacramento Union of the 17th instant reports having received. It says they were raised on the ranch of Rev. W. Hurlbert, twelve miles below Sacramento, and is of the opinion that these yearling peaches are hard to beat.

A lump of gold-bearing quartz, weighing over fifty-four ounces, was found near Saw-mill Flat on the 4th instant, says the Tuolumne Courier. It contained thirty ounces four pennyweights of gold. A lump of pure gold weighing over seven ounces was lately picked up near San Andreas.

The Calaveras river has never been higher within the period of ten years, at this season, than it is at present, says the Stockton Republican of the 10th. It has overflowed its banks for miles, damaging, it is feared, large quantities of grain and grass. In the vicinity of Leach's ranch, the plain, two miles in width, is covered with water.

The Visalia Delta of the 14th, reports as good news for the bachelors, that a short time since a family arrived in Tulare County, from Texas, composed of the father, mother, twenty-one daughters, and one son. During the past week, another family from the same State, arrived and took up their abode among us, among which was fourteen unmarried daughters.

VALUABLE silver mines are reported to have been discovered on Mount Diablo, on the north-east side. Specimens have been assayed, and turned out rich. The Contra Costa Gazette says it has been placed in possession of facts which go far to prove that both gold and silver exist in considerable quantities in the vicinity of Mount Diablo.

The Odd Fellows throughout the State, intend to celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the introduction of the Order to the United States, in their respective localities, on the 26th instant (next Thursday). In this city, an excursion to Mare Island in the day-time, and a ball in the evening are announced to come off. May they all have a good time.

HENRY McKAY, formerly under-sheriff of Humboldt County, absconded on the San Francisco steamer of 29th March, with some \$700 of money for which Sheriff Van Nest will be held responsible. The money stolen, says the Humboldt Times, had been collected from the effects of Jesse Wells, the defaulting Treasurer, and was to have been applied on an execution which had been issued out of the District Court, on a judgment against Wells.

JOHN C. BELL, Member of the Assembly from Eldorado County, who was murdered and stabbed by Dr. Stone on Wednesday last, in the Capitol building, Sacramento, died on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, of his injuries. His funeral took place on Monday, under direction of the Legislature and Odd Fellows, and was largely attended. A general gloom was cast over the city at the melancholy termination of the affair. The murderer is now in custody, and it is to be hoped will meet his deserts.

In San Joaquin, says the Republican of the 15th, the most capacious fault-finder certainly cannot complain of the present weather. It is the *ne plus ultra* of a spring institution. There is just enough of warmth throughout the day to give a pleasant season for the growth of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, while there is a bracing touch to the morning and evening breezes, which serves as an excellent tonic for the human system. The nights are pleasant to a degree. All things promise well in the way of crops.

The "Parsons' Bulthead Bill," which finally passed the Legislature last week and was sent to the Governor, was returned on Tuesday with the Governor's veto. The news was immediately telegraphed to this city and received with the wildest demonstrations of joy. During the afternoon one hundred and forty-eight guns were fired; one hundred and one for Governor Downey, and one for each member of the Legislature who opposed the iniquitous scheme. It is impossible to describe the feeling of exultation among all classes, at being relieved from the threatened bondage of this bulthead monster. Governor Downey has done his duty, and is entitled to the gratitude and more, of the people of the whole State. He has immortalized himself. Extensive preparations are being made here for a public celebration of the event.

Ten Hydraulic Press of the 14th instant says: Persons who have been traveling much in the wintry regions north of this place, have their right effected and their faces swollen by the peculiar reflection of light from the snow. Mr. Hughes, the telegraph operator at Forest City, who was out repairing the line for several days, returned almost blind, from this cause, we are told. How strange it seems, that while at this point the hills are green and lovely beneath the charming touch of Spring, trees are blooming and flowers are opening their gay petals to the sun, the country only ten, twelve, or fifteen miles further up is clad in one universal robe of dazzling snow. Yet the atmosphere there is now as mild as it is here, and the snow will soon melt away. Of the mines, it says: A week of delightfully clear and warm weather having succeeded the heavy storm that was raging at the date of our last issue, mining operations have been actively resumed and we are enabled to present under this head our usual resume. The storm did a considerable amount of damage to flumes, ditches, and reservoirs, caused several petty floods, and washed

some claims and sluices full of sand; but we have heard no particulars in this connection worthy of special mention.

In Solano County, says the Herald of the 10th, the weather, this week, is as lovely as the last was stormy. It is astonishing how all vegetation is coming forward. We have been shown grain nicely headed. Farmers complain of early-sown barley being too heavy to stand, and lodging badly.

In some of the elevated portions of the interior, complaint is made of injury to the fruit-crop from frosty nights succeeding the late severe storm. As several feet of snow fell in the mountains, and some even where trees were in blossom, it is not to be wondered at that cold weather injured fruit; yet the injury in such cases is apt to be over-rated, and the fruit generally turns out a good crop, all the better for having been *thinned* out by the cold, as the tendency of trees is to overbear and thus produce inferior fruit.

San Joaquin District Agricultural Society. This Society with President Dr. E. S. Holden of Stockton, at their head, and a strong corps of active officers to second all his efforts, are moving on vigorously in their plans for their Annual Fair to be held at Stockton.

San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society. This new Society are laying out their work in earnest, resolved to make this Society's coming First Annual Fair eclipse any ever yet held in the State. Their President, Samuel Brannan, Esq., although called to the Atlantic States, will be absent but a little season, and will return to aid all in his power. During his absence the Vice Presidents W. S. Green, Esq., John Center, Esq., and Pioche, banker, men of wealth and energy, are at work heart and soul in selecting ground, laying plans, preparing lists of premiums, while their efficient Secretary, F. F. Fargo, Esq., is wielding his influence to awaken a due interest in the cause. The San Francisco Bay Society will show what she can do.

State Agricultural Society. The friends of the State Agricultural Society are moving with spirit and energy, resolving that although there is a division of the household, a kind of family quarrel, what there is left of them will work, and the little family jars they mean, shall only tend to wake up the lazy ones, and after all, if a portion of the family house got married off and go to setting up house on their own account, they in turn intend to raise up a new family, so after all the cause will be the gainer. This is the right spirit, and we hope a new and better impetus will be given. Our State is large enough and rich enough for a dozen State Societies, and donations of \$10,000 to each from the State.

Agricultural Legislation. We are glad to see that the Legislature has voted to print the State Agricultural Report of 1859; for all this kind of information that can be sent before the State and abroad, the better for the State and its up-building; therefore aside from any other question, we say *print! print!* We wish they had printed 10,000 copies.

There are now several important petitions before that body asking aid in behalf of the *new district* agricultural societies.

We hope the Legislature will cheerfully grant them all. It will be money well spent; for every new society formed gives a new development to the resources of our State, and we hope each new district formation will receive \$2500 each. We hope the Agricultural Committee of the Senate and the Assembly will hold a joint meeting, and take the whole subject of the wants of the State in this respect into consideration.

Manure Your Land.

WHEREVER we go, among intelligent cultivators, we find they are now beginning to see that what we have so often urged is found to double their crops. Manure, that in former years was a tax for its removal, is now an income to the seller, and no one can experiment with manures without seeing the benefits of manuring the soil. No cultivator can crop his land year after year without a deterioration of his crops. Nature will soon demand the penalty. To expect from the soil crop after crop, year after year, without giving it food, is like asking a horse to work week after week, without food; any thinking man will see the fallacy of it. Would you have a good fertilizer? Let us call your attention to the Bone-dust, at the Sugar Refinery—a good and a cheap manure.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.—We ask special attention to the many new and valuable cards which appear in our journal. Every branch of business, and houses of the highest standing will be found in our columns; such as we can always confidently recommend.

The next Agricultural Fair at Sacramento, as announced by the Managers, will be held there from the 19th to the 26th September inclusive.

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are glad to see this Society taking active steps to forward the object of holding the Fair under its auspices, which is to take place next October, in the vicinity of San Francisco. A Committee is now at work examining the various eligible places in the neighborhood, with a view to the selection of the most suitable locality for the Fair grounds, and a deputation waits, this week, upon the Legislature, carrying up petitions from the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, asking for the appropriation, to the various District Societies, of their proportion of the \$5000 of the public money which, unless action be taken in the premises, will be absorbed by the (quasi) State Agricultural Society, located at Sacramento. The representatives of San Francisco and San Mateo will be shown by these petitions the wishes of their constituents on this matter, and we cannot doubt, will consequently do all in their power to prevent any delay in passing the bill introduced by Mr. Redman of Santa Clara, notwithstanding various insinuations which we have heard, that the Sacramento people now, as ever, remarkable for their talents as "eminent engineers," had secured to their interest Senator Phelps, by electing him President of their so-called State Agricultural Society. We have got to see the day when this gentleman can be turned aside by any outside influence, much less by such a paltry compliment as this, and we are very confident his aim will be to forward the wishes of his constituents in this laudable object, so important to the general agricultural interest of our State.—[A. R. in Alta of 12th.

THE MERCANTILE TRADE OF SACRAMENTO CITY.—This city appears quite lively to what would be supposed at a season when the roads are so bare to the country. From all the information we can gather from the interior, country stores are nearly destitute of goods, and the roads are passable a great trade may be expected. Those old and long-established houses on J street will soon be full of trade. Messrs. Booth & Co., who do a very large trade with the interior, and who keeps a large stock of goods, informs us that California hams, bacon and all cured meats, command about twenty-five per cent above the imported quality. We like to record all facts going to show a right and good appreciation of "home products." The same house informs us that although large amounts of butter has been imported per Isthmus the present season, that trade is over now—the quantity being already too great, and the large increase of "home" butter will supersede it. Sacramento may be said to be now on the flood tide. Real estate is steadily rising. Sacramento is the fixed capital of the State, and we should not be surprised to see real estate go up 100 per cent within six months. The Sutter title will soon be finally adjudicated, and all will tend to the prosperity of Sacramento.

WHAT WE CAN DO WITH TREES IN CALIFORNIA.—We have learned the following astonishing facts from the parties interested: Col. W. H. Davis of Rio Vista, purchased a large and fine cherry tree of J. L. Sanford, last spring, and planted the same; it bore fruit. Mr. Davis planted the "pits" of the fruit same season, and grew young trees eighteen inches high. We believe there is no nurseryman in any part of the world can boast of equal success as the result of a natural process.

A nice lot of Laying Hens.—A VERY choice lot of Poultry of the Bantam Pouter and Black Spanish Fowls, can be had if applied for immediately at the Farmer Office.

PHILIPS' SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER.

WE CHALLENGE A COMPARISON WITH ALL OTHER MILLS IN THE STATE.

This power is in truth what it certifies to be, a PERFECT SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER. It has been tested and proved for the last four years in the Eastern States in driving Grist Mills, Tanneries, Turning Shays, Oil Presses, Churns, and Pumping, and it has taken the premiums at all the Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs wherever introduced, and is universally pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet invented. The durability, simplicity and cheapness of it most recommend it to every observer.

We call attention to these beautiful Wind-mills in Benicia. They are *one mile*. The regulating power is simply the force of the wind acting on a wind-sail, which adjusts the wings exactly to the force of the wind, so that the stronger the wind blows the safer and steadier the mill becomes, presenting to a sudden gust nothing but sharp edges to its force.

But its crowning excellence over all other wind power is that it not only regulates itself, but it can be set to regulate itself to any desired speed, and that by a process so simple that a child can manage it. Having the PATENT RIGHT for the States on the Pacific, we are now prepared to furnish them at prices according to the size and power required. County rights for sale—also Oregon and Washington.

The prices at the shop for those adapted to agricultural and mechanical purposes, are as follows: 8 feet diameter, with 36 feet wind surface, \$125 11 " " " 48 " " " 200 14 " " " 60 " " " 250 16 " " " 72 " " " 300 18 " " " 84 " " " 350 20 " " " 96 " " " 400 22 " " " 108 " " " 450 24 " " " 120 " " " 500 26 " " " 132 " " " 550 28 " " " 144 " " " 600 30 " " " 156 " " " 650 32 " " " 168 " " " 700 34 " " " 180 " " " 750 36 " " " 192 " " " 800 38 " " " 204 " " " 850 40 " " " 216 " " " 900 42 " " " 228 " " " 950 44 " " " 240 " " " 1000 46 " " " 252 " " " 1050 48 " " " 264 " " " 1100 50 " " " 276 " " " 1150 52 " " " 288 " " " 1200 54 " " " 300 " " " 1250 56 " " " 312 " " " 1300 58 " " " 324 " " " 1350 60 " " " 336 " " " 1400 62 " " " 348 " " " 1450 64 " " " 360 " " " 1500 66 " " " 372 " " " 1550 68 " " " 384 " " " 1600 70 " " " 396 " " " 1650 72 " " " 408 " " " 1700 74 " " " 420 " " " 1750 76 " " " 432 " " " 1800 78 " " " 444 " " " 1850 80 " " " 456 " " " 1900 82 " " " 468 " " " 1950 84 " " " 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Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

A SHETLAND SHAWL.

It was made of the purest and finest wool,
As fine as silk, and as soft and cool.
It was woven in the loom of blue,
Which has a shadowy tinge of blue;
And brought by the good ship, miles and miles,
From the distant shores of the Shetland Isles.

And in it were woven, here and there,
The golden threads of a maiden's hair,
As the wondrous wind with losses and twirls
Blow in and out of her floating curls,
While her busy fingers swiftly drew
The ivory needle through and through.

The warm sun shined on the brilliant dyes
Of the purple and golden butterflies,
And the drowsy bees, with a changeful tune,
Hummed in the perfumed air of June,
As the gossamer fabric, fair to view,
Under the maiden's fingers grew.

The shadows of tender thought arise
In the tranquil depths of her dreamy eyes,
And her blushing cheek bears the first impress
Of the spirit's awakening consciousness,
Like the rose, when it bursts, in a single hour,
From the folded bud to the perfect flower.

Many a tremulous hope and care,
Many a loving wish and prayer,
With the blissful dreams of one who stood
At the golden gate of womanhood,
The little maiden's tireless hands
Wove in and out of the shining strands.

The birds that burst in an April sun
Had seen the wonderful shawl begun;
It was finished, and folded up with pride,
When the vintage purpled the mountain-side;
And smiles made light in the violet eyes,
At the thought of a lover's pleased surprise.

The spider hung from the budding thorn
His helpless web, when the shawl was worn;
And the cobwebs, silvered by the dew,
With the morning sunshine breaking through,
The maiden's toil might well recall,
In the vanished year, on the Shetland Shawl.

For the rose had died in the autumn showers,
That bloomed in the summer's golden hours;
And the shining tissue of hopes and dreams,
With misty glories and rainbow gleams,
Woven within and out, was one
Like the slender thread by the spider spun.

As fresh and as pure as the sad young face,
The shawl with its clinging grace
Seems a fitting veil for a form so fair;
But who would think what a tale of care,
Of love and grief and faith, might all
Be folded up in a Shetland Shawl? [Atlantic Month.]

The Natural Power of the Body to Cure Disease, vs. The Impertinence of Drug-giving.

"I know the glorious name of medicine; its promise so full of hope to mankind; but for that which is called the 'art of prescribing' I have no respect whatever."—[MONTAIGNE.]

Two prejudices of mankind are sacred, and he who wages war with them must bring to the encounter an inflexible spirit, and patience not easily exhausted. The man who holds to a proposition because supported by reason, is in some cases aware that the premises are not well laid, or that he may have erred in his deductions, but he who holds by prejudice has no such misgivings. Premises and deductions are, with him, of no account; fact is supplanted by fancy, and assertion is equivalent to proof. Authority with this class of men is omnipotent—precedent their polar star; the most comfortable faith supports them, and their zeal knows no faint-heartedness. Argument they condemn of course, and their purpose in action is well expressed by the slang phrase, "go it blind." Heaven forbid that I should be so mad as to engage in a tilt with such antagonists on any subject; least of all on that of pill-giving. Invested with the dignity of academic sheepskin, they are as secure in the admiration of their votaries, as the Pope of his vassals.

"The three learned professions," says that shrewd thinker, the Professor at the Breakfast-Table, have but recently emerged from a state of quasi-barbarism." This remark is amusingly sustained by the fact that few intelligent members of either of the three can be met with, who will not readily admit the substance of the truth of it, as applied to the other two, while maintaining the almost perfect maturity of his own. We may say of all of them, that they bear the mark of prejudice upon them as does the recently hatched partridge its shell, and so thick and tenacious is this foil incrustation, that the difficulty of penetrating it amounts in many cases to an impossibility. This is especially the case in our profession, when it is the subject of inquiry into the capability of the unaided animal system to resist disease or repair its damages. On this question we have no stores of experience to draw upon in our investigation, for since time began, as far as history is concerned, we can find no disease or injury of the human frame, that has not been "met," "treated," "cured," or bedeviled by some Old-woman, medicine-man, or "sad and learned doctor." Greasing the spear-point was once a cherished remedy for the wound it had inflicted.

As far as we can penetrate the arcane of diseases, there are two chief divisions of the catalogue: those which, from the first, are characterized by a malignant type, the prognosis of which is a fatal termination, and those which, after a longer or shorter duration, usually result in a partial or complete restoration to health. The latter, comprise by far the larger number of diseases, and it is to them that we would at present direct attention. Now the question is, how far such ought to be left to the recuperative efforts of nature, or to such efforts protected and sustained by such philosophic adjustment of the circumstances surrounding the patient, as will give them the best opportunity to act without being in any manner affected by the agents of the *materia medica*. To illustrate, we will take the word Fever, with the ideas it commonly represents. There is thirst. Without entering into a pathological inquiry of the cause or nature of morbid thirst, we follow the indication by administering water. There is an exalted sensibility of the organs of sight and hearing, with pain in the head. We will obey the indication here by removing the respective external causes of annoyance. There is a sensation of heat. We will, if possible, obtain a cool atmosphere. There is muscular weakness. We will relieve the voluntary muscles of the necessity of action, by placing the body in the horizontal position. In this manner we will adjust those circumstances which are visibly and positively under our control, in the best possible manner to allow the enfeebled, depressed powers of the system to regain their healthy state. Can we do more? "Yes," cries the unphilosophic gossamer, fresh from the professional hatching-nest. "Yes," exclaims senile stupidity, "Fever is my specialty," says the one, gravely consulting his list of "febrifuges." "I have been in practice forty years, and have cured hundreds of pining youth," exultingly boasts the other. I admire your youth, I venerate age; but I can not permit the crude billywag of the one, or the mill-horse stupidity of the other, to blind me to the conviction that the God-established powers of life can be in no respect made more efficient by such impertinent interference.

If all human reasoning were as loose and illogical

as that which has been used in the service of experience to prove the efficacy of medicine, we should be at this day in extreme ignorance of many of the arts and sciences, which are the boast of the nineteenth century. As it regards astronomy, the earth would be still standing on a turtle or some thing of the kind, and the sun going around it, ready to "stand still" or move backwards to accommodate the wonder-working historian of the feats of miracle-workers. The teakettle might have sent steam from its nozzle till this time, but no steamship would have brought New York and Liverpool within ten days of each other; and there would be but slight expectation of a submarine telegraph next year. By this loose logic, sequence of events is taken as proof of causation, and is thus made the foundation of medical experience. Nothing can be more illusory. To make such evidence conclusive, it should be corroborated by a closely cross-examined and uncontradicted mass of it. Is there any such proof of the ultimate value of any drug that was ever forced or coerced into that truth-loving and almost reasoning organ, the human stomach? Any one at all conversant with the subject knows that it is directly the reverse of this. Who has not at times, in professional coteries, witnessed the expression of polite and placid incredulity with which some zealous believer in his own skill is listened to while he relates the success of a particular, and as he conceives, a new remedy. Each listener has his favorite, intolerant of rivalry, and when these various findings are compared, they are often found to agree but in one particular, that is, the odor of the drug-shop. It is true that some are inert articles; but again, some are the most virulent poisons. A Minic ride in the hands of a skillful marksman, who is neither an enemy, an insane, or a careless man, is an instrument that we look at with a quiet feeling of safety, for at the same time that we know that its owner will hit whatever he aims at, we know that he will not point his gun at us. Could the same thing be said of any drug on the list of the *materia medica*, or of any drug-prescriber in Christendom? Not by any one, I dare engage, who knows the susceptibility of the human system—the complex and inappreciable sympathies which influence it—the baneful properties of the drug, and the positive ignorance of the prescriber of what will be its effect in any given instance of disease.

In the diseases we are considering, ultimate recovery by the natural process is the rule, death the exception. On the contrary, the uninformed patient considers death as the natural termination of all morbid conditions that are not cured in time. The meddling doctor takes advantage of this prejudice—exhibits his remedy "in time"—the patient recovers, grateful for the "cure," and the doctor notes it as another proof of the efficacy of medicine in general, and of his unerring skill in particular. Now, considering the discrepancy of opinions noticed above, the fair presumption is, that the so-called remedy had no effect whatever, beneficial or otherwise, but was probably enveloped and lost in the effete mass within the intestines and safely conducted out of the system; or its baneful properties were overcome by the recuperative forces of nature, to which the evil of the disease and the poison of the medicine were equally indifferent; or perhaps, in a certain way the drug was beneficial, by making an impression which aroused certain sympathies, of the existence of which, as connected with the specific prescription, the prescriber was ignorant, or utterly unable to appreciate; in fine, the result of the movement was *accidental health*, instead of *accidental death*. This view is strongly corroborated by the fact, that we seldom, if ever, meet with two medical Solomons, whether connected with schools, or standing alone as individual sages, who pursue or teach the same kind of treatment in any given disease; yet both boast their "cures," each insisting on the exclusive merit of his own method, backed by his patient's affidavit. Those who remember the treatment of the cholera of 1832, an example of mark among many, will appreciate the truth of this as far as we could ascertain by conversation with different individuals. After the subsidence of the epidemic, no physician during its continuance lost more or less than six patients; as it regarded the treatment, while some relied on unlimited quantities of brandy and opium, others saved innumerable cases by the use of ice, bleeding, and tartar emetic!

The treatment of the Typhoid Pneumonia, that first appeared as an epidemic in 1812, isolated cases of which have been occurring ever since, and of which, we presume, President Harrison died, is highly corroborative of the views expressed above. One party treated it by bleeding and purging, and the other with brandy and other stimulants. Some recovered under, and in spite of, each method, thus "heaping up" the proofs of the correctness of each. Who shall gossamer such evidence? Certainly no one in any individual case—but we take our stand on the firm ground of sound reason, so often extolled and so seldom followed, and assert that the sequence of the recovery to the prescription affords no conclusive proof of the necessary dependence of the result on the treatment, nor would it were a thousand instances of the same kind adduced in corroboration. Yet it is by such evidence that the practice of drug-prescribing is supported. This being our view of the case, we would gladly drop our cap and make our lowest obeisance to Homoeopathy for the great truth it has helped to teach us, of the utter uselessness of medicine in most cases, were it not that while it has successfully sought the truth, it has lost all title to gratitude, and rendered the truth useless, by shrouding it in falsehood. The assertion that the division or attenuation of any thing in nature will increase its specific power, whatever that may be, is so grossly false, that we do not believe that any other age of the world than our own, past or future, ever did or ever will listen to such absurd nonsense. It is pitiful to see Philosophy stoop from her high eminence to cater to Superstition and Prejudice for the sake of the contemptible fruits of fraud. In this way the great good that we might have received has been rendered worse than of no avail, by the falsehood it has taught, that recovery from disease depends upon the most persistent drug-taking. The lie is made to knock the truth over. Better ignorance a thousand times, than knowledge prostituted to such vile purposes.

It is strange that the healing powers of nature, so universally relied on in the practice of modern surgery, should have taught so little to the medical practitioner. He has before him the history of the ignorance of the ancient surgeons, contrasted with the demonstration of the existence of the sufficing efficacy of the life-forces in the modern practice, and yet derives no useful lesson from the example. He sees in a broken bone or a sword-cut, nature instantly set to work, by vital and certain processes, to repair the injury, and this she effects without the impertinent interference of external means, provided a fair field be allowed for her operations. But in the department we are considering, where the morbid and the counteracting influences are exerted, as it were, behind a screen, the physician seems to make his blindness an excuse for boldness, and thrusts his weapon in the dark, necessarily uncertain where the blow will fall, whether on enemy or friend, or the depth of the wound it will inflict. The idea of ascertaining and being governed by fixed rules in the administration of medicine, if the object is the ultimate benefit of the individual patient, is, from the nature of things, impossible. Disease is not matter, and it can not be lined and squared and made to obey those fixed rules to which we, with certainty, subject material substances. That in certain cases we can procure certain effects, is unquestionable—

but when we reflect that we may arrest an apparently morbid symptom, without knowing but it may be a link in a chain of salutary movements, which, to be beneficial, should not be disturbed, our self-complacency may be, perhaps a little troubled. That such is the case in some diseases we know. I will add Measles as one example. Now here is a disease made up of different phenomena linked together, and following each other with as much regularity as is exhibited in the planetary or other well-ascertained movements in nature, and invariably resulting in health, that is, when there is no impertinent interference, designed or accidental. Yet I have noticed that when this disease is prevailing in some of our large cities, the weekly bills of mortality frequently show the number of deaths ranging as high as three and four per cent of the whole number.

More or less of the evil attending drug-interference attaches to men of the best minds in the profession; and while saying this, we proudly challenge the world to produce from any other class, an equal number of men of the same high order of intelligence, of culture, and of moral excellence. Never yielding to the weariness of labor, their charity is exhaustless and silent. No voice reverberates through the arches of cathedral roofs in praise of their benevolence, no trumpet-blats from the market-place proclaim their good deeds, but noiselessly they "pursue the even tenor of their way," binding up wounds and solacing misery. If the strictures we have made have any just application to such men, with what unmitigated reprobation should we visit the ignorant and unprincipled, who for speculative and sinister ends have stolen into the sacred corps, and, disguised under its time-honored mantle, have gone forth to the slaughter, till, loaded with ill-gotten gains—"the price of blood"—they are at once enrolled among the Plutocracy—take unquestioned possession of the seats of honor, and from thence dictate to the world their articles of faith, and codes of ethics. For such, the prejudice of the people in favor of the mysterious efficacy of drugs is an unfailing resource. They can not overdraw their credit. The tendency of mankind to worship mystery and believe in miracle is an enigma hard to solve. Men naturally love truth, they like not to be told falsehoods; but surround a lie with mystery, and they surrender their judgment, their suspicion, and their doubts at once. Allege in support of any absurdity a supernatural agency, and their common sense is lulled to sleep, and this in face of the fact that in all the works of God there is neither mystery nor miracle.

There is, undoubtedly, much in nature that is not understood by man, but this is clearly owing to his not having travelled far enough on the free and open road of knowledge that lies before him—the road of never-varying fact, where the unfailing effect always follows the sufficient cause: the road which leads to the true knowledge of "Him with whom there is no variableness neither shadow of turning," the road "through nature, up to nature's God."

The following remarks from Montaigne (*Essays*, liv. 2, ch. 37), though two hundred years old, are in some respects so pertinent to the subject in hand that I can not resist the temptation to quote them; for, though not over-looking the many splendid improvements of modern times, we must acknowledge that man, in many respects, remains very much as he was in the time of the old philosopher.

"But physicians have this advantage" (says Montaigne), "according to the old apothegm, that the sun shines upon their success, while the earth hides their blunders;—and besides this, they have a very advantageous fashion of serving themselves with all sorts of events; for that which fortune, that which nature, or some other strange cause (of which the number is infinite), produces in us of good and salutary, it is the privilege of the physician to attribute to himself. All the happy success of the patient who is under his rule he holds the credit of—the circumstances which cure me, and which have cured a thousand others who call no physician to their aid, they usurp the credit of in their subjects; and as to the evil accidents, they disavow them altogether, attributing the fault to the patient for reasons so vain and trifling, that they have no fear of falling always to find a sufficiently large number of them. 'He has lain with his arm uncovered'—he has heard a strange noise—'they have left his window open'—his mind is troubled by anxiety.' Sometimes a word, a dream, a turn of the eye, seems sufficient excuse to discharge them from blame, or if they please they serve themselves with the worst aspect of affairs by means which can never fail them. So they comfort us, when the patient finds himself heated by their applications, with the assurance that it would be much worse without their remedies. He whom they have thrown into a quotidian chill, would have had, without their interference, a continued fever. They guard not against doing their work badly, since the evil the patient experiences redounds to their advantage."

"The combat of the drug with the disease is always at our expense, since the battle is fought within our borders, and the drug is an unreluctant ally, by its nature inimical to our health. Let us leave things a little to themselves—the order which governs fleas and moles, governs also men when equally submissive. We may add to our ills by querulous impatience, but this brings us no relief. There is an impetuous and unvarying order in nature, unaffected by the movements of our fear or despair, which serve only to retard the relief which this order would bring. Disease has its course as well as health, and attempts to break one, by the aid of the other, often result only in the disorder of both. Let us follow the plan of God—it generally leads those who will follow, and drives those who will not, both their rage and their medicine together. Procure a purgative for your head; it will be better employed than for your stomach."

Moore Hovr, M. D., Parkersburg, Va.

"There is no passion so strong, no habit so unchangeable as that of swallowing nostrums. A large portion of the human family actually believe that the drug they swallow has some specific power to direct its progress to, and its action on some special part of the body—where they fancy it may in some mysterious way, add what may be needed, or subtract what may be redundant."—[Scalpel.]

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stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 22d.

The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the
Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory
Department.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session.....\$ 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per ses-
sion.....\$ 45
Stationery, per session.....\$ 10
Medical attendance and medicines, (unless it be
preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per
session.....\$ 10
Vacations, if spent at the College.....\$ 35
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each
one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philo-
sophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form
extra charges. School Books are furnished at store
prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.
Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of
Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A.
Barnes, S. J., St. Ignace's Church, Market street, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM
awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES
and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who
favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work
than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I
would say to my patrons that I am now producing better
work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to com-
form to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, so
one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments for
account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished
Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates,
Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall
hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the above named Society
have opened an office at Room No. 7, Armory Hall build-
ing, corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, in San Fran-
cisco, where all communications to the Board will be directed,
addressed to the Secretary, and where application can be
made for certificates of Membership, or for any information
connected with the interests of the Society.

FRANK F. FAIRGO, Secretary.

Literary Shrubbery.

THE MILKY WAY.—The milky way forms the grandest feature of the firmament. It completely encircles the whole fabric of the skies, and sends its light down upon us, according to the best observations, from no less than 18,000,000 of suns. These are planted at various distances, too remote to be more than understood; but their light, the medium of measurement, requires for its transit to our earth, periods ranging from ten to a thousand years. Such is the sum of the great truths revealed to us by the two Herschels, who, with a zeal which no obstacle could daunt, have explored every part of the prodigious circle. Sir William Herschel, after accomplishing his famous section, believed that he had gauged the milky way to its lowest depth, affirming that he could follow a cluster of stars with his telescope, constructed expressly for the investigation, as far back as would require 330,000 years for the transmission of its light. But, presumptuous as it may seem, we must be permitted to doubt this assertion, as the same telescope, in the same master-hand, was not sufficiently powerful to resolve even the nebulae in Orion. Nor must we forget that light, our only clue to those unsearchable regions, expands and decomposes in its progress, and coming from a point so remote, its radiant waves would be dispersed in space. Thus the reflection is forced upon us, that new clusters and systems, whose beaming light will never reach our earth, still throng beyond; and that, though it is permitted to man to behold the immensity, he shall never see the bounds of creation.—[Marvels of Science.]

THE CHAMOIS HUNTER AND THE FLOWER.—A Chamois hunter's life is regarded as the most enviable that can fall to the lot of man; and the daring climber, the skillful stalker, and the sure shot, receives due appreciation on all sides. Among the most daring deeds of his life is the obtaining of the "Beldreis" (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*), a flower met with only on the highest mountains in certain parts of Tyrol and Bavaria. It is much valued for the snowy purity of its color, as well as on account of the difficulty of getting it. The very name, "noble purity," has a charm about it, and, strangely enough, it always grows in a spot to be reached only with the utmost peril. You will see a tuft of its beautifully white flowers overhanging a precipice, or waving on a perpendicular wall of rock, to be approached but by a ledge, where a chamois could hardly stand. But it is this very difficulty of acquisition which gives the flower so peculiar a value, and impels many a jager to brave the danger, that he may get a posy of edelweiss for the hat or breast of his lady love, and often has such a full fall over the rocks just as he had reached it, and been found dead, with the flower of such fatal beauty still held firmly grasped.—[Instructive Picture Book.]

NOT ALONE WHEN ALONE.—Alone! say not I am alone! Do you not see that little sunbeam dancing so gracefully? It peeps ever and anon over my shoulder, and now shrinks back as if blushing to see itself the subject of eulogium. Welcome, sunbeam! for thou hast come from a world far brighter than this; 'tis thou who gildest the angel's crown, and throwest a halo of light where'er thou dwellest. The ocean welcomes thee, and ceases for a while its heaving; for to its bosom a sacred guest is clasped. The sea-nymphs who thy gaze; the untold wealth of the sea thou beholdest, while man cannot give one glance at the mysteries and beauties concealed beneath its profound depths. Thou hast come to bring good tidings to the weary, and thou whisperest, "There is rest in Heaven." And thou hast visited the lonely cell, too, where the criminal is incarcerated in chains; thou art kind, indeed, to think of him; to wander from so bright a home to cheer the unfortunate.—[Leisure Moments.]

THE HARMATTAN WIND.—During the prevalence of these winds, I have frequently seen the furniture split, and articles which were venerated considerably damaged; the veneering in some cases being curled up like dried sheets of paper. Books left closed on the table at night would be found on the following morning completely opened, and each leaf standing up as if it had been highly stiffened with gum. At such times glass tumblers would break, apparently of their own accord; and I have known one slight tap given to a tumbler made of brown-glass, not only break it, but, as if by sympathy, others remotely placed in different parts of the room.—[Travels in Eastern Africa.]

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having had many years' experience as a PRACTICAL SHEEP FARMER (in Australia and California), offers his services to CURE Diseased Sheep affected with scab, Footrot, &c.; or would take a situation to Superintend a Sheep Ranch. Having cured some badly diseased sheep in California, he can give satisfactory references. Address, by express, W. H. T. KIRBY, Taylor and Greenwich streets, San Francisco.

Reference—L. Haskell, Jr., California and Front streets; C. L. Warren, Cal. Farmer; Edw. Boquet, No. 33 Merchant street.

This is to certify that Mr. W. H. Kirby has effectually cured my flock of Merino Sheep of the worst possible form of Scab, after I had considered them past all cure, and had despaired of raising a single head. It is now two years since he gave them up to me, and the disease has not made the slightest appearance in even one. I can hereby recommend him as being a person deserving the entire confidence of any person who may require his services, and as being the only person whom I can name that makes successful cures of the scab in sheep. ALBERT E. FIELD.

MISSION SAN JOSE, Feb. 15, 1880.

WANTED.

BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS Stock-raising and dairy business, a SITUATION to take charge of a large Ranch; or would be willing to take a better dairy on shares, in a locality suitable for honey-bees. Please address "M. D." CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, San Francisco. References given and required.

Who Wants a Farm Cared For?

A PERSON fully qualified to take charge of a large Farm, Orchard, or Vineyard, with a reasonable amount of stock to work it, would like to secure a chance to take such a place on shares. The advertiser has it in his power to make many valuable improvements, if the contract is made for three or four years. Any person who may have such a place, can hear of a responsible party by addressing a note to W. B. and leaving it at the FARMER OFFICE.

Fine Vineyard and Orchard

TO LEASE.

WANTED, to lease for a term of years, A MOUNTAIN FARM, upon which is now a small Vineyard and Orchard of choice Trees. The terms will be such as to be an inducement to a good Horticulturist; none other need apply. For particulars inquire at this office, or at the Golden Gate Ranch, near Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county. C. M.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN

As a Mill-Wright.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully submit for the consideration of merchants and farmers, that being lately from the States, with the experience he has had in Mill building, he can construct a more effective Mill for flouring wheat, with much less expense than is usually incurred.

The improvements he can be exhibited cannot fail to secure approbation. Owners of mills, merchants, or farmers will be favored with an interview, or a response to any communication, exhibiting all particulars.

Letters addressed W. W. and left at this office will be promptly attended to.

The advertiser is permitted to refer to Col. Warren, Editor of the FARMER.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with the latest Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 57 1/2 feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto. The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABLE HOTEL, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steamboat Landings; thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream; and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matelotelle Body, and solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suite of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the smiling energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. [15]

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 53 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
AND ANTI-FRICTION
COCKS
Metal Castings,
Cup and Cones,
Steam and Hot Water
Pipes, and all
LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liqueur,
Soda, Oil and Water
COCKS
And Valves of all
descriptions made
and repaired.

JOHN J. HALEY,
Proprietor.

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

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San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

Interesting Letter from Eldorado.

GEORGETOWN, April 8, 1890.
 EDITOR FARMER: Your favor of the 3d was duly received and contents noted. We are in the midst of the hardest "spell of weather" we have had at this season, up here in the mountains, during the last four years. The amount of snow and rain which has fallen, within ten days, has been very great, at least six inches, and probably much more. Look out for a "flood in the Sacramento." The weight of six inches of water is thirty-one pounds to the square foot, 8,432 pounds to the square rod, 674 tons (and a fraction) to the square acre, and 431,380 tons to the square mile. Extend these figures over the area of Eldorado county, say 2,000 square miles, and we find that about eight hundred and sixty million tons of water have fallen upon this district within the last ten days. When we reflect that this immense weight is carried up from the ocean to a height of two to four thousand feet, and evenly distributed over the land, by an agency which is not capable of holding up a mustard-seed, we cannot but be filled with the most profound astonishment. Again, a large share of this water is deposited along the high ridges of the mountains in huge banks of snow, and is there held by the low temperature, until the rays of the summer sun send it down in genial, life-giving currents, to the parched and thirsty valleys, precisely at the season when it is most wanted—when they must "drink or die."

Here in latitude 39°, and at an elevation of 2500 feet above tide-water, we have a climate remarkably adapted to the growth of all the fruits and vegetables which properly belong to a high latitude. The winter apples of the Middle and Northern States, mature more perfectly, and keep much longer than "at home." The small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants, are more perfect than in Northern New York, Vermont and New Hampshire. We have cultivated strawberries and raspberries during the last three seasons, with the most flattering success, and expect this season to have the Lawton blackberry, the king of all berries, in abundance. It is certainly very singular, in a climate so perfectly adapted to northern fruits, that the peach and the grape should attain such great perfection. The most delicate vines of Italy and Spain are not only hardy here, but their fruit attains that rich saccharine quality which warrants the belief that we can grow the best of raisins. The peach, as to size and flavor, is better than I ever saw it elsewhere, but it will occasionally suffer by the frosts of spring. The night of the 7th was, I think, generally fatal to the peach buds of this region. We had about eight inches of snow, and about the hardest frost of the whole winter. The sun rose clear, and the rays striking upon the glittering snow, thawed out the buds so suddenly as to cook them up at once. Had the morning been cloudy they would probably have escaped. There is nothing but the peaches, and perhaps a few sorts of early blooming pears, which are so far advanced as to be injured by frost.

It seems to me that the belt of country along the western slope of the Nevada, at the elevation of two to three thousand feet, is the appropriate district, instead of Oregon, for supplying the great valley with winter apples. I know that the cultivators in the valley flatter themselves that they can grow their own winter fruit; but I think they are mistaken. There are a few sorts from the Southern States which will keep a long time, but if my impressions are correct, their qualities are such that they never can compete in the market with the best varieties of northern apples. I will not however go into this subject now. Should like to hear from some of your fruit-growing correspondents in the valley, in regard to the keeping qualities of good winter apples.

Yours truly, E. HARKNESS.

Clear the Clover-Bar from Wool.

We are glad to notice by the Mercantile Gazette and Shipping Register, that this subject is beginning to attract proper attention. In our issue of March 30th we urged early shearing as the only way to avoid this evil. Wool loses a large percentage of its value by reason of this bar. The loss in some cases has been as high as 33 per cent. No machinery has yet been found able to eradicate it.

St. George Hotel, Sacramento.—This hotel may well be said to be one of the very best hotels in the State. It is now in the glory of success, being as the saying is, literally jammed full with the legislature, with customers, with balls and numerous public gatherings. This hotel receives a bounteous share of patronage, and it deserves it. The host is truly a general in his calling, and he disciplines his forces so well that in each and every department all goes like clock-work. The parlors, suits of rooms, and chambers are all in the best order. No table could be better supplied with the substantial, nor be better attended. In fact, Gen. Hutchings does indeed understand and put into practical effect the art of pleasing and making his guests comfortable and happy. The "St. George Hotel" of the Levee City will always be a pleasant and happy home for all travelers.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible.—This splendid work is now being issued in numbers by Messrs. Cassell, Potter & Galpin, Park Buildings, Park Row, New York. The work is sent forth in numbers, quarto size, two each month, each containing about thirty illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures. It commences with the Creation, and beautifully illustrates all the principal events recorded in the Bible. The style of the work and its typography is all in most chaste and elegant taste. The entire series cost but \$3 per year of 24 numbers—the richest, best and cheapest illustrated biblical work yet offered.

The same house are also publishing a popular Natural History in same style and at same price. Both works for \$6 per year.

A medicine scientifically compounded, efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, mercurial and will receive the support of the public. Witness the Oxygenated Bitters, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility.

By the Pony Express.

By the first Pony Express, which came across the continent in nine days, we learn that the Overland Telegraph Bill had passed the Senate, and was expected to soon pass the House.

The President has sent to the House a solemn protest against the resolution of inquiry into the official conduct of himself and cabinet. He treats it as an insult to the sovereignty of the people, whose representative he is, and insists that the House can only proceed against him in the manner pointed out to Congress by impeachment.

The State election in Connecticut was a very closely contested and exciting one. Mr. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of about 1100. The Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, has been definitely determined upon. The principal opposition was from the English press. Central Italy, by popular vote, was almost unanimously determined upon annexation to Sardinia.

Commodore Jarvis, who captured the two steamers of Miran at Vera Cruz, has been addressed by the commanders of the French and Spanish squadrons, inquiring by what law of nations he had captured the two Mexican steamers. Commodore Jarvis had declined to answer their question, and referred them to his Government.

THE GORHERS DROWNED OUT.—The late rains have not only been beneficial to farmers in multiplying the quantity of cereals and grasses, but in diminishing the number of those greatest of pests, gophers and squirrels. The drenching rains have penetrated to the innermost recesses of their underground habitations, and thus destroying them by thousands. In some sections in San Joaquin county, says the Republican, it is believed that these troublesome creatures have been entirely eradicated.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.—We have often spoken,

in terms of praise, of this large and well-arranged Hotel, and we know we shall be sustained in all we say of it, by those who patronize it. The order, neatness and quiet that pervades every department proves the system that governs. Well ventilated rooms, clean bed-linen, prompt attendance, with a table that cannot be surpassed in the State for excellence, have given that notoriety and patronage which now makes it the A. No. 1 of our city.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly by A. H. Todd, No. 45 Clay Street, San Francisco.]

Wheat, per cwt.	Barley, do.	Oats, do.	Feed, do.	Hay, do.	Butter, do.	Eggs, do.
\$1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
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1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2
1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2	1.00 1/2

[Corrected by R. & B. Powell, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cal. P. B. 32 40 Cheese, Cal. P. B. 23 32

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PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 38 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN, MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTER OF

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED

WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE

in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the

lowest rates.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

21-4

CALIFORNIA

BLANKETS.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for

Any Description of Blankets which may

be desired.

Dealers may be supplied by giving reasonable time for the

execution of orders; and consumers will not be slow to discover

the merits of

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

As compared with those made from mixed materials.

Samples can be seen at the Factory, or at the Ware-

house of Messrs. HEYNE, NICK & CO., 89 and 91

California street, through whom sales will be made, or orders

received.

DAVID S. TURNER,

Agent San Francisco Woolen Factory.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,

Produce and General Commission Agent,

No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling

Grain and Produce for the year past in this market

—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1842—has

an extensive acquaintance and possesses advantages un-

surpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer

to many of our most substantial merchants in the city,

and also to a large number of farmers throughout the

country.

N. H.—My terms for buying and selling produce are:

For accounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent; for \$5,000 and

upwards, 2 per cent.

22

CHOICE GROCIERIES.

New Raisins, Citron,

CURRENTS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.,

For sale at

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.'s,

51 Clay street.

20

MACKEREL, Tongues and Sounds,

CHOICE BUTTER, &c. in Kits,

For sale at

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.'s,

51 Clay street.

20

Jellies, Jams,

PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS,

ENGLISH SAUCES, &c.

For sale at

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.'s,

51 Clay street.

20

Comet Teas, Old Gov't Java,

Costa Rica, and Rio Coffee,

For sale at

A. L. EDWARDS & CO.'s,

51 Clay street.

20

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE

SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

AND

Flour Store,

31 Sacramento street,

(Between Front and Davis).....SAN FRANCISCO.

DEETH & STARR,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.

Special attention given to preparing the

GRAHAM CRACKER

Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wine, Sugar, Soda, Navy,

Water, Peas, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.

7-3m

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal

Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends

in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us

under advance, will be shipped under a separate

mark. For further information, apply to us at our

office, LONING & FUERSTEIN,

No. 50 Front street

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1860.

NUMBER 10.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

The Honey-Bee Business Again.

SACRAMENTO, April 20, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice in your issue of the 20th inst., a communication over the signature of L. Kennedy, which seems to have been intended to reflect on or call in question certain statements made by you, in the columns of the FARMER, and by myself, in an article which appeared in the Cultivator for April. Your remarks are well-timed and cover the main points at issue.

I will add, however, that Mr. K. gives his testimony to prove the inference to be drawn from my article, that there are States and districts where foul-brood is unknown. It seems that Mr. Kennedy imported his bees for his own use, and, like a sensible man, procured them from a district where the disease above alluded to is probably unknown. It was for the benefit of persons having healthy bees that the articles referred to were written; and hence if Mr. K. has only such, he of course is not included among the shippers of diseased bees.

Mr. Kennedy appears entirely skeptical as to the existence of foul-brood in this State. I have seen many such within the last few months, but don't know a single man of them that would now hazard his reputation by saying it does not exist.

I now wish to call Mr. Kennedy's attention to the article which he refers to in the Cultivator. I regret, however, that an inadvertent omission of two words was made in the copy furnished for publication. The sixth line from the first should read as follows: "It was brought into the State and in connection with several apiaries, previous to and in the fall of 1859."

No one place is mentioned as having foul-brood, either in this or any other State; I merely gave the facts, and allowed every man to judge himself, whether innocent or guilty of spreading the disease.

The only mis-quoting that has occurred, to my knowledge, is that by Mr. Kennedy himself, as the following comparison will show:

FARMER. "And even charges the principal bee-keepers in the Eastern States with having," etc.	CULTIVATOR. "It would seem that some of the principal bee-keepers in the Eastern States have," etc.
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There are many persons who have imported or bought and sold bees having that disease, who were not aware of the fact. Such persons are not to blame; most of them will, however, deeply regret their connection with it. But are there not persons, both in the Atlantic and Pacific States, who have sold bees that they knew had the disease? Have they committed a crime? If so they will sooner or later suffer the penalty.

"The great apianian of California" (as Mr. Kennedy facetiously calls me) begs leave to join him in the hope which he expresses, and to add that this article may accompany it.

In conclusion, I will state that no one more than myself can regret the necessity that called forth the articles in question. But few persons, perhaps, within the United States have a larger interest invested in bee-raising than myself; hence no one is more likely to be either the gainer or loser by the truth being told.

I am confident, however, that if due care is taken to stay the further spread of the disease, that it can in time be eradicated, and the business of bee-raising placed on a permanent basis. My time and money will still be spent to further that object, whether the blunderbus is fired again or not.

Yours truly,

J. S. HARRISON.

The Teasel.

This product of California, that grows wild and in great abundance in many parts of our State, can now be made available and brought into requisition—even made very profitable—and we think it will be found superior to the imported teasel. We have now a woolen manufactory in full operation, and we have seen the California and imported teasel both operating, and the favor was on the side of our own native State; so that we would suggest to all persons that have the teasel growing upon their land, to remember that nature tells them they can grow this article profitably. The following is a description of the plant:

Teasel, or Teasle (*Dipsacus*, supposed to be derived from *dipso*, to thirst; in consequence of the leaves holding water). It is a curious genus of plants: some of the species are pretty flowering plants, especially the small teasel. They grow well in any common soil, and are readily increased by seeds. There are in England three native species, all biennial.

1. The manured or fuller's teasel (*D. fullorum*), although growing about hedges, can scarcely be considered wild. This species is extensively cultivated in the west of England, the dried heads of

which furnish the teasel used by fullers in dressing cloth. The root is fleshy, branched, and tapering. Stem five to six feet high, erect, strongly furrowed, prickly, leafy, branched at the top. The leaves sessile, combined, serrated, with prickly ribs. Flowers whitish, with pale purple anthers, very numerous, in a close, obtuse, conical head, the intermediate scales bristly at the edges; rigid and hooked at the points, by which they are rendered serviceable for teasing woolen cloth, being fixed in several rows in wooden frames with handles adapted for that purpose. The scales are just strong enough to raise the wool, giving way before they can injure the cloth. Many mechanical inventions have been attempted to set aside the teasel, but without success, all of them having proved inefficient or injurious. The dressing of a piece of cloth consumes from 1500 to 2000 teasels. They are repeatedly used in different parts of the process. Some esteem this but a luxurious variety of the following, as it requires a very richly manured soil to preserve its characters and useful properties.

2. Wild teasel (*D. sylvestris*). In England a very common species about moist hedges and by roadsides, less robust than the foregoing; about four feet high. Leaves opposite, serrated. Scales of the receptacle straight. Common calyx inflexed, longer than the head.

3. Small teasel, or shepherd's staff (*D. pilosus*). This species grows in moist, shady places, on a chalky or limestone soil. This is a useless weed, but not troublesome to the farmer.

Rape Plant and Rape-Seed Oil.

One of the most important articles among the late importations from Japan (a country but just now opened to our commerce) appears to be rape-seed oil. As the use of this oil is new in this country, various articles have been published to make known its merits, and to prove that it is a valuable acquisition. But if this oil is desirable to be brought into use, why cannot the plant be raised by our California farmers, and the oil produced here? and truly may this not be a valuable crop for our farmers? We find in an encyclopedia the following account of the rape plant, its cultivation, and uses, which we copy for the benefit of our readers:

The Rape is a plant of the cole kind, greatly cultivated in Flanders for the sake of the seed, but extremely valuable also as green food for cattle and sheep in winter and spring. "The plants," says Mr. Low, "usually cultivated under the name of rape, are the fusiform varieties of the following species of brassica. Cole or rape (*B. napus*), colza (*B. campestris*), fusiform common turnip (*B. rapa*), and early cole (*B. praecox*). There are different modes of treating this plant, according to the uses for which it is designed. The whole plant is of great service in feeding cattle; and after the seed is thrashed, the straw and chaff, on being burnt, afford ashes equally valuable as the best potashes. Wheat yields an excellent crop after rape, and the plant is grown with great advantage on bog plant, where paring and burning has been practiced. Rape is very hardy, and with fair treatment it never fails on any soil. Cattle are so successfully fattened with it, that many farmers prefer it to turnips.

For garden culture, rape is propagated by seed, and, like mustard, and other small saladings, may be sown at any period of the year, when in request; being allowed a separate bed. For the production of seed, some plants of a sowing which has been made about the middle of July, must be thinned to about 18 inches apart; they will survive the winter in England, and flower in May and June of the next year. The seed, which is produced in great abundance, ripens in July and August, and must then be cut and laid upon cloths to dry, as it is very apt to shed.

In England, rape (*Brassica napus sylvestris*) is frequently called *colza*, and in France *navette*. In both countries it is highly prized, not only for the value of the oil expressed from the seed, but for the cake left after pressure, which is extensively used for feeding cattle, its qualities for this purpose resembling those of the oil-cake left after pressure of flaxseed in making linseed oil. Rape belongs to the cabbage or turnip family, but it neither heads, like the former, and its roots are of little value compared with the latter. Of the two kinds most commonly cultivated, one is biennial, sown one summer and harvested the next, whilst the other is a spring or summer crop.

Rape, though but little known in the United States, has been found in various parts, and found to stand the winters even in New York and New England. Whenever, therefore, a demand shall be made for this valuable production of the soil, or its near kindred of the cabbage family, *colza*, the United States can yield them abundantly, in almost every part.

According to London, the place which rape occupies in a rotation, is between two culmiferous or grain crops. On rich soils it may be succeeded to the greatest advantage by wheat, as it is found to be an excellent preparation for that sort of grain; and by its being taken off early, there is sufficient time allowed for getting the land in order for sowing wheat.

In *Notes on the Agriculture of Germany*, by Mr. Carr, an English gentleman, he says the after course is as follows: 1st year fallow, well dunged; 2d year rape; 3d year wheat; 4th year barley; 5th year peas, light dunging; 6th year rye; 7th year oats, with rye, or timothy grass-seeds, and red clover.

The clover and peas plastered in May. The clover is mown twice for hay, and left two years for pasture, when it is heavily manured, fallowed, and again sown with rape. "The rape seed is sown broadcast, in the last of July or first of August. This crop is greatly benefited the following spring by dusting gypsum over it, about 100 pounds to the acre. In July the seed is ripe, and as the weather is generally fine, is trodden out by horses very expeditiously on large canvas sheets in the field. The oil of this seed pressed out, when purified, is without smell, gives a brilliant clear-burning flame, and is universally used all over Germany in the saloon of the rich, and the cottage of the poor. The value of the crop is somewhat precarious, because it is subject to so many contingencies; the turnip-fly and caterpillar

prey upon it when young, and when in flower, a small beetle (*Halitica nemorum*) often eats away the blossom-bud, or lays its minute larva in the petals, ultimately furnishing every seed-pod with a maggot which either eats the seeds away, or forcing the pod open when nearly ripe, causes it to fall out. When spared these calamities, it is, however, a very remunerating crop, worth from 10l. to 20l. an acre, especially if there is a foreign demand. The straw is generally burned, and the ashes scattered over the field; it is sometimes sold to the soap-makers, who prize it highly. Two furrows are now given for wheat sown broadcast in September."

Mr. Blackie, in his *Essay on the Improvement of Small Farms*, says, that the produce of rape, when well manured, is beyond anything almost that can be imagined, if let stand until it gets into blossom. Manure, he adds, makes the stalk tender and juicy, which would otherwise be hard and dry, so that if cut into small pieces for the purpose of feeding green to cattle, not a bit will be lost, and it grows to a height of six feet. I am, he says, almost afraid to say, that I believe, with the addition of some straw, an acre will keep thirty head of cattle in full milk for a month.

Tule Lands.

As information in regard to the tule-lands is now much sought, we are pleased to find a valuable communication on the subject in the Suisun Herald, which we copy, as follows:

As many of our farmers are ignorant of the great value of tule-land, and of the fact that it can be brought under cultivation, it may not be amiss for one who has tilled some of it to express his opinions through your valuable paper. I have heard of several men of some repute for good sense, making the broad assertion that it is impossible to get the tule land dry enough for cultivation, that, despite every exertion to prevent it, the water will ooze through your levees. Now, Mr. Editor, just show me the man of this opinion, and I will show that his judgment is based entirely on the word of some one who knew nothing about the matter, or upon the mere child's work of some indolent, good-for-nothing farmer, who never did more than half do anything in his life.

Let me take this visionary man to the work of the latter "small potato" man, from whence his opinion has sprung, and I will prove to him, and every man of sense, that his data, on which to ground an opinion, are insufficient; that this child's work is no more likely to succeed, than the effort of a man to stem the tide of the Sacramento with his hat. It cannot reasonably be expected that a common levee, six feet in width, made of loose, porous earth, will wholly exclude water until it has had time to settle, to become sufficiently compact to be water-proof.

I will then take him up and down the river near Rio Vista, and show him *practical* demonstration of the fact that even the low basins in the tule land have been made arable at a trifling expense, with proper levees and draining ditches, and covered with grain and vegetables, land, a few years since filled with the rankest tule, but now without a vestige of live tule root.

One of my neighbors has been to the expense of first stripping the bed for his levees to the clay foundation, which proved very effectual from the outset. But it is not necessary to incur this extra labor.

With a good levee, six feet in width, made of the dirt taken from one ditch on the inside of your land, if running parallel with the river, or from the outside if at right angles with it; with your draining ditches on a level with the low tides, to take the water from the lowest of the land, and the necessary flood-gates, you can have your land so dry that the tule will not survive in it. By running draining-ditches down the river at acute angles therewith, full enough can be obtained to drain the lowest portions.

Reclaimed tule-land is so valuable that the little labor required is quite insignificant. The land is inexhaustible. It is worth fifteen or twenty dollars an acre without draining. One of my neighbors sowed his tule land thick with "red-top," some four years since, which has taken complete possession of the land, and from which he has cut three full crops of hay, annually for two years. He has neither a levee nor a ditch on it.

A portion of the tule-land back of Suisun, which has been reclaimed, was sowed with Chile clover, or lucerne, last November a year ago, which yielded three heavy crops of clover last season, the first year from the seed, and this year in all probability, four crops will be the yield from the old roots. Horses, neat-cattle and hogs seem to prefer it to all other grasses.

I have tried almost all kinds of grain and vegetables on it, in a small way, and have succeeded admirably. I am convinced that no land is better suited to raising rice. The nights, perhaps, are too cool here for raising Carolina rice, for the first season, but if protected one year from the cold winds, it will become acclimated. I had a little patch, so protected, which was from three to five feet in height, bore a very large head, an abundance of them, and well-developed grain. I tried some in too dry a soil, and not protected from the winds, and it yielded nothing. It should be planted in very damp soil, or where it can be irrigated at pleasure.

Other kinds might do well on drier land. I tried some 600 pounds of China rice last year, but it did not come up. This year I am trying all kinds of rice, sea-island cotton, sugar-cane, and other profitable productions.

RIO VISTA.

The writer of the above communication is possessed of the right spirit, and we hope to hear more from him.

Vegetable Physiology.

The science that defines the nature and structure of the tree or plant, has much to do with skill in cultivation. By making ourselves familiar with the elements necessary to the vigor and development of the various parts, we are enabled to judge of our means to develop or promote the vigor and health of the whole. The production of fruit is the desired result; the tree must be kept in a healthy vigorous state; each series of organs must be efficient to produce the ultimate object; climate, soil, nutritive matters in the soil, due regulation of the wood and fruit systems, the checking

of the undue development of wood buds to the neglect of fruit buds, and the tendency on the other hand to the production of fruit spurs to the reduction of the leaf system; the proportionate amount of roots to branches; the promotion of the general healthy growth of leaves, as well as all other indispensable auxiliaries to the health of the tree, must be carefully preserved and promoted.

We must see to the propagation of healthy trees, and these secured, preserve them in that healthy condition.

The growths of roots, branches, and leaves, are so closely related that we need only state, in passing, that these depend on skill in propagation either by seeds, cuttings, layers, buds or grafts.

The normal mode of propagation is by seeds. This is the favorite plan of nature, so far as we may judge by natural indications. Like all her unerring laws, this appears to have been made immutable, that like should produce like; that the herb and fruit tree should bear seed, in which is secured the elements of reproduction. Man was not limited to this means of multiplying individuals; the gemma or bud possessed, he discovered, all the rudiments of the tree under certain conditions, and from the eye or bud we now multiply fruit trees with unerring precision, each individual a counterpart of its parent. The seed is still the chief reproductive agent in our food-producing grains, or cereals, and in many of the more minute forms of vegetable life. When we observe that each fruit of the apple incloses in its well protected core or ovary, from five to ten seeds, and that a single full-grown tree will produce fifty bushels, each bushel containing about two hundred fruits, the unlimited means of propagation become apparent. We have only cited the subject of physiology to press its importance on the cultivator. Without a competent knowledge of its laws, he will attempt in vain to become an intelligent fruit grower.

Charcoal as a Blanch for Celery.

A writer in the Philadelphia Gardener's Monthly says: Permit me to coin a noun expressive of a new use to which I have lately put this useful substance.

As a *mulch*, its value is universally recognized. As a *blanch*, I find it superior to any material I have ever tried, including earth, dry sand, sawdust, tan-bark, leaves, hay, litter, etc. Its advantages are manifold; no slug or insect will harbor in it; it drains perfectly, retains the solar warmth without over-heating the plant, absorbs all the ammoniacal gases arising from the application of liquid or other fertilizers, will not rust the stalk, is easily washed out of the celery when dug, and can be used many times over with little loss. By proper management, also, two rows of celery may be grown where one is by the old method.

Dig trenches two feet apart, about eight inches wide, and six deep, and fill up to the level of the ground, with a rich compost of loam, well decomposed manure, and tanners' hair refuse (the latter being the best possible food for celery, and obtainable at the same price as stable offal) and set out the plants about eight inches apart in single rows. On either side of the rows, about six inches distant, commencing at one end, drive two stakes, say three feet long, and one to one-and-a-half inches square, one inch apart, to allow a board to slip in between them, and repeat the stakes at intervals of five feet, or thereabouts, the entire length of your rows of plants; then between the stakes put boards twelve to fourteen inches wide, and a piece of board at each end of the trench, connecting their ends.

The young plants will need shading for a few days after transplanting, if the trenches run north and south, if east and west they will not require it. Draw the earth slightly away from the base of the boards, to form a *feeling trough*, into which pour liquid manure frequently during the growing season. When the leaf of the central stalk or heart of the plant shows itself above the board, fill in the whole space with coarsely pulverized charcoal (cinders from the smoke-stack of locomotives, or the braise of old charcoal hearths), holding the stalks snugly together in the left hand while filling in with the right.

After a few days, place a second set of boards, which may be connected by cross-pieces nailed on at intervals on the top of the first, and repeat the blanching as before. I have found two blanchings to be sufficient.

For winter celery the trenches should be dug four feet apart, one-and-a-half feet wide, and the plants in two rows nine inches asunder.

They may be banked up in the usual way, first throwing a little litter on the top. Celery thus treated will keep perfectly; the loose texture of the charcoal preventing its becoming solid by the action of frost.

It may be objected that the above plan is more expensive than the traditional method, but it will be productive of so much higher quality, longer blanching stocks, greater crispness and whiteness, and certain exemption from rust and decay, as fully to warrant the apparent increased outlay. If the boards are well coated with gas-tar or good boiled linseed-oil they will last many years, and the charcoal is worth, for general garden purposes, more than its cost, if not required again for blanching.

From Half-Moon Bay, we received the following, dated March 25th:

Crops of every description in this neighborhood look remarkably fine. A great deal more wheat has been sown this year than last; also, of barley and oats. As for onions, the present high prices have caused nearly every farmer to plant more or less; I believe double the quantity of last year has been planted. From what I can learn, about the same quantity of potatoes will be planted. I shall endeavor to send you a communication occasionally hereafter.

In haste, yours, etc.,

C. F. SPRINGER.

A Large Apricot—And Beautiful Roses.

There is a happy emulation among our farming population in their productions—a spirit we are pleased to observe, and we are ready, on all occasions, to foster it in view of its beneficial results. During a late trip to Stockton, we noticed in the Republican a description of some tall specimens in the Apricot line; but, accidentally meeting a larger and finer sample of the same description, together with an extraordinary specimen of the Yellow Banksii Rose, we forwarded a note of the same to the Editor of that paper, which we republish as interesting to our readers:

WEBER HOUSE, Sunday, April 22.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: You know very well that we are always glad to learn of the success attending fruit-growing, and glad to see evidences of that success. We noticed with pleasure the statements made in your journal, of the large apricots grown in this neighborhood—one measuring I think, four inches. While making a friendly visit at the residence of our friend, Dr. Reid, to-day, to welcome him and his lady from their European trip, and to enjoy a few hours of social life in their beautiful home, as we walked among the trees and plants, we took from an apricot-tree the specimen-fruit we send you, measuring four and three-eighths inches in circumference, which we believe out-measures those you have named; and yet this was taken from a tree that, with others, had been sadly neglected during the Doctor's absence.

In this connection, we take the liberty to mention that there is now in bloom at Dr. Reid's, the most splendid specimen of a climbing rose we have ever beheld. It is a Yellow Banksii Rose, a bright golden yellow cluster-rose, covering the entire end of the mansion, which is thirty-three feet wide and of equal height, the rose reaching to the roof, from which we gathered the rich cluster sent you.

During the many years in which we were engaged in the study and practical duties connected with horticulture and floriculture, and during which time we have visited the best gardens of Europe and America, we have never witnessed so wonderful a bloom upon one vine, nor do we believe there has ever been so great a bloom upon the Yellow Banksii Rose before, anywhere. The number of blooms at the present time cannot be less than one hundred thousand (were we to double that number we should come nearer the fact), but whatever be the number, and it is incredible, their beauty and magnificence should induce the citizens of Stockton to go now and see this rose in all its glory.

The branch I send you contains fifty-three roses and buds, and is only about one foot long; therefore, estimate the building thus covered with a solid mass of golden roses, in clusters projecting from the building, and conceive, if the reader can, the rare beauty of such a sight.

The Yellow Banksii Rose will, ere long, be esteemed as it ought, and as it is esteemed in England—one of the finest climbing roses in the world. Yours, truly,

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

P. S. Duly appreciating your kind notice in your last number, of our desires relative to the tule lands, we shall be glad to receive any and all information and cooperation in the work in which we are engaged, during the few days we remain in Stockton.

Improved Milkpan.

We have lately examined a new style of tin milkpan, which appears to be a great improvement on the old, and as we know it is for the advantage of our dairymen to be possessed of the best implements, we wish to make it known to them, or to such as have not yet seen them. It is known that around the bottom of the old milkpan is a sharp, square edge which easily wears out, or is injured so as to cause the pan to leak; while, on the inside this sharp edge or "corner" is very hard to clean, and therefore is apt to become foul, causing the milk to sour, and being at least disagreeable. The new pan is intended to obviate all this; it has what is called a stamped bottom, that is, the bottom is sunk below the seam, or rounded up at the edge, which is equivalent to raising the lower seam a little above the bottom of the pan, and give a rounded edge inside and out. The advantages of this are obvious. The seam is not liable to injury or the pan to leak, and it will thus last much longer, while it can be cleaned readily and perfectly, and everything kept sweet. These advantages appear to be sufficient to induce a general adoption of the new pan, and the additional price will be no hindrance, as it is but fifty cents a dozen over the old—a mere trifle. These pans can be found at the Pacific Tin Works of B. C. Austin, Clay street, below Battery.

CHEAP SALT FOR MANURE.—Mr. V. W. Smith Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Works, Syracuse, N. Y., announces, for the benefit of those farmers that are disposed to make use of salt as a fertilizer, that it can be had in any quantity at Syracuse for seventy-five cents per barrel; or at a price not exceeding eleven cents per bushel, shipped loose on the canal boats at that place. Mr. Smith says it would afford him great pleasure to attend to any orders for the salt, gratuitously, so far as his personal services are concerned. Those who wish to sow salt on their wheat this fall, can now obtain it at a very cheap rate. A barrel per acre, sown broadcast, is the usual quantity.

MILKING IN SILENCE.—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club at West Cornwall, Conn., one of the members observed that no talking should be tolerated in the yard or among the cows, while milking was going on. Another said he had discharged a man because he would talk and interrupt the milking in his dairy, and that in three days afterward the increase in the yield of milk was equal in value to the amount he would have had to pay the man in wages.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

(CONTINUED)

March 25, 1935. *Yellow-bellied Sapsucker* San Antonio

SPANISH—QUESTIONS.	INDIAN OF S. ANTONIO—ANS.
Que Buscas?	Quidago cimbebaue Busca

Que dice tu madre?	Quidao cimeio mali.
No la oygo?	Aoyla samec.
Quando te iras?	Oax Lania.
Quando este media heche la casa vendra?	Me Lemistom la juen lama.
Quedo en San Antonio?	Hepit Ligiua sepe San Antonio.
Qual de aquellos queres?	Queta petimalio.
Quando tu te vayas as a lima te irs?	Me erememia ona long la crech.
Que hemos de comer nosotros hoy a la tarde?	Queso lajo la lamager tas Lemicoyona na caach.
Quemadores malisiosos?	Chaaumalen.
En el centro de la tierra?	Nepe Lugui lac.
Que buscas al venir acá?	Quidago cimecha lamioec.
Tu dices quando morire?	Hoy moro na aill la ajar quier.
De quien es esse coton?	Queta ma quissi lope.
Quando se los llevaran?	Cax lumbe.
Quando se iran?	Cax la loia.
Saltaire la mula?	O laja ma na mula.
Que mal o dolor tienes?	Egeuch tipin.
Que te dara el padre en San Antonio?	Que la cimeich la padre loma San Antonio o que cimeich.
Que es dara el padre en San Antonio?	Que la lal cimeich la padre loma San Antonio o que cimeich.
Que es dara el padre en San Antonio?	Queci lo cimeich la padre loma San Antonio.

The Indian name of the Salinas river (head waters) between San Miguel and Santa Margarita in San Luis Obispo county, was known as Sago lin. In San Antonio Mission is still preserved the catechism of the Indians of San Antonio and

Mexico and Central America, increased and multiplied, until they filled those regions with the immense structures of stone which strike the mind of the traveler with wonder and mysterious awe, at the arts and cunning of the architects, and the complete obliteration from men's chronicles of who were the builders of these temples, pyramids and cities. The tribes, which may have wandered off to the California coast, or northward, never seem to have arrived at any degree of tribal or national cohesion—not the faintest degree of social civilization, so far as may be gathered from anything they left behind them. Not a single durable structure of any kind has ever been found within the present boundaries of the State traceable to the Indians, though the climate is highly favorable to the preservation of any such structures. In some of the works on California, we have seen it noted that the Shoshones speak a very similar language to those of the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county. We think it was the suggestion of the late Albert Gallatin, in the transactions of the American Ethnological Society. But the other outposts of the presumed Shoshones nation seem to have arrived at a degree of tribal cohesion, if we assume that the Moquis, Pimas, Pueblo Indians, etc., of New Mexico and Arizona, were affiliations of the old Empire existing in the center of the continent of North America; or, it may have had its focus in the uplands of Mexico, or Central America, and then spread in the remote antiquity north, south, east and west. It is a deep mystery which seems utterly unfathomable to human inquiry, and only open to wearisome speculation.

This direct self-murder is an everyday item in the newspapers of this State, the causes of which are not investigated; the facts merely stated and that is the terminus of the hideous act, till another case occur. We give our readers, and particularly those who contemplate self-murder, a scientific Exposé of Suicide, from the Scalpel, by Dr. W. Byrd Powell.

Suicide; is there any organic law favoring it?
A remarkable instance.

Twenty years ago I met with so many suicidal organizations of the same church ancestry, that I began to feel much interest in the fact, and for the purpose of determining the fact for my own satisfaction, I opened a register and made a record of the church ancestry of all the suicidal organizations I met with; and the result in five years was that ninety per cent of the suicidal organizations I had met with, had descended through the same Protestant Christian sect or denomination, and my observations and reflections in the last fifteen years, have brought me to the conclusion that the doctrines and observances of this sect really promote the result in suicidal organizations.

But the circumstance of death by suicide, is not that which I think to be the most deplorable in the premises, but rather that mental misery which must be endured for years before suicide gives relief. Some fifteen years since, in one of our Southern cities, I examined the head publicly of a gentleman, and in the course of my remarks I expressed considerable surprise at finding a gentleman living at the age of three-score years with a mental organization so strongly indicative of a suicidal tendency of mind, and gave it as being my opinion that he had suffered much from suicidal reflections. But he denied ever having had any such reflections; in all other respects it was admitted by his friends that I had very accurately described him. In two weeks from this date he committed suicide, and then his family and a few

As the nature of the transaction opened upon his mind, tears overpowered his eye-lids and rolled down his cheeks. When I concluded the history, his grief appeared to become exceedingly painful. After a pause of a minute or more, he said: "Well, Doctor, if you were not almost the only exception to your profession can produce, I would now have been in sterility." I assured him that I had not

The salt springs at Grand Rapids, Michigan, which have been recently discovered, have been ascertained, by experiment, to yield twenty-five per cent of pure salt; that is, one barrel of water will yield one bushel of salt.

Corner of Folsom and Spark streets,
MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS.
Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery.

GOLDEN-GATE

NURSERY,
Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES,
ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards.

DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,
and a general assortment of
Flowering Plants for the Garden,
GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

1814 W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,
Golden Gate Nursery.

O Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS

Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS

SADDLE - WARE, & C.
No. 82 Battery street,
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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OPTICIANS
No. 177 Clay Street,

Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
 Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
 Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
 Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
 Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
 and GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS
 made done.

BONE DUST in the best form for the use of farmers, as a quick fertilizer, can be had in

**Lots to Suit,
AT
FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER TON,**

This article will be found of great value to gardeners, orchardists, vineyards, and farmers generally.

inery, Nos. 59 and 61 Sansome street, San Francisco. 2-30

THE WIFE THAT MEETS ONE AT THE DOOR.

I never leave my home a day,
How'er with others it may be;
But what I get when I come back,
Welcoming smile and hearty smack,
That make me love, still more and more,
The wife that meets me at the door.

Her dress is always neat and clean;
A pretty wife, and yet not vain;
And when she sings my favorite song,
How sure am I the man is wrong
Who would not, be he rich or poor—
A wife to meet him at the door.

The little chickens run to meet,
And pick the crumbs up at her feet;
Old Towser licks her proffered hand,
And frolics round her in the sand.
There's nothing like, I've said before,
A wife that meets one at the door.

In social ball her smiling face
In every heart was quick a place;
The eyes that that walks the green
Will up his hat when she is seen,
And hopes to meet, when terms are o'er,
Just such a wife at his own door.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

Why need I strive or sigh for wealth?
It is enough for me
That heaven hath sent me strength and health,
A spirit glad and free.
Grateful these blessings to receive,
I sing my hymn at morn and eve.

On some, what floods of riches flow!
Houses, lands, and gold have they;
Yet life's best joys they never know,
But fret their hours away.
The more they have, they seek increase;
Complaints and cravings never cease.

How Tom Corwin Rid his Sister of an Obnoxious Lover.

EVERY one has heard of the eloquent, pathetic and humorous stump-orator of Ohio. He was pronounced by Mr. Clay (a most competent authority) to be the finest stump-speaker he had ever heard; and in this opinion I most heartily coincide, after having heard Clay, Crittenden, Jones of Tennessee, Polk, Benjamin, Soule, Randall, Hunt, Tom Marshall, General Lamar, Bates, Douglas, and a host of others.

Well, this great orator carried his love of fun into every department of life. In the private circle, where he knew every person and unobscured himself fully, he was the most delightful and genial conversationalist I ever listened to. I do not know that he now, as age and infirmity are creeping on, indulges in this proclivity to humor so much as he used to do; but some twenty years ago he used to tell, with great gusto, the following story:

"In early life—so early that I cannot remember the removal—my father 'pulled up stakes,' and carrying with him the household goods, went from Bourbon county, Kentucky, where I was born, to Ohio. Notwithstanding a rough-and-tumble struggle with the world, he had a hard time to get on, owing to a numerous and rapidly increasing family. Well, family matters had not much improved when my thirteenth or fourteenth year came round.

At this time there lived in the neighborhood a young man named Pickering. He had inherited a well-stocked farm, was good-looking, and made strong profession of religion. This latter qualification caused him to find peculiar favor in the eyes of my father, who always was blinded by professions of extra piety.

This fellow had a strong hankering after one of my sisters, who was a very pretty girl. To her he was peculiarly distasteful. She seemed always excessively annoyed at his presence. Yet he was ever at her side. She dared not dismiss him entirely, for fear of the paternal anger. Things went on in this way for a year or two, and as I partook largely of my sister's hatred of him, I resolved to get rid of him in some way. I cast about for a plan for some time, but nothing occurred that gave me the slightest hope of success.

At last, returning home late one summer night from the mill, I found the family at their nightly devotions. Passing by the window of the room in which they were assembled, I saw that Pickering was there, and pretty soon I discovered that he was nodding, and finally his head dropped. Now was my opportunity. I stole slyly into the hall, and reaching the hall door, which was slightly ajar, and close by which Pickering was, on bended knee, I reached in and quickly pulling his chair from under him, he rolled heavily, as a sound sleeper would, upon the floor. The noise alarmed all. The old gentleman stopped in the midst of his almost interminable prayer, and saw the position of Pickering. All the family laughed outright, even my mother smiled.

Pickering endeavored to pick himself up as rapidly as possible, but he had touched the old man upon his tenderest point. It was evident from his rubbing his eyes, that he had slept under the old gentleman's ministrations; and had not my father a reputation far and wide for the ferocity and strength of his ministrations, and was not Pickering's professing brother? It was too much. Slowly yet most dignifiedly did my father approach him. "Begone, hypocrite!" he cried, in thunder tones, "never enter my house again."

Pickering was thunderstruck. He felt that he could make no apology which would not add to the insult. He had no suspicion of the exterior force which had aided him in his fall. He at once found his hat, took up his line of march, and completely crestfallen, passed by me as I stood grinning in the shadow of the porch.

At a suitable time I entered, got my supper, was told by a brother in hurried whispers what had happened, and then I stole off to bed, affecting ignorance and laughing most heartily, as I encountered myself in the sheets, at the complete success of my plan.

Next day I cautiously imparted my secret to my interested sister. She was in her own room at the time, and she threw herself upon the bed and rolled in agonies and convulsions of laughter. She had been emancipated forever from the attentions of an obnoxious lover. The old gentleman did not hear the real state of the facts for full twenty years afterwards; but when he did he laughed heartily.

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

J. R. RAY,
SEED AND NURSERY DEPOT,No. 106 J STREET,
SACRAMENTO,HAS IN HIS NURSERY, SUBJECT TO THE
order of good cash customers, the most extensive assortment of

TREES, SHRUBBERY, AND VINES.

To be found in the State, consisting of every variety of

Almond,	Mulberry,
Apple,	Nectarine,
Apricot,	Peach,
Blackberry,	Pear,
Cherry,	Plum,
Fig,	Strawberry,
Gooseberry,	Quince,
Grape,	Raspberry,

Beside a good stock of SHRUBBERY and SHA
TREES, for beautifying homes.Samples, comprising a few thousand trees, may be
found at my Seed and Nursery Depot.

SHADE TREES,

For sale this season, consisting of—

10,000 Locust Trees,
1,000 China Trees,
Lombardy Poplar,
Mountain Ash,
Magnolia Acuminata,

Together with
Elm, Linden,
Ash, Weeping Willow,
Maple, Arbor Vitae,

And other Evergreens—all warranted.
The Locusts are certainly not equalled, by any lot in
the State, for beauty and size; they are from two to
three years old, straight and well grown, varying from
ten to twenty feet in height.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The extensive SEED DEPARTMENT contains a
complete stock—

FOR THE GARDEN, FIELD, FOREST & NURSERY,
Either from the best seed-growers in the country, or
raised under my own supervision. Much care is taken
to have Seeds free from mixture, and every package of
seeds sold is, with proper care, warranted to grow and
produce what is marked on the label.

Hop Vines, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus Plants, Grape
Cuttings, Dahlia Roots,And everything pertaining to the Seed and Nursery
business, for sale at greatly reduced prices from last year.ARTICHOKES, CHUFAS—articles deserving special
notice—are for sale in quantities.Dealers will be supplied on the most liberal terms.
Small seeds can be sent per Mail to any part of the
country. 22-3m

HOP ROOTS.

THOSE DESIRING TO ENGAGE in that lucrative
business—HOP CULTURE, now exciting so much
interest—can be furnished with good, vigorous roots, of
the best variety, from the oldest Hop Yard in the State.
The crop from this yard has just been sold for \$1 per lb.
My Hop Yard is twenty-five miles below this city, on the
Sacramento river. The vines, covering one acre, were
planted about four years ago. Parties wishing to engage
largely in the business will be supplied on liberal terms.
Address J. R. RAY,
Seed and Nursery Warehouse,
106 J street, Sacramento.

From the Baltimore American.
Baltimore-Made Agricultural Implements,
VERSUS EASTERN.

WE notice that Messrs R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., of this city,
received FIRST PREMIUMS for their deservedly
famed Agricultural Implements at the recent Agricultural Ex-
hibitions and Fairs held in Maryland, Virginia, North Caro-
lina, and the South-western States, namely:

By the Maryland State Agricultural Society,
FOURTEEN PREMIUMS.By the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural
Society,
NINE PREMIUMS.By the Sea-board Agricultural Society, held at
Norfolk,
TWELVE PREMIUMS.

Also, awarded to Sinclair & Co., by the KENTUCKY
and TENNESSEE STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, FOUR
(first) PREMIUMS on Sinclair's Patent Mangle, for
mangle and cutting corn-stalks, straw, etc., making in all
THIRTY-NINE First Premiums

In favor of Sinclair & Co's Wares,
and showing a decided preference by the Judges in favor of
Baltimore-Made Implements.

Included in the above premiums were Briston's Patent
Reaping and Mowing Machine, Sinclair's Patent Straw and
Fodder Cutters, Sinclair's Patent Spiral Threshing Machine,
Wheat Drill with Gauge Attachment, Serrated Clod Roller,
Grazing Stakes, Corn Drills, etc.

In the above estimate of premiums the following were not
included in the different contests, all having received their
share of premiums at Fairs previously held, viz:
Horse-Powers, Spur and Wheel Guards, Corn-Mills,
Barr and Iron, Panning-Mills, Rolling-Screens,
Agricultural Furnaces, Chain-Pumps, Lime-
Spreader, Garden-Tools, etc., etc.
The Agricultural Implements and Machinery man-
ufactured by us are constructed in the most substantial and
durable manner, great capacity, and particularly adapted for
southern use and usage. Planters and Merchants wanting
supplies will be furnished with Price Lists on application.
R. SINCLAIR JR. & Co.,
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

New Raisins, Citron,
CURRANTS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.,
For sale at
A. L. EDWARDS & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.MACKEREL, Tongues and Sounds,
CHOICE BUTTER, &c., in Kits,
For sale at
A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.Jellies, Jams,
PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS,
ENGLISH SAUCES, &c.,
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81 Clay street.Comet Teas, Old Gov'm't Java,
Costa Rica, and Rio Coffee,
For sale at
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No. 11 SANSONE STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large
assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are
receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained
from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe,
and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS;
ALFALFA, pure, of the latest importation;
HUNGARIAN GRASS;
ME-QUIT GRASS;
CLOVER;
TIMOTHY;
ORCHARD GRASS;
SHEEP'S FESCUE;
ENGLISH RYE GRASS;
And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.
HAYANA, pure;
VIRGINIA;
CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf;
FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety.
Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country
trade.
Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on ap-
plication.

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL
SEED WAREHOUSE,No. 108 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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TO THE SEED TRADE.

We have the largest and most varied assortment of
FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
IN THE STATE.

All of our own importation, from the best growers in the
United States and Europe, which we can warrant to
give full satisfaction to our patrons.

Our stock consists, in part of:

ALFALFA or Chile Clover Seed, Pure;
Red Clover; Timothy Grass; Red-top Grass;
Ky. Blue Grass; Hungarian Grass;
Millet; Orchard Grass; Rye Grass.

Garden Seeds.
Cabbage, Turnip, Carrot, Beet, Onion,
Lettuce, Radish, Melon, Cucumber,
Tomato, Squash, Parsnip, etc.

Also—a full assortment of

FRUIT, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Budding and Pruning knives, Garden Tools, etc.

Catalogues forwarded on application.

Boxes of 100 Papers—Put up by ourselves, assorted, for
country dealers; all labeled, and true to name.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.

We have all kinds of TREES and PLANTS,
for sale at lowest market prices.All Orders forwarded, by Mail or Express, will meet
with prompt attention.Address, J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
16 3m No. 108 California street, San Francisco.

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S. W. MOORE,

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Has for sale the most extensive variety of

KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER,

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IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chile Clover Seed,

OF THE NEW CROP.

ALSO:

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business,
and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best
seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is
enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's and Freeman & Co's
Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the under-
signed in taking orders for Seeds and reaping for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal dis-
count will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given
to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early
orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful
attention.

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in
such assortments as desired, will be furnished. 11

CHUFAS

OR

Earth-Almonds!

50 Pounds of CHUFAS or EARTH-ALMONDS, for sale by

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

James Graves, H. F. Williams,

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

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Bernard S. Fox,

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B. F. Mauldin,

W. W. Light,

Fred Woodward,

T. G. Phelps,

John A. Butt,

15 John street,
NEW YORK.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM
and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his
most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his
Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will
offer for sale for 1880:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for
measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined
Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made
at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in
October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State
Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County
Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,
The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCormick's, Hussey's, Burrill's, Seymour & Morgan's,
Palmer & Williams', and Manny's (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse

power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best pat-

terns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, for sale; and, also, persons
wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the
newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW,
of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of
the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to
the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers
and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1880.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. L. Hutchinson, President Cal State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley,	A. Lamott,	Jos. S. Silver,
E. B. Crocker,	H. M. Houston,	Thomas Hayes,
Elam Carrington,	Ed. Davis,	Wilson Flint,
M. F. Butler,	J. P. Melchior,	A. Johnson,
A. R. Hill,	Jas. Haworth,	Artemus Davison,
E. A. Marsh,	Jos. Harris,	H. Gibbons,
Charles B. Cooley,	J. Forman,	Charles J. Collins,
C. S. Lovell,	P. A. McRae,	H. O. Hurrige,
B. B. Woodward,	W. H. Parks,	Jos. H. Nevitt,
Bernard S. Fox,	J. B. Vallia,	John R. Rogers,
Jos. Lentall,	J. Morrill,	E. Shattuck,
B. F. Mauldin,	Wm. Rabe,	H. Cronkio,
W. W. Light,	Jacob L. Lewis,	J. C. Davis,
Fred Woodward,	Jos. Klopentine,	J. S. Harbison,
T. G. Phelps,	B. B. Crocker,	Charles Zeidler.
John A. Butt,	C. O. Junk,	

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.
FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct letters to "COL. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as Colonel Warren, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as many very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. L. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Tule Lands of Stockton.

The important movement in tule lands, their gradual recovery, and the vast improvement of which they are capable, with important facts relative to their uses and value, will appear next week, and in future numbers. We have very important facts touching their value.

Success in Shipping Grain.

We invite Grain-growers to the present prospect of the coming crop of Grain. We ask them to reflect upon the stock now on hand, and then ask themselves, how the case would have stood, if those who had large stocks on hand in August, September and October last, had taken our advice and shipped them out of the State?

We gave counsel advisedly. By our means of information from the East and Europe, by the amount on hand, by the price in New York and in Australia, and the price here, it was a self-evident fact, that it would have been better for every holder, to get the excess of Grain out of the State. Some have heeded that advice, and have done well, ay, very well indeed in some cases, while others "held on," and have their Grain yet; they hold now at \$1 75 to \$1 85, while, had they sent forward in September and October, they could have, ere this, realized, in New York, two cents, and in some cases even more, while Australian rates would have yielded three to five cents; and if the shipment had been large, as it might and should have been, the rates now would have been two to two and a half cents, here to-day.

The stock on hand at the incoming harvest will exceed one hundred thousand barrels, while the crop of 1880 will give a three years' supply; nearly. These estimates may seem large to those interested; but wait, and see how the account stands by and by.

The Market can still be relieved of a portion of this surplus, and it ought to be relieved; if it shall be, then as much as now goes abroad, will be so much less on hand when the new crop comes in. Those who regret they have not shipped the present year may be wiser at the harvest of 1880; at least, we hope so: for the Grain must go forward, or the consequences will be—it will remain unharvested.

The Honey-Bee in Stockton.

The quiet city of Stockton is bound to have her portion of the sweet things of life, as well as other portions of the State. While on a trip to view the progressive movements of this growing section of our State, we called on Mr. C. O. Warner, the apiarian, and agent of J. S. Harrison, and found much to please and gratify. Mr. Warner has about fifty swarms, many of them very full and heavy, with an abundance of brood-comb, and honey, and making honey fast. We had an opportunity to examine the swarms thoroughly, and found all we opened healthy, with their queens busy at work.

We also saw this entire new feature to the apiarian, the Blue Pollen; it was of a brilliant Nazarene blue. We had never seen it before, and we shall be glad to hear from our apiarists, to know which of them have notice this kind of pollen in their hives. Mr. Warner, by his management, gives evidence of skill and success; his apiary is at the Cottage Gardens of Dr. McLean, at Mormon Slough, a pleasant and desirable place for the bee. The business of the apiary will be advantageous to the citizens of Stockton; each family should have a swarm of bees. We see no reason why Mr. Warner should not have complete success in his enterprise, which we most sincerely wish him.

THE GRAIN CROP OF 1880.—With a prospective crop, breadstuffs equal to three years' supply, we ask our farmers if it would not have been much better if they had taken our urgent counsel and sent their grain abroad last year? All shippers did well.

A State Agricultural Society has been organized in Oregon. W. H. Reeter has been elected President of the Society. The time for the opening of the first Fair was fixed for the second Tuesday in October, and the place, the grounds of the Linn county Society.

TO STOCK MEN.—To any person who wish to enter into the Stock Business, where there is a good chance for a permanent business, and a profitable one, and where all kinds of Good Stock would find ready sale, we call their attention to the Card which appears in our special columns, this week. It is, indeed, a rare chance. We know the parties and the location, and it is a chance rarely offered. We can give the needed particulars.

The Italian Bees Expected to Arrive.

Our esteemed friend Dr. Tegarden, of Marysville, has been active all his life in the advancement of the interest of his fellow-men. In early life, he was much engaged in railroad enterprises, having at one time been one of an Association of nine men who built fifty miles of railroad extending from Sandusky city to Mansfield, Ohio, the place of his residence. This road was of very great advantage to that section of country; not only was it of advantage to the towns of Sandusky city and Mansfield; but the agricultural part of the community was greatly benefited. Previous to the opening of this road, Wheat (one of the staple products of that country) sold for the pitiful sum of from thirty-one to thirty-seven cents a bushel. After the road was into operation, wheat brought from seventy-five cents to one dollar, and other things in proportion. It opened a direct outlet to the Eastern market, by way of Lake Erie, New York canal and Hudson river. After this road had been in operation for a few years, a jealousy grew up between the two great cities, Philadelphia and New York, the former conceiving that the latter was getting the advantage of them, by reaching into the now great State of Ohio, then almost a wilderness in many parts. It was then that the Philadelphia capitalists conceived the idea of constructing a railroad over great Alleghenies to Pittsburg. This being in anticipation, the people of Pittsburg, Mansfield, and intermediate points, determined to extend this great main trunk through to Mansfield; and eventually to reach still further, connecting the East with the great West, at Chicago and St. Louis. The Doctor was one of the first projectors of this road, and one of the Board of Directors, up to the time that he left for California. Mr. Robinson, of Pittsburg, was chosen President, under whose sagacious management the enterprise was put under way and built, and now is one of the best-paying roads in the United States. No one, who visits the old States, but travels on this road; if not from Philadelphia to Chicago and St. Louis, over some of the intermediate points. Most of the travel going west from New York, takes the railroad to Philadelphia and then to Pittsburg; and on west over this road to Chicago or St. Louis.

The Doctor is now benefiting the community in another way: he has undertaken another great enterprise. Having last fall visited and traveled over almost the entire length of both these railroads, in visiting his numerous friends, he has returned with the largest and finest lot of Honey-Bees that has been imported by any one, and has one of the finest Apiaries in the State.

Dr. Tegarden is expecting by the middle of May several hives of the Italian Bees. This will be the first importation of the kind ever made to the United States. These Bees come from Lombardy, near Lake Como, in Italy, where they have been known as a superior kind of Bees for two thousand years.

The Government of the United States have been making efforts to procure these Bees, for many years, without success; but would, in all probability, have succeeded before now, had not the relation between that country and others been disturbed. It has been reported several times within the last three or four months, that they had arrived; but turned out to be all fabulous reports, as they had not arrived up to 10th of March. The agent sent word that he was about to ship them, but the Department never gave any notice of their arrival.

These Bees, according to the writings of Huber, and other eminent Apianists, are greatly superior to the common Honey-Bee, in many particulars. Wagner states of them, that the points definitely established by his observations, are the following: 1st, the queen, if healthy, retains her proper fertility at least three or four years; 2d, the Italian Bee is more industrious and prolific than the common Bee, because in a most unfavorable season, when other colonies produce few swarms and little honey, his Italian Bees produced three swarms which filled their hives with comb, and, together with the parent-stock, laid up ample stores for winter; the latter yielding besides, a box well filled with honey. The three colonies were the best in his apiary. Spinola speaks of the more peaceable disposition of this Bee; and Columella, eighteen hundred years ago, had noticed the same peculiarity, describing it as "melior moribus;" both its superior industry and peaceableness have been noticed from the earliest ages.

The success of having introduced these Bees into California first, will be a great achievement; so great is the excitement, or rather anxiety, to have them, that several persons have left this State and gone to Washington, expecting to procure them as soon as they arrive. But, in this, we fear they are doomed to be disappointed, as we understand that, should the Government succeed in getting them, they will keep them for a year or two, at least, to propagate them.

Should these Bees arrive, as the Doctor confidently expects they will, having ordered them by his particular friend Mr. Travis, a merchant of Marysville, who has gone home to his native country on a visit and to lay in his stock of goods (Mr. Travis, also, expects to visit Italy, and letters received lately state that he will be here early in May), the Doctor can, by skillful management, convert his entire stock of common Bees into Italians in one year.

The Italian Bee surpasses the common Bee in almost every respect. A chief difficulty in a more general attention to Bee-culture, arises from the almost universal dread of the sting of this insect; many fear even the momentary pain which it inflicts, though no other unpleasant consequences follow. This, especially, deters ladies from engaging in the pursuit. All this can be avoided by getting the Italian Bees, which are by no means an irascible insect. It will sting only when it happens to be injured, when intentionally annoyed or when attacked by robbers.

We wish our friend, the Doctor, success in this great enterprise, and hope he will find ready sale for all he has to spare, at remunerating prices. The Doctor's place of residence is in the city of Marysville.

The Sabbath-Day in Stockton.

We spent the last Sabbath-day in Stockton. The remarkable quiet of that city on this day, reminded us of a "Sabbath-day in New England." The contrast between the calm and quiet order of Stockton, and the life, bustle, and busy scene of San Francisco is very great. In Stockton we could see but very few places of business open. This is as it should be. There should be "a day of rest." Man and beast both require it. God ordained it. Man needs it, and everything connected therewith thrives the better, the better it is observed.

We attended church in the new edifice recently erected by the Presbyterian Society, of which Rev. Mr. Anderson is pastor. This church is built in the Gothic style. The church is small, yet chaste and beautiful, the walls inside hard-finished, color light-drab, with ornamental archings and frescos, the wood-work imitation oak, and varnished, the seats crescent form nearly, and easy, rich crimson cushions, the aisles carpeted. The pastor's desk or pulpit, instead of being in the old form, is upon a new, simple, and much more beautiful plan, the whole platform of the pastor being an open space. In the centre a chaste but unique native marble table or more properly speaking, "tablette," being a table with heavy top, pedestal, and base, of blue and white-veined marble. On the right and left were two very rich pure white marble vases of the Italian style. These, with the rich carpets and handsome couch, were all in keeping, all in excellent taste. There was one feature more that attracted our vision. It was the rich collection of very choice fresh flowers that were arranged in the marble vases. There was not one inferior flower in the collection. They appeared to be selected for their holy office, emblems of God's house, for "flowers are like open bibles; they scatter by their beauty and fragrance, great truths, and become text-books for thinking minds." The arrangement of these bright flowers was so exquisitely done, so truly chaste, that none but an artist's hand divinely bent, could so well have perfected the work. Why should not these beautiful emblems be placed within our churches, and made objects of thought and themes of pulpit eloquence, as they were by the Savior, instead of sectarian or theological subjects, that are so unsavory and so hard to be understood. From whence came the parables of Jesus Christ? From the thrilling lessons which nature gives; and yet "without a parable spake he never a word." We ask in all sincerity, why the preachers of the gospel in California, so very seldom make the occupations and callings of California life, *texts for their sermons*? And is not the natural scenery of our wonderful land rich and fertile with texts for a sermon. California is a text-book for a world of preachers. But we did not intend to preach. We were interested in the general appearance of this church, and what we saw and heard; and if a deep and earnest attention to a speaker is an evidence of interest, then the pastor may be satisfied his people were interested. We learn this little society is now in quite a prosperous condition. A little while ago they were without a church, embarrassed, but by a united effort, with warm hearts and true christian zeal they commenced, and without parties, factions, or any undue means, they have by hard work, built and paid for their present church and furniture at a cost of about sixteen thousand dollars. The number of pews is eighty-four. The attendance, we noticed was excellent, and all the evidence before us was of a united and prosperous society. So should it ever be. Such labors always carry their reward with them.

JONES & HEWLETT'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—STOCKTON.—This long-established Agricultural Store offers to the Farmers of San Joaquin section of country their advertisement of Reapers, Mowers and Harvesters' Implements, generally. Their supply is very large, as will be seen by their Card. The principal machines were made to their own order, having been manufactured with reference to our climate and our crops—made strong and durable, and of higher and better finish, so as to stand our dry seasons.

Messrs. Jones & Hewlett have an immense stock of General Merchandise, to which they call the special attention of their friends throughout this section of country. This House is so well known, and the liberal manner in which they do business, generally secure to them a very large share of the public patronage. Every purchaser of a Harvesting Implement should examine well and understand the kind of Grain he is to harvest in quantity, and secure to himself the very best Machine. Messrs. Jones & Hewlett have the most important Harvesting Implements imported, either at wholesale or at retail; they can sell them deliverable at San Francisco, and in that section, or in this county, as may be wanted.

THE WEBER HOUSE—STOCKTON.—The early-established Hotel so long known as the first large Hotel built in San Joaquin county, has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Gorham & Sperry, gentlemen every way qualified to conduct a Public House with satisfaction and the approbation of a traveling public. The Weber House, named after Capt. Weber of Stockton, and built by him, is a very large and spacious Hotel. It has been recently entirely refitted and refurnished in modern style, and it is now most truly worthy of public patronage. By the interior arrangements of the House, there has been a careful attention given to the wants of its patrons, and their comfort and convenience particularly attended to. The traveling public will be highly pleased, whenever they stop at the Weber House; and to those who wish a quiet Happy Home, for a season, no better place can be found. The charges are now very moderate such as will be satisfactory to all.

THE NEW STOVE.—D. S. Lord & Co., on Battery street, are offering a new stove of more than ordinary value. It is a portable machine, can be placed on a table or box, has no funnel, needs no wood or coal, yet will bake bread in ten minutes, cook a breakfast in five minutes, and do a families' cooking at a cost of half dime an hour by means of a spirit-lamp. Go and see it, everybody, and you will buy one.

An Hour or Two among the Flowers.

A few weeks since we paid a visit to the Mission Dolores (we would rather call it the Mission d'Flores which would be more appropriate), and although our stay was brief, it was long enough to satisfy us that our citizens do not give themselves time enough to enjoy life among the healthful and beautiful things which surround us.

We visited Sonntag's Rose Gardens; and as we have always said, we have ample reasons to reiterate, Mr. Sonntag has no superior as a Cultivator of Roses. His collections are always excellent, over rare, and invariably in good health. Mr. Sonntag is now sending his Roses to various places for sale. We saw him among a group of three hundred Roses, at Sacramento, last week, as they were "going, going—gone." His three hundred Roses in a group in the morning, were scattered all over Sacramento before sun-set, giving texts, like open Bibles, of beauty and truth to those who appreciated the "lovely in Nature," while the energetic Grower was homeward bound, after a busy day's work.

The Garden of Messrs. Reimer & O'Hare was also a pleasant place to us, with thousands handsomely-grown Plants, both in their conservatories and in open ground. Every lover of choice plants can be suited. Reimer and O'Hare deserve the kind remembrance of our citizens; they are newly established, their grounds being newly designed, and by their good taste and industry handsomely laid out.

Our citizens can ride to their Garden for a trifle, purchase a handsome collection of Plants for a small sum, and thus encourage deserving men. We hope their place will be remembered by all purchasers.

The Golden Gate Nursery, W. C. Walker, Esq., so long and so well known, has now the finest lot of Evergreen-trees and Plants, large Ornamental Trees, and superb Roses, that can be found.

Persons desirous of richly embellishing their gardens should remember that, although the season for planting has far advanced, yet it is not too late, by any means, to make a garden; for Plants and Evergreen-trees, of all kinds, are kept growing in tubs and pots, so as to be readily and safely transplanted at any time. We earnestly advise every one, who can really appreciate the Confere of our State, to go to Walker's Garden. Our native Pines and other Evergreen-trees, also, the rare and beautiful Australian and Cape of Good Hope Plant, and, above all, the MAGNOLIA, that gorgeous plant that will so readily bloom with us—but why say more—of all these, we say, if our citizens would not regret, when too late, they should improve the present opportunity, and plant rare and beautiful Evergreens—types of Eternity and Truth.

"Oh, there are a thousand beautiful things,
In this fair world of ours;
But, oh, there's naught that can compare
With flowers—sweet flowers."

THE GLOBE FOUNDRY, STOCKTON.—This Foundry may truly be called one of the best and most complete Foundries in our State. We do not compare it with the immense foundries of San Francisco, (and there are excellent foundries in Sacramento, Marysville and San José, too); but we do say, it is one of the most complete.

Messrs. Keep & Briggs have taken pains to procure the most perfect machinery for their workmen, of which they have many, and also most excellent operatives in the casting-department; the molding-sand is of the best kind, as their smooth and perfect castings testify; their pattern-shop is large, and their patterns the most finished kind; their castings are, from the most minute, to the heavy piece of near 2000 pounds. At the present time, we noticed a great number of contracts for quartz-crushing (very fine work), a large quantity for Fremont's mills, and many other mills, castings in brass as well as iron done to order, a very long and powerful lathe for turning iron-work, for heavy shafting, also for boring iron work. At this Foundry are also made beautiful steam-engines; one we saw was running so smooth that its motion could scarcely be heard.

A model of a miniature engine, of delicate yet perfect construction, was set in motion; it only covered a space of about one foot, yet perfect in all its parts, and when in motion, made 600 to 800 revolutions in a minute; this was the work of a lad of fourteen years of age. It was made in Iowa and brought to this country two or three years ago, by the ingenious artist, Mr. Edward Cadle who is now a very skillful engineer and workman in this Foundry, yet quite a young man. Messrs. Keep & Briggs have from fifteen to twenty-five men employed at the different seasons of the year, and are turning out finished work. Messrs. K. & B. have a new motive-power, or rather a horse-power of new construction, working level on the ground; the horse attached and moving in a circle, while a double-action pump attached raises water at the rate of 7000 gallons an hour, or near 20,000 gallons a day.

At the Workshop connected with the Foundry, all kinds of work and repairing of machinery can be done. Every species of castings can be made to supply any piece wanted, so that Farmers, or Miners, need not be at the expense of going or sending to the Bay—they can have their work done at "Home."

FAMOUS DRAUGHT HORSES.—Those very large and famous draught stallions "Old Clyde" and "Young Clyde," which were imported into California by Mr. Bailey, and which attracted so much notice the last summer, especially "Old Clyde," when he arrived and was shown in San Francisco, are now standing in Stockton at the stables of Mr. Wolfe, just above the City Hall. Old Clyde is fourteen years old, but is now only in his prime, and is esteemed one of the best heavy draught stallions in the State. Young Clyde is five years old, and a perfect type of his sire. All who want remarkably heavy stock, should see these horses.

A lady said to her friend, who was about going into a store of a very excellent merchant who had paid all his notes: "Don't go into that store to buy anything; they haven't failed yet."

Singular Features in the Soil.

AS FOUND IN PROCESS OF WELL-BORING AT SUISON BAY. The first well named is only about a quarter of a mile from the second; and yet the various soils are quite different, as will be seen. We would like to ask naturalists what the little mouse was doing so deep "down below." We should have been pleased if Mr. Baxter had been certain as to the species of the mouse. It was probably a mole. We shall always be glad to receive such records.

WELLS BORED BY GEORGE M. BAXTER, ARTESIAN WELL-BORER, OF STOCKTON.

On Beale & Wheeler's Ranch, Suisun Bay: 9 feet soil, 30 feet quicksand, 1 foot gravel, quartz rock, limestone and sandstone, 2 feet yellow clay, 10 feet of tough blue clay, 4 feet black muck, 8 feet blue clay in flakes, 2 feet yellow clay, 14 feet blue clay. At the depth of 40 feet bored through the limb of a tree 4 inches in thickness. At the depth of 74 feet, took out the skeleton of a mouse and a large tooth of some animal not known. Depth of 80 feet.

R. S. Bates' well: 3 feet soil, 26 feet black muck, 23 feet soil, 23 feet soft blue clay, 1 foot hard yellow clay, 20 feet stiff blue clay, 14 feet stiff yellow clay. At the depth of 49 feet found burnt tules; at 59 feet a bed of tules 6 inches in thickness; at the depth of 104 feet found wood; tules from the top to the depth of 68 feet. Well 110 feet. Plenty of water.

The Esterly Reaper and Mower with Raker.

We saw this Reaper and Mower at Stockton surrounded by a group of farmers who were carefully examining it, and we were of course attracted to it. That it is entirely new and will work well, is admitted, for it has many friends. The agent gave us the following certificate for publication, which carries strong proof in its favor. The card of Mr. Stretch will be found in our columns, and the following contains names of prominent farmers and grain-growers in the great Petaluma District that will speak for itself:

PETALUMA, January 6, 1880.

MR. D. N. SHERBURNE—Dear Sir:—Your letter was received some time since, but we have delayed answering until now, that we might see the parties to whom we sold the Reapers. Every party to whom we sold one recommends them in the highest terms. We send you the following names which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose, in recommending Esterly's Reapers and Mowers. The parties have all used them and speak much in their praise, of the ease with which they are managed, the lightness of draft, etc.

IRVIN ROBERTSON, SAMSON WRIGHT,
ISAAC HASTINGS, REED & BAKER,
C. C. WHITE, JOSEPH WRIGHT,
JOHN POGGE, JAMES CLARK,
WM. H. WHITE, WINFIELD WRIGHT,
JOSEPH MILLS, MARTIN HUDSON,
JAS. S. F. WHITE, W. H. COOK,
THOS. BROWN, SILAS M. MARTIN.
You may use our names in recommending them if you wish.
D. N. SHERBURNE, Agent for California.

DAIRY STOCK FOR SALE.—Any person who is desirous of commencing the "dairy business," in earnest, and who may wish to procure good stock and a prosperous business at once, in a good location, with every reasonable assurance of a permanent increase of the same, and at the same time secure a good "home," in a good location, should look to the card in our journal relating to the same. We know the ranch well, have seen the stock, and know it is a good chance for an energetic and industrious man. The amount of hay that could be sold, beyond the wants of 150 head of stock, would pay the rent of the ranch and the expense of making it. This opportunity is a rare one, and those in want should look to it.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.—The San Francisco Woolen Factory is now sending out "home-made blankets" heavier, better and cheaper, than any class of such goods can be imported, and they are *woolen blankets*. It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the blankets of other States are part cotton. California raises her own wool and makes her own blankets, and every well-wisher to our State should patronize "home manufactures." Messrs. Heyneman & Pick, California street, are now selling them by the bale at low figures. Everybody should buy.

A PLEASANT RIDE IN THE SADDLE.—Now is the season for a pleasant ride in the saddle before your breakfast. Go to Main & Winchester's on Battery street, and buy one of their splendid "home-made" saddles, and then ride to the gardens at the Mission, purchase a fine collection of flowers [they will be sent home for you] and then ride home, and you will renovate your health and enjoy your breakfast, and will also recommend all your friends to go and buy Main & Winchester's saddles which carry one so easily.

THE second Overland Pony Express arrived in Carson City on Sunday morning last, and in this city on Monday, at 10 A. M. The time from St. Joseph, Mo., to Carson City was less than nine days, and to San Francisco, ten days one hour, and coming overland also from Sacramento, via Benicia and Martinez, to Oakland. The Express which left here last Friday carried a largely increased number of letters, and the one to leave to-day will doubtless take a still larger number. The Pony is becoming a great feature.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA.—A series of articles under this head, written by Mr. Alex. S. Taylor, of Monterey, is to course of publication in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, from which paper we shall make extracts next week of those portions which relate to the Indians of Santa Cruz county. The articles indicate the outlay of much labor in their preparation, and entitle Mr. Taylor to the gratitude of the people, which probably is about all the remuneration he will ever receive, it being unusual for California newspapers to pay any considerable sum for such contributions.—[Santa Cruz News.]

WHITEWASH of a superior quality is made by mixing one bushel of lime (slacked in hot water), one quart of salt, four pounds of sugar, two ounces tanglegrass, and two ounces saltpetre. Each ingredient dissolved in hot water, and the whole mixed while hot. This whitewash will neither wash nor rub off, and will last for years.

AN artist proposes to build a "Bachelor's Hall," which will differ from most houses in having no Eve.

STATE SUMMARY.

The overland coach on Monday last, from this city, took five through passengers and 5,587 letters.

A trout measuring twenty-four inches in length, is said to have been caught recently near Santa Cruz.

The Fair of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society is to commence the 25th day of August, 1880, and continue four days.

About a thousand head of beef cattle passed through San Jose, on Thursday, on the way from Los Angeles to San Francisco, so says the Reporter.

Large letters from New York announce that Colonel Wilson has shipped the remainder of the iron and rolling stock for the completion of the California Central Railroad, from Folsom to Marysville. The work on the line is advancing rapidly.

This past two weeks, says the Mariposa Gazette, Mr. D. W. Jones has averaged \$15 per day to the land, out of his claim on the head of Carson's Creek. This is the first season since '49 that water has been sufficiently abundant for mining purposes in that locality.

Capt. P. E. Connor, of Stockton, has been selected by the Committee of the Wagon-Road Meeting, to open the Big Tree Route to Washoe. He was to start his expedition on the 23d, and is confident of opening the route in one week, so that parties can go through on a comfortable trail.

Dr. W. H. Stone, who had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento, for the murder of Assemblyman Bell, was taken on habeas corpus before Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000. If this is not plainly a violation of law, the law has been wrongly interpreted heretofore.

The fruit crop in Tuolumne county, the Democratic Age has every reason to believe will be far more than sufficient to supply the wants of the people. So far the season has been propitious. The apricots, which in previous seasons were destroyed by early frosts, are thriving finely, being already as large as cherries.

In San Bernardino county crops look uncommonly promising. It is said that about eight thousand acres have been sown in barley, and nearly four thousand acres to wheat. About five hundred acres of vineyard have also been planted the present spring. The large peach orchards in San Bernardino bid fair to bear an abundant crop the present season.

The schedule of rates between San Francisco and New York, by the Pony Express, is, for ten words, \$6.00, as follows: San Francisco to Carson Valley, \$2; Pony Express to St. Joseph, \$2.40; St. Joseph to New York, \$2.50. For each additional five words from San Francisco to Carson Valley, 50c; for ten words, \$1; from St. Joseph to New York, each additional word, 14c.

The Marysville Democrat learns that during the late heavy rains which were so abundant in this section, the country along the east side of the Coast Range and west of the Sacramento River was scarcely sprinkled. It lies in Yolo and Colusa counties, and comprises nearly all the land lying between a line five miles distant from the Sacramento River and the Coast Range. And this has been the case for the past five or six years, so that the farmers there have been forced from their lands in search of others more favorably located.

Up in Sierra county, winter seems to linger. The La Porte Messenger of 21st inst. says: We had, evidently by way of variety, a "fair proportioned" snow storm on Thursday. The storm was introduced by rain, on Wednesday, and this kind of weather assumption becoming monotonous, the affair assumed a snowy shape, and down came the rascally snow, to the depth of about three inches. It has ceased, however; the weather is fine, and with only about two feet of snow on the ground, a clear sky and other bright indications, we may safely conclude that the season of storms is over now.

The following description of the Norwegian snow-shoe, which is the kind used in California, is given by the Sierra Citizen: The conveniences are made of light wood, four inches wide, very thin and about ten feet long; the foot is strapped in the middle, and the shoes are slid along without lifting the feet. The traveler carries a balance-pole, and when descending a hill, gets astride the pole and lets himself slide; if going too fast, he pulls back on the front end of the pole, which makes the other end dip into the snow. McFarland and company came six miles down Eureka Hill in 45 minutes—part of the way at a frightful rate.

The San Andreas Independent of the 21st inst. says: In this section of the State there will be, this year, a third more ground cultivated in the cereals than last year; and it is perhaps safe to estimate a third greater yield per acre. The increase in the yield, per acre, is attributable to the fact that cultivators are beginning better to understand the soil and climate with which they have to deal. They know better when to sow their grain; how to plow; and they have discovered the value and importance of manure. The grape and fruit crop will show a still larger increase than the cereals—at least in localities of no greater altitude than this place, Mokelumne Hill, or Angels. There is an increase over last year, of 100 per cent in bearing trees and vines, and the trees will be fuller of fruit. Peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines and cherries are now secure from any frosts which may reasonably be expected. Prices of fruit will be much lower than last year, but just as the prices decline the consumption will increase and the market for fruit enlarge.

A CHANGE.—A bill has just passed the Legislature, says the Sacramento Bee, amendatory of the present Homestead Law, which defines when the homestead shall be considered abandoned, and it also declares that in case of the death of husband or wife, the survivor shall inherit the property. It deprives the Supreme Court of the arbitrary power of ruling one way to-day and another way to-morrow, in these homestead cases, when the facts are exactly similar, as it has so often done at its caprice. The property set apart as such homestead shall be described and recorded, but the rights of present parties shall not be interfered with for one year, during which time they may come forward and have the homestead set apart under this law. It does not cut down the value of the property so exempt, but leaves it at \$5,000, as before. The object of the entire bill seems to be to make the homestead property more secure, and protect it from the whims of our Supreme Court. The law was well enough before, but our courts had so entangled it, as to make such action on the part of the Legislature necessary, in order to defend the people from a reckless Judiciary.

Los Angeles.—The Star of the 21st says: The business of sheep-shearing is now in full operation at Santa Catalina. Messrs. McDonald & Wilson have large droves, which are herding on the island—an excellent place for sheep, as it is free from all noxious animals. Mr. Howland and others are similarly engaged; the pasture is good, and the sheep are in fine condition. There are great numbers of wild goats on the island, but they are difficult to shoot. The movement in gold dust is becoming quite active. During the week about \$2,000 worth of it was purchased at one office, besides various amounts taken in trade, and is expected to increase. It is important, as being contributed by sections not heretofore considered as gold-producing. Quite a lively business is now doing in the fishery line, at the Island of Santa Catalina, in the way of catching sharks, which

at this season are found to visit the bays of the island in great numbers. They are not very small either, measuring from six to eight feet long. They are caught for the liver, which is tried out and the oil sent to San Francisco. It is supposed the fish comes there to deposit her eggs in the sand, as all are found to contain a large number, about the size of hen's eggs.

The large iron pipe of the Eureka Lake Ditch Company, at North San Juan, was completed last week, says the Hydraulic Press, and water introduced through the same to the diggings on San Juan Hill. Only an experimental head of about 150 inches was let on, but the full stream of 1,500 inches will soon be flowing, to the great joy of the miners and a dependent community. This amount of water in addition to the still larger quantity afforded by the Middle Yuba Canal, will cause many claims to be worked that are now lying idle, and insure more regular operations in all others. The pipe is 1,700 feet long, and 36 inches in diameter at the receiving end, tapering to 24 inches. It receives the water from a flume on the hillside south of town, is laid along the surface of said hill to a reservoir at its base, crosses the reservoir on trestles and boxes in, thence passes underground through the town on to the hill north of it, where the diggings are situated. The company had to pay pretty roundly for the right of way through gardens and building lots, and give permission besides for attachment of cocks to the pipe and free use of water for irrigating and domestic purposes. The pipe was manufactured in this town, by Francis Smith and J. B. Low. The cost of it we do not know, but it is probably about \$10,000 or \$12,000, which is said to be considerably less than a flume would have cost.

ANOTHER HEN STORY.—The San José Reporter alludes to the article we first published a few weeks ago, entitled "Curious fancy of a Hen," and rather "lays over" us, as follows:

A Cuck Hen.—An anecdote of a hen making her nest in the forks of a tree, and the watchful care that was taken of her, has been going around lately. We have a fowl case that knocks it into a cocked hat. Two years ago, we had a hen that took it into her head to prospect a crow's nest, away up in a live-oak tree, at least forty feet from the ground; liking the prospect, she squatted there and in due time commenced her incubation. Not exactly approving her mode of proceeding, we tried to eject her from possession of her nest, but it was of no use, she had got too much ahead of us, and we had to wait the result, of course expecting a terrible chickenstrophe. It came; but not in the manner we expected. On returning home one day, we found our aspiring hen clucking around the yard with seven fine healthy chickens about her. How she got them down is a mystery, but there they were, without the slightest sign of damage occasioned by their frightful descent. Whether there were any eggs that she did not hatch, or any dead chickens in the nest, we never discovered. These chickens were quite a curiosity, and we thought much of them; but of course, as is usual in such cases, an accident happened to them. One was smashed by the clumsy hoof of a horse, and one fine morning five others were devoured by a gluttonous and highly-flavored skunk. The remaining chick that survived, thrived and grew into a fine pullet, and is now a respectable and matronly member of the poultry community of this valley.

The bill to prevent the adulteration of liquors having passed both branches of the Legislature and received the Governor's signature, is now a law of the State.

A Desirable Opportunity for a Stock-Man.—Any good and experienced FARMER and STOCK-RAISER, who has a cash capital of \$500 to \$10,000, and wishes to venture with a person who is already established upon a good farm and well stocked, may hear of a chance where such a party can be found, whose object it is to enlarge the business by adding still more stock, and of the best blood. No person need apply who has not the requisite CASH CAPITAL and can produce the best references, as the parties already engaged are of the most respectable character and standing, and wish no connection with parties who have not the best qualifications. Inquire of the Editor of the FARMER; or address W. H., at the FARMER Office. 10-3m

A FINE CHANCE FOR A DAIRYMAN.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO SELL ONE HUNDRED FINE DAIRY COWS, with a good Milk Business. Also, would sell

A Ranch of 500 Acres of Good Land.

situated two miles from an interior city. The Ranch will keep 150 head of stock and cut 500 tons of Hay, at any ordinary season. The Ranch is well fenced. Good HOUSE, CORRALS, MILKING UTENSILS, MILK WAGONS, HORSES, etc. Will sell the Cows and Milk Business and lease the Ranch, or will sell all together, on reasonable terms. Address G. W. P., California Farmer Office. 10-3m

HERALD THE FOURTH.

THIS CELEBRATED BULL, IMPORTED by JOHN D. PATTERSON, Esq., will stand for the season, at the Farm of the undersigned, Vallejo. The best of Pasture provided without charge. Herald is undoubtedly the finest Bull in the State, and second to none in the Union. For pedigree, see Stock Book. Cows may be sent per steamer Guadalupe, and will be received by the herdsmen at the farm in Vallejo. Terms, \$50 the season. For further particulars, apply to B. F. FISH, Blackhawk Stables, San Francisco; or the undersigned, at Vallejo. 10 JOHN B. FRISBIE.



GLOBE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR, WOULD MOST respectfully call the attention of all parties who are in want of MACHINERY, IRON OR BRASS CASTINGS of any description, to the above works, as we are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Machinery at short notice.

Steam-Engines; Quartz, Saw and Grist-Mill Irons; Building Castings; Iron Fencing; Balcony Railing; Horse-Powers; Mining Pumps; Cast-Iron Wagon-Hubs, &c., manufactured from the most improved Patterns. CAR WHEELS, DERRICK-IRONS, FORGE-BACKS, PIPE AND CAST BOXES. Also, a complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL CASTINGS, which is warranted equal in quality to any imported or manufactured in the State. HIDE-POWERS, with DOUBLE-ACROSS FORGE-PISTONS ATTACHED, suitable for irrigating and mining purposes, to which we invite SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Jobbing Executed with Neatness and Dispatch. We invite patronage and will guarantee satisfaction. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE. 10

KEEP & DRIGGS, Purchased at the Highest Market Rates. ...BY... GEORGE HOWES & CO., 135 Sansome street.

WOOL!

...BY... GEORGE HOWES & CO., 135 Sansome street.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Special care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GORHAM & SPERRY, Proprietors.



HALL'S THRASHERS,

8 & 10-Horse Power—with Trucks;

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET, TO OUR order—much stronger and of a greater capacity for cleaning than any other Machine, in proportion to its size, in this State.

For sale by JONES & HEWLETT, STOCKTON.

Deliverable in San Francisco, or shipped to any point required.

COMBINED MOWER & REAPER

Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio.

—ALSO—MANNY'S, McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, SEYMOUR and MORGAN'S Patents of 1855, 1857 and 1859; together with complete sets of Extra Castings for all kinds of Reapers and Thrashers. With a large and full assortment of

Agricultural Tools, Hardware,

and every article suitable to the wants of the Farmer; all of which are of our own importation, direct from Boston and New York.

For sale at the lowest market rates.

JONES & HEWLETT.

I'VE SEEN THEM!

THE FARMERS APPROVE THEM!

ESTERLY'S PATENT COMBINED

SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER,

IMPROVED FOR 1880,

AND FOR SALE IN STOCKTON.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN OFFER-

ing a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower to the public, which he is confident will give entire satisfaction to all who use it, all the usual objections being entirely obviated, which are:

1. Too heavy draught.
2. Trouble and expense of having two separate silos—one for reaping and one for mowing.
3. The unsteadiness—that is to say, they cannot be raised and lowered while in operation.
4. The Rake and Platform being stationary fixtures, the relative position cannot be changed.
5. They can only be used as Self-Rakers. In case of accident much time is lost.

All these Objections are Obviated in my Machine.

1. The draught is lighter than any Hand-Raker.
2. Only one Sicke-Sill is used for reaping and mowing.
3. It is perfectly adjustable, as will be seen by reference to the cut; any boy can raise and lower it while in motion.
4. The Rake and Platform are not stationary fixtures, but can be adjusted to suit the height you wish to cut, which is very important.
5. Instead of being only a Self-Raker, it can be changed, in case of accident of any kind, to five mowers, and make a much better Hand-Raker than it was before the Self-Raking Attachment was put on.

PRICES WILL BE LOW, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The Machines are set up in the lot opposite the Weber House, Stockton. For sale by 10-3m J. N. STRETEL, Agent for San Joaquin County.

PHILIPS' SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER.

WE CHALLENGE A COMPARISON WITH ALL OTHER MILLS IN THE STATE.

This power is in truth what it certifies to be, a PERFECT SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER. It has been tested and proved for the last four years in the Eastern States in driving Grist Mills, Tanneries, Turning Shops, Circular Saws, Churning and Pumping, and it has taken the premiums at all the Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs wherever introduced, and is universally pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet invented. The durability, simplicity and cheapness of it must recommend it to every observer. We call attention to these beautiful Wind-mills in Benicia. They are true mills. The regulating power is simply the force of the wind acting on a wind-lever, which adjusts the wings exactly to the force of the wind, so that the stronger the wind blows the safer and steadier the mill becomes, presenting to a sudden gust nothing but sharp edges to its force. But its crowning excellence over all other wind power is, that it not only regulates itself, but it can be set to regulate itself to any desired speed, and that by a person so simple that a child can manage it. Having the FARTHER NORTH for the States on the Pacific, we are now prepared to furnish them at prices according to the size and power required. County rights for sale—also Oregon and Washington.

The prices at the shop for those adapted to agricultural and mechanical purposes, are as follows: 3 feet diameter, with 35 feet wind surface, \$125 11 " " " 48 " " " 200 14 " " " 50 " " " 250 We are also prepared to Manufacture and Repair all kinds of Agricultural or other Machinery, near Steamboat Wharf, Benicia.

HYDE & BROTHER.

A nice lot of Laying Hens—A very choice lot of Poultry of the Bantam, Pouter and Black Spanish Fowls, can be had if applied for immediately at the Farmer Office. 9d

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our

Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their order, with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium. Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE,

AGENTS AND BANKERS,

MONTGOMERY STREET, CORNER OF JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW ON

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NEW YORK.

DRAFTS ON

L. C. OPPERMANN,

PARIS.

PAYABLE IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF—

FRANCE, ITALY, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN, GERMANY, Etc., Etc.

They also receive, on deposit, the smallest sums, and for a moderate commission, remit them and cause them to be paid—at fixed periods, monthly, quarterly, or otherwise—to the families of depositors in the PRINCIPAL CITIES of Europe.

NOTICE.

INVESTMENT OF SMALL CAPITALS, SAVINGS, ETC.

To facilitate the investment and circulation of small capitals, savings, etc., the undersigned, for themselves, as well as for their European friends and correspondents, offer at PRIVATE SALE, for cash, or on a credit of one or several years, payable in weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, as may be agreed upon at the time of purchase, various Properties and Lots of Ground situated on Battery, Broadway, Davis, Drumm, Dupont, California, Commercial, First, Folsom, Fourth, Front, Jackson, Harrison, Howard, Lombard, Market, Montgomery, Mission, Pacific, Sacramento, Serrano, Stockton, Third, Union, Vallejo, Washington, and other streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, of the value of \$300 to \$10,000 and upward, each.

Advances on reasonable terms will be made to purchasers of unimproved property, for the erection of Homesteads, Workshops, etc., etc.

The titles of all properties offered, to be satisfactory to purchasers.

The undersigned will also sell, in same manner, Shares of the San Francisco Gas Company, Sacramento Valley Railroad Company's First and Second Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of the Cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, San Jose, etc., etc., State of California Bonds, and of the different Counties of the State. Also, French, English, and other European Securities.

Interest will be allowed to purchasers on their respective payments, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per diem on every One Hundred Dollars paid, or nine per cent per annum.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE,

24 Corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

HARVEST-1880.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

NOW OFFER

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Agricultural Implements

IN THIS CITY.

200 of the Celebrated

REAPERS

AND

COMBINED MACHINES,

Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio, expressly for this market, with all the improvements for 1880. The space to rake the grain is adapted to the largest growth, which most of the Reapers in use are not. The Platform is level, while the raker stands upright, thereby working with ease. The Machine is light and strong; no breakage from any source reported last season. Out of Four Hundred in use, not twenty dollars' worth of extras of any kind were called for. Without exception the above Reapers are the best machines on this coast.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

Made with extra care, with Improvements, expressly to our order, by Nourse, Mason & Co., Massachusetts.

HILL'S THRASHERS,

Got up to suit the wants of this market as to strength and durability; also, four and six-horse Thrashers, all of the best make.

Horse-Powers, Extra Castings for Thrashers,

With a large and full assortment of

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

FOR SALE

As LOW as can be Purchased in this City.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Importers and Dealers,

Corner Washington and Davis streets.

DICKERSON'S

PATENT SELF-REGULATING

WINDMILL.

This Mill took the First Premium at the State Agricultural Fair, held in Sacramento 1859. It is controlled by centrifugal force, the only known self-regulating principle of mechanism. It is economical in construction and not liable to get out of repair, and will run with perfect safety in the heaviest winds, and at all times with such regularity as to propel machinery with steady motion.

One of these Mills will be erected in a few days at the works of THOS. OGG SHAW, San Francisco, where orders will be received.

WILSON FLINT,

Owner of the Right for San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties.

Prices of Mills, 12 foot wheel, - - - \$125

15 " " " 150

20 " " " 200

with gearing to run machinery, 200

8-3m

MR. & MRS. COGILL'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

AT

PHILHARMONIC HALL,

Stockton street, near Jackson

THE SCHOOL will meet TUESDAYS, WEDNES-

DAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours of tuition, from 3 to 5 p. m., for Ladies and Children, and from 7 to 10 p. m. for Gentlemen and Ladies. The celebrated Lancers, Waltz and Polka Quadrilles taught with success. Also, Children's Class EVERY SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 p. m.

Terms—\$2.00 per month, in advance.

SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

PRIVATE LESSONS at all hours of the day. All the polite and fashionable Ball-Dances taught. Also Fancy Dances, Stage Dancing, etc.

Also, the following quadrilles: Viennoise Empire, Prince Imperial and La Pyrene.

Terms reasonable. 20

ATTENTION! THE WHOLE STATE!!

THOROUGH-BRED

STALLIONS!

ABDALLAH,

The only TROTTER HORSE that ever

took a Premium in this State as a

THOROUGH-BRED,

WHICH HE IS, AND NO MISTAKE.

ABDALLAH was raised by Charles Holtz, of Orange

county, N. Y.; sold and went to New Jersey, where he

took the first premium as a yearling, and as a two-year-

old at two successive Fairs in that State, over all com-

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

Thoughts from "The Powers and Duties of Woman," by Horace Mann.

ANYTHING we may write, or have written, or any contributor, cannot have so good or great an influence as what has emanated from the pen of this late writer, who has gone to his reward, such as few will inherit, according to the law of our Saviour: "for great is his reward in heaven." As an educator, he is not excelled in the United States. His great labors, his herculean efforts to advance the cause of education during the years he officiated as Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, gave him a name and fame that will ever be bright in the annals of Education. So great was his influence in the cause of progressive education, that he was called from his field of labor in Massachusetts, to use his noble talents in the halls of Congress. Few men have won so pure a fame in so brief a time as did Horace Mann as a legislator. His next great work and duty was the Presidency of Antioch College. As a man, as an educator, and as President of Antioch College, he avowed himself a "woman's rights man," in the noblest sense of the word. He was such a friend and advocate as every true woman might well be proud of. It was his great aim to educate, and thereby elevate woman. This great man, with an eye of prescience saw suffering humanity, and sought the causes that he might relieve it. As a scientific physiologist he believed that woman rightly educated, fitted and qualified for all the noble duties of wife and mother, or for any calling for which she is capacitated, would be the surest way to relieve suffering humanity. Horace Mann inspired his pupils with the power of thought. Words, as they fell from his lips, seemed like inspiration, and were remembered. They were engraven on the hearts of his pupils. It was under the teachings of this great and good man that the light and beauty and truth of the science of physiology burst upon our own soul. Oh, well do we remember when that light came! We had been detained from "chapel exercises" by reason of illness. On Monday morning called to offer our excuse to the President. He said: "We can excuse your absence from chapel, but we cannot excuse your being sick. THAT IS A SIN WE CANNOT FORGIVE! YOU MUST SUFFER THE PENALTY OF EVERY VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OF HEALTH! We shall ever remember the explanation of that emphatic sentence thus pronounced against us. It was in such lessons as this, in the expression of the great thoughts of Horace Mann to his pupils, in his bland and social way, that made him so successful and celebrated as a teacher, and so affectionately remembered by all who came within his influence.

In a letter received from a fellow-pupil at the College, we find the following account of his death, and the latter which shone around him when the lamp of this life was extinguished:

"Antioch College has lost its President, the great Horace Mann. At the closing of his year's labors his strength suddenly gave way, and after a sickness of some two weeks (his disease assuming the form of putrid typhoid) he died! This was in vacation; and to such of the students as were here, and who gathered round his bed-side, he gave a splendid dying oration, exhorting all to live for good and noble purposes. Never was he more earnest or more eloquent; and his dying words were the best possible commentary on his life. He lived for the truth, and he died for it!"

We can pay no greater tribute to his memory than to repeat the invaluable truths as published in that world-renowned lecture on the Powers and Duties of Woman, from which we take the following extracts:

"That injustice in woman's lot which demands the strictest reform that ingenuity can devise, or energy execute, pertains to her education. The female has every natural right to a full and complete mental development which belongs to the other sex. As compared with man, I believe she would reward all labors and expenditures for her thorough education with quite as ample returns of beauty, utility and power. Yet mark the amazing contrast, as to the provision made for the education of the two sexes, in establishments, outlay, apparatus and all the means of culture. I speak of this republican country; for, in many of the best parts of Europe, the education of the daughters of the common people, beyond the mere rudiments, is yet an undiscovered idea. In the early history of Massachusetts, and long after provision for public free schools had been made, it was a common thing for boys only to attend them. In many towns, the first improvement in this respect consisted in smuggling in the girls, perhaps for an hour a day, after the boys had recited their lessons and gone home. Even then, all attainments, beyond mere reading and writing, were deemed a kind of contraband article for girls. In what is now one of the principal cities of Massachusetts, when some adventurous Columbus of a schoolmaster proposed to carry a class of girls through the streets, the fathers of the town, in the shape of a school-committee, gravely denied that the female mind was capable of understanding them! I cite these instances from Massachusetts history, because, however far below the true standard public sentiment may have been among us, it has always been far lower everywhere else. Our late improvements in education, opening an avenue for both sexes to the higher branches of mathematics and philosophy, have demonstrated that the female mind has a quickness, a subtlety, an intuition in regard to many abstract studies, which is not surpassed by the other sex.

"Even now, in the public schools of our Atlantic cities, the girls' circle of studies is far more limited than the boys'. In Boston, a four years' course in a Latin or High School is open to the boys, while the only opportunity conferred upon the girls, as an equivalent, is the privilege of remaining an additional year in the grammar schools. The city of New York has established a most admirable institution, called the Free Academy, whose course of study is almost that of a first-class college in extent, and far superior to many of our colleges in useful adaptation to the business of life; but the girls of the city have no free school, nor an equivalent for it. The same unjustifiable difference prevails in the city of Philadelphia.

"Passing from public schools to academies, everybody knows that girls or young men compose the great majority of their pupils; and when both sexes are found in the same seminary, the general course of studies pursued by the male is far more extended than that pursued by the female sex.

"Rising from academies to colleges, with two or three very modern exceptions, we lose sight of the female portion of the race altogether. From an examination of their catalogues, or a visit to their halls, we should infer that woman had been expatriated from creation, or had never belonged to it. Neither as student nor as teacher does she appear on academic rolls, or in academic chairs. In those clusters of costly edifices, in those libraries where the wisdom of the world has been garnered, in those cabinets which mimic the great kingdoms of nature, in that beautiful apparatus, and in those laboratories where the stupendous operations of the physical laws are imitated and explained, woman has no part nor lot. For her superior education, she often has no resource but the circulating library of novels, which will reach the highest dignity and utility of which it is capable when it stops circulating. Yet among all the deeds of men, and the wonderful works of God, there are but few things which the mind of woman is not as capable of exploring and explaining as that of man; and to balance an exceptional inferiority, there are other things in which she is his superior. See Mrs. Somerville mastering science by science, and comprehending world after world, until her own mind becomes, as it were, a transcript of the universe; and then writing out with a lucidity which can be borrowed only from nature's light, the glorious harmonies and adaptations of the Creator's works, until in perusing her pages, we seem to hear, even with the natural ear, those halcyon voices of praise to His name with which all nature is vocal; while, at the same time she attends to all her domestic concerns, and makes her own house for order, simplicity and neatness, like the grand machinery of nature she so loves to contemplate! There is a lady now living in the vicinity of Boston, who, amid the cares and duties of her own household, has fitted many a young man for the colleges which neither she nor any of her own sex was ever allowed to enter; and for more than twenty years Harvard University was accustomed to rusticate its offending students to her roof, that they might improve their learning and mend their manners; and she, while kneading her bread or playing her needle, and without taking a book in her hand, could instruct them in the dark passages of Grecian and Roman classics, and make their sojourn with her so redolent of a delightful home, that the offenders were fain to bless the offense which had brought upon them such grateful punishment."

"Everybody knows that what are called the three learned professions, Law, Physic, and Divinity, monopolize a vast proportion of all the honors and emoluments of society. These professions severally represent the property and the civil and personal rights of mankind, their health, and their moral and religious well-being. And what costly institutions are founded and endowed to prepare young men for a career of eminence in these highest fields of dignity, beneficence and renown! What Andovers, Windsors, Newtons, and Mendons, sparkle over the land, to attract and instruct the young theologian! What Pittsfields, Philadelphias, and Louisvilles, for the medical student; while Litchfield and Cambridge are known wherever the common law bears rule! Here are other edifices, other libraries, cabinets and museums; other faculties and professorships, for whose honorable duties the talent and learning of the world are sifted, and their choicest specimens culled. And yet, with two inconsiderable exceptions in the medical department, and those of recent origin, what trace of fellowship or partnership has woman in them all? Talent, genius, learning, skill, and the holiest desires to bless the world by their use, if enshrined in a woman's form, can speak no "Open Sesame" that will unbar these professional doors. The Gog and Magog of monopoly, in the form of custom and prejudice, stand at their portals to guard and repel. And what equivalent fields of honorable and lucrative occupation shall she enter? What coordinate or collateral spheres are open to her, where, as the reward of lofty powers and noble exertions, she may win the prizes of utility, independence and renown? Not one! Nor one! The whole domain of civil and social vocations, which are at once elevated and meritorious, which presuppose great mental powers and brilliant attainments, and give invitation and career for their display, has been seized upon by men and parceled out among themselves, by themselves, like a conquered country among the conquerors, or spoils among robbers.

"Is it not still more extraordinary that, while we continually hear of cases where wealthy women make donations in their life-time, or leave legacies at their death, for the education of young men, we may challenge all the records of American munificence for half-a-dozen cases where women have made any gift or any bequest worth naming, for the education of their own sex?"

"Let the lord of creation look upon this inequitable that, is, this iniquitous inequality, in the means provided for the education of the sexes, from the common school to the university and the professional school, and let blushes of shame be his only 'blushing honors,' and words of repentance his only eloquence, and reform his only action, until reparation be made! Why should the sister be debarred from the generous education of the brother? he exploring the glorious fields of science, while she is mewed up to French verbs and Italian canzonettes! Is the wife to be not the lady, but the lackey of the husband, her mind shut out by ignorance from communion with his mind, and her heart left to rely wholly upon impulse, instead of knowledge, for its interpretations of duty! For what grander or holier purpose under heaven does a human being need knowledge than for the training of childhood. Why should the mother be less replenished with knowledge than the father, or less disciplined in her faculties for the investigation of truth? Does the preparation of soils for the production of crops require more science than the change of those crops into such forms of food and raiment as will best promote health, strength, beauty and longevity; or do the 'young' of the stable and the sheepfold need a more intelligent nurture than the immortal plants of the nursery; and, of all our instincts, what instinct can profit more by a wise culture than the maternal? If mathematical studies clip the wings of a too adventurous fancy, and make imagination sober, who needs their corrective influence so much as those who are charged with possessing a too adventurous fancy, and a less temperate imagination? If classical studies discipline the mind, as their advocates so confidently assert, why should half the human race be debarred from the benefits of this discipline? The ability to judge of evidence, to balance probabilities, and to foresee future results from present facts, comes, and only can come, from a generous cultivation of all the faculties; and does woman any less than man need this ability for her safe-

"In saying that woman has been debarred from these institutions which hold a monopoly of the higher walks of literature and science, I gratefully make the admitted exception. At Oberlin, in Ohio, and at McGrawville and Lima, in New York, are colleges whose curriculum of studies equals those of most of the New England or European colleges, where young ladies are carried through the whole course. And at Yellow Springs, Green County, Ohio, an institution called 'Antioch College' is about to be opened, where equal opportunities of education are to be afforded to both sexes, and where ladies have been appointed as one of the Professors. In contrast with this, it may be mentioned that during the winter of 1852-3, some young ladies belonging to one of the Massachusetts Normal Schools, teachers and those preparing themselves to become teachers, made application to the authorities of Harvard University for permission to attend the lectures by a gentleman of their own party, to attend the lectures of one of the Professors in the College, their object being to qualify themselves to teach a science they could not elsewhere acquire, and were refused.

conduct through all exposures and perils of life? The rulers of our country need knowledge (God only knows how much they need it!), but mothers need it more; for they determine, to a great extent, the very capacity of the rulers' minds to acquire knowledge and to apply it. The untold wealth which nature yet hides in her dark crypts and secret recesses, or waits to be revealed by the inspirations of that genius whose infant wings it is the mother's office to plume. The nearer approach of the race to God, through religious affections and an obedient life,—the consentaneousness of our spirits with His spirit, and therefore the resemblance of earth to heaven, can never come to pass, until intelligent pious mothers shall teach love to God and love to man as the cradle song of every household.

"My friends, let the truth be told, and let its rebuke be heeded, that human reason seeks in vain for a reason why there should be this difference of patrician and plebeian—that is, of education and non-education, between the sexes. Hasten to cease from this wrong, so long inflicted, and then hasten to repair it. Do for the female child what the queenly daughter of Pharaoh did for Moses, pluck her from ruin, from the evils of ignorance and the temptations of a life-long dependence, more dreadful than monsters of the Nile; and, for opportunities to know her duty, and for incitements and knowledge to perform it, place her in kings' houses, or what is better in republican schoolhouses!

"I hold it as an axiom, that the first step which a community, desiring most rapidly and certainly to improve itself, is bound to take, is to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of its daughters. It is the fault of man that woman has yet done so little for the advancement of the race. Man has made great inventions and discoveries, but his crowning achievement will consist in enlisting the divinely-adapted energies of woman in the work of regenerating the world. He will thus give to the forces of civilization a power superior to his own. Nay, more; he will add a power which is the necessary complement of his own, one without which his own is comparatively barren of good fruits; and the cooperation of the two will have ten-fold more efficiency than the efforts of either while heretofore its natural coworker. When human iniquity had ruined the Old World, when not one spot was left where civil and religious liberty was allowed to exist, or where the faculties of man could grow up into manhood, or of woman into womanhood, then, in the Providence of God, Columbus discovered a New World, where the fortunes of the race could be commenced anew, and where the fires of civil and sacerdotal despotism, which had been kindled for the destruction of human rights, should thenceforth blaze only as beacon-lights for their safety. No less an epoch and a salvation will it be in the history of the race, if, at this critical and emergent hour, when our people and our institutions are rapidly filling up the waste places of this great continent, we can enlist the beneficent energies of woman in the mighty work of amelioration and of progress which now impends.

"To foretell the different walks of usefulness which will fall to the several lot of the sexes when woman takes her proper rank in the labors of the world, to predict the changes in municipal law which will assuredly accompany her education and advancement, or to portray the beauties of the new earth when her more equitable refinement and taste shall adorn it; these things it is not given to human prescience to reveal. They are like discoveries of great natural laws, which cannot be foretold; for foretelling is discovering, and the prophet is lost in the marvel-worker. Still, there are some points, lying in immediate proximity to us, which we can now discover and decide; and apparent obstacles in the distance will vanish as we approach them. As it oftentimes happens, in descending our mighty western rivers, a terrific wall of mountains appears to be stretched across our course and to frown denial to our progress; yet, when we seem about to be dashed against these barriers, the beautiful meanderings of the stream unbar gate after gate for our own passage, until the broad ocean at last opens upon our view; so to the traveler in the heavenly pathway, or to the seeker after human good, the mountains of obstruction bow down before him, or stand aside from his path, bidding him pass on to his celestial goal, and only rearing their lofty heads behind him to prove how far he has left them in the distance, in his victorious career."

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charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German
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Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no
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For further information apply to the President of
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10-3m

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ed, to the Secretary, and where applications can be
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FRANK F. FARGO, Secretary.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Letter from Clear Lake.

EDITOR FARMER: Thinking a few words from this part of the country would interest some of your readers I embrace this opportunity. We have had bountiful rains and the future looks favorable. It commenced raining the 27th of March, and rained nearly two weeks, and the ground was soaked and resaturated. The weather cleared up with a frost, but did not injure the fruit, as there are to my knowledge, no orchards that have been planted and taken care of long enough to be in bearing. The people begin to see that something besides corn-feed will grow here, and several small orchards of good varieties have been planted this spring, and the prospect is good for many more next spring. We have good titles to our land, as we purchase from government, and need not fear to improve our farms as fast as circumstances and means will admit. It has been settled here but a short time, and but little has been done except stock-raising and making butter and cheese. More grain has been sown this season than usual, and bids fair for a good crop. Considerable land has been fenced for hay, as stock-men see that it is better to have good stock than no hay and poor cattle.

The people about Clear Lake labor under several disadvantages. There is no mill suitable for making good flour in the country, and most of the flour comes from Sacramento and Napa, sixty to one hundred miles distant, and over a mountain road at that. All the mill we have for grinding grain is a small run of stones, without a smut-machine, and runs only at intervals. Clear Lake country produces good wheat and corn, which would be raised in considerable quantities if there were a mill to grind it. A good share of the grain that has been raised here has been harvested by cattle and hogs, instead of being made into flour and meal, as it should have been. Cache Creek, the outlet of Clear Lake, affords some good mill-sites, and good clear water enough to keep the mill going the year round, if need be. A good flour-mill would build up the country very much, and I think would be remunerative to the owner. There is no saw-mill sufficient to produce what lumber we need. Pine and fir timber in abundance may be found on the hills near Lower Lake, and could be made into lumber at a good profit. I think good strong portable steam-mills would be less expensive and more profitable to owners, as it would require but little hauling of logs. If this should meet the eye of any who wish to engage in manufacturing lumber or building a flour-mill, they might do well to come and see for themselves. One thing is certain; a good flour-mill would be a great advantage to the whole Clear Lake country, for it is much better to grow our grain and have our flour made at home than to haul it from a distance over a rough road.

Clear Lake is a very healthy place, and on some accounts desirable to live in. It is some distance from market, but time and improvements will make that all right. There are a great many fish in the lake, and all the streams emptying into it are swarming with them. The Digger Indian gets fat, and the white man catches all the fish he wants, with very little trouble. Feed is good and stock doing well, but some of it had a hard time during the winter. A little pinching sometimes makes people a little more economical, and they will provide better for themselves, and look out for the comfort of their stock.

Respectfully, O. N. CADWELL.
Lower Lake, Napa Co., April 30, 1880.

Another Gun for the Bee Business—More Italian Bees.

MARYSVILLE, May 1, 1880.

EDITOR FARMER: I have received your paper of the 27th inst., containing Mr. Harrison's letter. I have read his article in the Cultivator, and now notice his correction of the "sixth line," but I find nothing to prove the position he has assumed. I have admitted the bad condition of a large proportion of the stocks imported into the State; but I think that the blackened comb, and those "rotten bees" are the result, not of a contagious disease, but of long confinement and want of ventilation while passing through a hot climate. These causes are quite sufficient to produce all the effects which have as yet been proved to exist.

Mr. Harrison has assumed a high position among the bee-keepers of this state. I suppose he is, emphatically, the great one, and I am glad to learn that he is still to devote his "time and money" to the cause of bee-culture. But I think it is due from him to give us the evidence of the existence of "foul-brood" as a contagion. Many of us know

what it was in the Eastern States, twenty years ago, when one apiarist lost over one hundred stocks in one season; but, as the same individual now succeeds in making the business profitable, it is fair to presume that the disease is very much modified, and is not a cause of very great alarm. I am not willing to take the say-so even of the great apiarist of California, but shall be glad to be referred to places and apiarists where the disease exists.

I am certainly gratified to know that the firing of my blunderbuss occasionally is not to deprive us of the thunderings of the cannon. I had a reason, Mr. Editor, for making use of a blunderbuss in the present case. Such pieces were common when I was a boy, and I know an individual who always made use of such a gun in shooting pigeons. It seemed of very little consequence which way the piece was aimed. It was sure to take effect, and I always noticed that the wounded birds fluttered.

I noticed what you say of a worthy fellow-citizen of Marysville, and that he is expecting soon to receive a supply of the Italian Bees; and it may not be out of place to say that L. Kennedy & Son are expecting the same thing. One of the firm, now in the States, writes that he shall return in a few weeks, with a supply of the genuine article.

I remain your obedient servant, L. KENNEDY.

Improved Flouring-mills for Farmers.

A short time since we referred to valuable improvements in Flouring-mills, and to which attention is called in our advertising columns by "W. W." as "wishing to be known as a millwright." We have been furnished with drawings, representing the improved mill in all its parts; also specifications of the mechanical arrangements, and descriptions of the advantages over mills commonly in use. These can be examined at our office by those who desire, and we believe it will be to the advantage of farmers and others to see them. We now commend to their attention the following communication in relation to this new mill:

EDITOR FARMER: In a more extended discussion with Millwrights and Millers of the mechanical manner, and the philosophical reasons at present relied on for manufacturing flour, the more confirmed am I in the superiority of the innovations and improvements I wish to get before the public, especially farmers, who, by understanding regarding these things, might do themselves a great benefit, and at the same time submit in market a commodity number one in quality, more directly for the interest of the consumer, and entirely aversive of the relentless spirit of speculation. Much might be said on this view as inducement to the grower, to be also his own manufacturer, as by pursuing a course of this character, he could proffer his productions at a cheaper rate, being more liberally rewarded every way, in saving and retaining at home what he now loses abroad, with his labor accompanying. Take an instance: A few weeks since, in February, a farmer across the Bay, in Clinton, took his wheat to the Clinton Mills, sold it for \$1.40 the 100 pounds, and bought in return bran at \$1.50 the 100 pounds, equal to \$30 a ton; whereas, if he had a Portable Mill of the best character, driven by any power at command (as steam, water, horse, or wind), with a suitable bolt attached, all at an expense of \$500 to \$700, he could in his barn or other outhouse, turn his \$1.40 wheat into flour as good as the best of city mills are now doing, and in the ultimate, receive \$2.80 to \$3 for his wheat, the mill ever paying for manufacturing. Such a course as this would be parallel with what now the farmer pursues, namely, manufacturing the milk from his cows, rather than selling it in the market in its native state, and then purchasing at an advanced rate his butter and cheese, with an entire loss of its offal which he now saves to himself.

If the Aristocracy now too much prevalent were but to extend, as it would if it could, its monopolizing influence, and compel the agriculturist to a course of this kind, he then would more fully realize the propriety of home manufacture, and in proportion as this course obtained, we should be saved from such a fluctuating state of things as too often results from the schemes of capitalists, ever oppressive on the poorer and lower classes, and enriching, at their expense, the less laborious and more affluent portion of community.

Interests like these demand the attention of the Press, and the more so, as we are professedly living under the banners of republican institutions, and nothing but a total or even partial disregard of legitimate principles of action, will ever disfranchise our descendants of what we now proudly enjoy, liberty and equality, and which we would gladly and magnanimously bequeath as the richest legacy that could be inherited. But, sir, much could be said on these points for the welfare of all interested, and not wishing for the display of self, other than in the mechanical sphere of action, I cheerfully leave the elucidation and enforcement of these things for abler and more efficient hands.

Respectfully, yours, W. W.

The discussion of the "Bee Business" should receive due attention. To all our correspondents we return thanks for their favors, and ask a continuance.

What Kind of Knowledge is of the Most Value?

We find the following article in an Eastern paper of last year. As to "what kind of knowledge is of most value," it says:

The reply to this question is one of the deepest importance. Thousands spend their time in learning many things that are not necessary to be learned, nor at all useful, and in some cases what they learn is positively injurious.

We notice an ably written, well reasoned article on this subject, in the Westminister Review. If, says the writer, any one doubts the importance of an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of physiology as a means to complete living, let him look around and see how many men and women he can find in middle or later life who are thoroughly well. Occasionally only do we meet with an example of vigorous health continued to old age; hourly do we meet with examples of acute disorder, chronic ailment, general debility, premature decrepitude. Scarcely is there one to whom you put the question, who has not, in the course of his life, brought upon himself illness which a little knowledge would have saved him from. Here is a case of heart disease consequent on a rheumatic fever that followed reckless exposure. There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by over-study. Yesterday the account was of one whose long-enduring lameness was brought on by continuing, spite of the pain, to use a knee after it had been slightly injured. And to-day we are told of another who has had to lie by for years, because he did not know that the palpitation he suffered from resulted from an over-taxed brain. Now we hear of an irreparable injury that followed some silly feat of strength; and, again, of a constitution that has never recovered from the effects of excessive work needlessly undertaken. While on all sides we see the perpetual minor ailments which accompany feebleness. Not to dwell on the actual pain, the weariness, the gloom, the waste of time and money thus entailed, only consider how greatly ill health hinders the discharge of all duties, makes business often impossible, and always more difficult; produces an irritability fatal to the right management of children; puts the functions of citizenship out of the question, and makes amusement a bore. Is it not clear that the physical mind—partly our forefathers' and partly our own— which produce this ill-health, deduct more from complete living than anything else? and to a great extent make life a failure and a burden, instead of a beneficence and a pleasure?

To all of which, and the fact that life, besides being thus immensely deteriorated, is also cut short. It is not true, as we commonly suppose, that a disorder or disease from which we have recovered leaves us as before. No disturbance of the normal course of the functions can pass away and leave things exactly as they were. In all cases a permanent damage is done—not immediately appreciable, it may be, but still there, and along with other such items which nature in her strict account keeping never drops, will tell against us to the inevitable shortening of our days. Through the accumulation of small injuries it is that constitutions are commonly undermined and break down long before their time. And if we call to mind how far the average duration of life falls below the possible duration, we see how immense is the loss. When, to the numerous partial deductions which bad health entails, we add this great final deduction, it results that ordinarily more than one-half of life is thrown away.

Hence, knowledge which subverts direct self-preservation, by preventing this loss of health, is of primary importance. We do not contend that possession of such knowledge would by any means wholly remedy the evil. For it is clear that in our present phase of civilization man's necessities compel him to transgress. And it is further clear that, even in the absence of such compulsion, their inclinations would frequently lead them, spite of their knowledge, to sacrifice future good to present gratification. But we do contend that the right knowledge impressed in the right way would effect much; and we further contend that as the laws of health must be recognized before they can be fully conformed to, the imparting of such knowledge must precede a more rational living, come when that may. We infer that as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields in moment to no other whatever; and therefore we assert that such a course of physiology as is needful for the comprehension of its general truths, and their bearings on daily conduct, is an all-essential part of a rational education.

There is serious truth in the quotation. It is strange that that any one should have doubt on the subject, or that these truths need any defending in this so-called intelligent age of the world. A person who assumes to be intelligent, well-read and of reflecting powers of mind, will blush if you accuse him of ignorance in matters of history. If you doubt that he can recount to you all of the fabulous sayings and doings of an ancient fabled demigod, he feels insulted or ashamed, yet he feels not the least concern about confessing his ignorance if he cannot tell you how his lungs are inflated, by what philosophical process the blood in his body is prepared from the food he eats, and in what condition his stomach should be that healthy digestion should take place. There are thousands and tens of thousands of people, who call themselves highly educated, who do not know as much of their physical organization as common prize-fighters, who perhaps can't read or write their own names, who are as unlettered as slaughterers of fat bullocks. The prize-fighter has studied the situation of the vital organs, is something of a hygienist, he knows at least what part of the body to plant his blows to weaken his antagonist, and has a good idea of the location of the heart, liver and stomach.

The wealthy classes are very desirous that their sons should be well acquainted with the superstitious of two thousand years ago, but never seem to think that it is important for them to know much of their own organization, or of the structure or functions of the various organs of their own bodies. It is well enough to learn the height of the mountains of the moon, as astronomy is a sublime study; but it is as useful to know how to preserve your own health. We study hard to learn how to gain the means of living; but what is life worth without physical health?

The writer in the Review from which we have

quoted continues thus: We come to another important division of our subject—the science of rearing children. If, by some strange chance, not a vestige of us descended to the remote future, save a pile of our school-books or some college examination papers, we may imagine how puzzled an antiquary of the period would be on finding in them no indication that the learners were ever likely to be parents.

Seriously, is it not an astonishing fact, that though on the treatment of offspring depend their lives or deaths, and their moral welfare or ruin; yet not one word of instruction on the treatment of offspring is ever given to those who will hereafter be parents? Is it not monstrous that the fate of new generation should be left to the chances of unreasoning custom, impulse, fancy—joined with the suggestions of ignorant nurses and the prejudiced counsel of grandmothers? If a merchant commenced business without any knowledge of arithmetic and book-keeping, we should exclaim at his folly and look for disastrous consequences; or, if, before studying anatomy, a man set up as a surgical operator, we should wonder at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children without ever having given a thought to the principles—physical, moral, or intellectual—which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor pity for their victims.

To tens of thousands that are killed, and hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be, and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject is hourly telling upon them, to their life-long injury or benefit; and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right, and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, hap-hazard system in common use. Is it decided that a boy shall be clothed in some flimsy short dress and be allowed to go playing about with limbs redened by cold? The decision will tell on his whole future existence—either in illness, or in stunted growth, or in deficient energy, or in a maturity less vigorous than it ought to have been, and consequent hindrances to success and happiness. Are children doomed to a monotonous dietary, or a dietary that is deficient in nutritiveness? Their ultimate physical power and their efficiency as men and women will inevitably be more or less diminished by it. Are they forbidden vociferous play, or (being too ill-clothed to bear exposure) are they kept in doors in cold weather? They are certain to fall below that measure of health and strength to which they would else have attained. When sons and daughters grow up sickly and feeble, parents commonly regard the event as a misfortune—as a visitation of Providence. Thinking after the prevalent chaotic fashion, they assume that these evils come without causes, or that the causes are supernatural. Nothing of the kind. In some cases, the causes are doubtless inherited; but in most cases foolish regulations are the causes. Very generally, parents themselves are responsible for all this pain, this debility, this depression, this misery. They have undertaken to control the lives of their offspring from hour to hour; with cruel carelessness they have neglected to learn anything about these vital processes which they are unceasingly affecting by their commands and prohibitions; in utter ignorance of the simplest physiological laws, they have been year by year undermining the constitutions of their children, and have so inflicted disease and premature death, not only on them but on their descendants.

Pass now to Physics, joined with Mathematics. What have these sciences given us? They have given us the steam-engine, which does the work of millions of laborers. That section of physics which deals with the laws of heat has taught us how to economize fuel in our various industries; how to increase the produce of our smelting furnaces, by substituting the hot for the cold blast; how to ventilate our mines; how to prevent explosions by using the safety-lamp; and, through the thermometer, how to regulate innumerable processes. That division which has the phenomena of light for its subject gives eyes to the old. Researches in electricity and magnetism have saved incalculable life and property by the compass; have subverted sundry arts by the electrolyte, and now, in the telegraph, have supplied us with the agency by which, for the future, all mercantile transactions will be regulated, political intercourse carried on, and perhaps national quarrels often avoided. While in the details of indoor life, from the improved kitchen-range up to the stereoscope on the drawing-room table, the applications of advanced physics underlie our comforts and gratifications.

Still more numerous are the bearings of chemistry on those activities by which men obtain the means of living. The bleacher, the dyer, the calico printer, are severally occupied in processes that are well or ill done, according as they do or do not conform to chemical laws. The economical reduction from their ores of copper, tin, zinc, lead, silver and iron are in a great measure questions of chemistry. Sugar-refining, gas-making, soap-boiling, gunpowder manufacture, are operations all partly chemical; as are also those by which are produced glass and porcelain. Whether the distiller's work stops at the alcoholic fermentation or passes into the acetous, is a chemical question on which hangs his profit or loss; and the brewer, if his business is sufficiently large, finds it pay to keep a chemist on his premises. And then, lastly, we come to the fact that in these times, agriculture, to be profitably carried on, must have like guidance. The analyses of manures and soil, their adaptations to each other, the use of gypsum or other substance for fixing ammonia, the utilization of coprolites, the production of artificial manures—all these are boons of chemistry, which it behooves the farmer to acquaint himself with. Be it in the lucifer match, or in disinfected sewerage, or in photographs; in bread made without fermentation, or perfumes extracted from refuse, we may perceive that chemistry affects all our industries, and that by consequence, knowledge of it concerns every one who is directly or indirectly connected with our industries.

And then the science of life—biology; does not this, too, bear fundamentally upon these processes of indirect self-preservation? With what we ordinarily call manufactures, it has indeed little connection; but with the all-essential manufacture

—that of food—it is inseparably connected. As agriculture must conform its methods to the phenomena of vegetable and animal life, it follows necessarily that the science of these phenomena is the rational basis of agriculture. Various biological truths have indeed been emphatically established and acted upon by farmers while yet there has been no conception of them as science; such as that particular manures are suited to particular plants; that crops of certain kinds unfit the soil for other crops; that horses cannot do good work on poor food; that such and such diseases of cattle and sheep are caused by such and such conditions. These, and the everyday knowledge which the agriculturist gains by experience, respecting the right management of plants and animals, constitute his stock of biological facts, on the largeness of which greatly depends his success; and as these biological facts, scanty, indefinite, rudimentary though they are, aid him so essentially, judge what must be the value to him of such facts when they become positive, definite and exhaustive. Indeed, even now we may see the benefits that rational biology is conferring on him. The truth that the production of animal heat implies waste of substance, and that therefore preventing loss of heat prevents the need for extra food—a purely theoretical conclusion—now guides the fattening of cattle; it is found that by keeping cattle warm, fodder is saved. Similarly with respect to variety of food. The experiments of physiologists have shown that not only is change of diet beneficial, but that digestion is facilitated by a mixture of ingredients in each meal; both which truths are now influencing cattle-feeding.

We now come to the question with which we started: "What knowledge is of the most value?" We answer, Science. The all-important knowledge is science. This is the uniform reply, whether it is for our self-preservation, the maintenance of life and health, gaining an honest livelihood, physical and mental enjoyments of life, the proper discharge of parental duties. Yet this is the kind of knowledge in our day of boasted education that has the least attention paid to it by the masses. In the whole family of knowledge, science is the household drudge, which permits us to indulge in a thousand gratifications one could not otherwise indulge in. We proclaim, then, that science is the first, and among the things of the most worth and beauty.

New Horse-Power and Force-Pump.

We made mention in our last issue, of a new horse-power invented by Messrs. Keep & Briggs, of the Globe Foundry, of Stockton. Since the first mention of this power we have had a good opportunity to examine it in operation, together with the force-pump cast at the same foundry, which is a double-action pump with large air-chambers, after the style of the hydraulic ram. This power is worked with one horse easily, in the rotary fashion, with the addition of a large fly-wheel, which makes 65 to 75 revolutions a minute, giving a steady action to the entire power, so that in pumping, the jerk which is usually found in most pumps, and which materially affects the wear of the pump as well as the quantity of water raised, is entirely obviated, and the pump works easy, smooth, and free, throwing up a continuous stream through a three-inch diameter pipe. This power has another important and valuable feature. It is very compact and simple, having also an extra shaft so that when the power is not used for pumping, the extra shaft can be put on in a cross direction, to which a wheel and band are applied, and this can be used for grinding wheat, cracking grain of all kinds for feed, for a churn, washing-machine, grindstone, turning-lathe, etc. And yet this whole power can be handled entire, lifted and carried by six men. Dr. E. S. Holden, Dr. Bateman, and West Brothers, of Stockton, have each purchased one, and from what we learn, they must prove of great utility and value.

We would correct an error in our last issue as to the quantity of water that this pump would raise in twenty-four hours. We said about 20,000 gallons. It should have read 200,000 gallons. We advise those in that section of country who want a good power to raise water, to visit the Globe Foundry and examine for themselves. This power will work when wind-power fails.

Tree and Vine Planting Around Marysville.

A correspondent, writing from Marysville, gives us the following items, which speak well for the progress of Yuba county:

"G. G. Briggs, Esq., has planted about 20,000 grape-vines, the past winter, mostly Los Angeles vines. Chas. Covilland, Esq., has planted about 100,000 vines. Other neighbors have planted largely. Not less than half a million vines have been planted, within five miles of Marysville, the past winter. The prospect is fine for a great crop of fruit this season. Some varieties of the peach are badly curled, but the prospect is they will retain their fruit. The curl is worse on very wet ground, or very dry ground."

Insects in our Orchards.

We have been watching this subject with intense interest, for some time, and have delayed speaking of it, that we might give some well prepared elucidation of this new feature in orcharding, by an analysis of the insects. We find there are several species; and we now ask of all who notice the appearance of these insects among their trees, or in or on them, to send us the insects (alive if possible) in bottles having perforated corks, some leaf inside, also, and we will have a careful examination by a skillful entomologist, and make report of same, for public good. Send us, also, all facts noticed of the operations and habits of the insect, and we will give immediate attention.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
(CONTINUED.)

No. 7. Santa Ynez and the Santa Barbara County Indians.

Vocabulary of the Indians living near Santa Ynez Mission in Santa Barbara County, taken by the Author, in April 1856, from an Indian man, thirty-five years old, born near the Mission.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
brother	mitheboss	great, big	inooh
sister	mitheboss	small, little	guch-jew
an Indian	kayalaye	strong	aughwahabala-
head	pisulaoab		law
hair	tofoall	old	al-coochew
face	pastallo	young	alalushook
forehead	pisgatho	good	yaya
ear	pasiboo	bad	anyanema
eye	tiaplecoose	handsome	shienolaugh-
nose	isibone		hew
mouth	pasatone	ugly	aughlew
tongue	isibone	dead	alocopoke
tooth	chasa	death	taannish
beard	chates	cold	aktaw
neck	paskeleek	warm, hot	lishaherk
arm	passpoo	I	no-oh
hand	passpoo (plural)	thou	pee-ee
	passpoo	we	woo-la
Indian shoes	icheenmoo	he	mee-tche
bread	illocush	you	hiewoo-tah
pipe, calumet	escalekel	they	the same
sky, heaven	nowwoone	this	thuyon
moon	tannum	that	iehtwo
sun	ouy	all	tehtwokeh
fingers	patchwat-	many	tala-ketch
nails	checoo oo	who	the same
body	alapamy (plural)	near	chob-oh
belly	atchewash	today	kaham
leg	patch-nimel	yesterday	manter
feet	patch-nimel (plural)	yes	poa-ah
	patch-nimel	no	maktechal
toes	patchyounk	east	yuatuh
	cutchoo	west	anishuoo
bone	ikukio	north	tis-owah
grasshopper	panawashoo	south	paskielaw
whale	puclue (plural)	one	milemon
aghebuclue	two	island	minawan
heart	scueyash	three	ischum
blood	aughyoolish	four	maseghe
town, village	awatchmoo	five	scumoo
chief	ghotah	six	sietisma
warrior	atchichechuk	seven	sietismashugh
friend	paughken (plural)	eight	malawah
	paughken	nine	spah
house, hut	pawayish	ten	kaseum
arrow	yush	eleven	tellaw
bow	twopau (plural)	twelve	masighepascumoo
	twotwopau	thirteen	is. 12 & 1
knife	kiewoo	twenty	ischumpas-
canoe, boat	acklicke	twenty-one	quasum
star	fannem	is. 20 & 1,	
light	lithaw	And is (hap)	
darkness	aughyoo	twenty-two	is. 20 & 2
wind	swawitapun	thirty	masighepash-
rain	kisassia	forty	scumopasquash-
fire	alalop	fifty	sietismashugh
smoke	stivamaueken	sixty	quashum
crow	winter	seventy	sietismashugh
water	gacogkion	eighty	quashum
earth, land	ouoghghone	hundred	cashumpas-
sea	siwo-piao	eat	quashum
river	oughtofoe	drink	astah
mountain	hail	the same	chakmil
stone, rock	fire	run	keawwih
maize	crow	nehim	nababulan
tree	sea-otter	go	alaho
bullrush	water	sleep	alachuwatch
grass	earth, land	sleep	nayool
meat	sea	see	hilooolun
wolf	lake	kill	naptill
coyote	valley	kill	ooyonwath
ground-squirrel	hill	kill	namalawan
deer	mountain	kill	keloualoun
antelope	island	kill	laughyee
bird	stone, rock	kill	leegheghe
	tree	kill	scappah
	wood	kill	swastacks
	leaf	kill	assuck
	bark	kill	stappan?
	grass	kill	misaho
	herb	kill	cowwoitch
	oak	kill	name
	pine-tree	kill	pathayth
	flesh, meat	kill	shaupheonone
	dog	kill	piaknehigh
	wootchoo (plural)	kill	chakhan
	wootchoo	kill	nappiet
	fox	kill	carlique
	snake	kill	colpase
	bird	kill	aniskillywashoon
		kill	onyokoo

The rancheria of the Mission was known as Cascan or Casell. Other rancherias were Mekewe, Sapelek, Seyuktoon, Kolok, Shalawa, Shopeshno, Nipoma and Shukku. A rancheria close by the Mission of La Purisima was called Lipook. Near Santa Barbara were two rancherias called Oiyuk-tun and Masewak.

An Indian about twenty-seven years old says, that the San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez and La Purisima Indians, spoke nearly the same language. The rancherias near the Mission of San Buenaventura were Cayuguis, at La Punta Alamo; Mahow at Jose Carrillo's Rancho; Immahal, not far from Mahow; Sapagouon, at Jimeno's rancho, Casanulmo, at Rafael Gonzalez' rancho; Casnahamo, at Santa Clara's rancho; Topotopow on Hernandez Tico's rancho; Spokow, north of Mission on Beach; Tallapoolina, at the rancho Viejo, up the Santa Clara river from the Mission. The Indian-informant was about twenty-seven years old, with a black thick beard, iris of the eyes light chocolate-brown, nose small and round, lips not thick, face long and angular. The rancheria of the Mission of San Buenaventura was called Eshbulup. These Indians used formerly canoes made of wooden planks, and all lived in the vicinity of the ocean.

The Indians of Santa Barbara county were generally among the best-looking and most ingenious of all the Missions. It will be remembered that in 1542 Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, was well received by these Indians, and mentions their having canoes of wood and trading with his ships for fish. About the year 1823 occurred a revolt of the Indians of Santa Ynez Mission, which occasioned the California government some trouble to put down.

In July of the present year (1856) the Rev. Padre Rubio of Santa Ynez Mission College, stated to me that last year, while on a visit to the Tejon Reservation and the Tulare country, at least one-half of the numerous Indians he saw there, were old neophytes or were Mission-born Indians; and they told him many more were living on the Sierra further eastward. This seems to be the case also with the Indians of San Diego and San Bernardino counties.

No. 8. The Island of Santa Cruz Indians, near Santa Barbara.

Vocabulary of the Indians formerly living at the Island of Santa Cruz in Santa Barbara county, taken by Rev. Antonio Tamen, on 4th November, 1856, from a Christian Indian, named Joseph Camuyayast, aged eighty years, who was baptized by Rev. Padre Antonio Ripoll, in the Mission of Santa Barbara.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
god	Shupé	egg	stumcowok
wicked spirit	luelou	goose	graw
man	alamun	hawk	lekik
woman	hemutche	sea-muscles	nimloak-
boy	alamucha		chuch
girl	lalemesch	river	do
infant, child	cucheo	avellones	teach
father	ceke	fish	layeh
mother	osloe	white	alapupew
husband	pakunen	black	laleepen
wife	alwinia	red	liallool
son	chowitawo	blue	laleepen
daughter	pauchma-	yellow	lilegheh
	laupon.	green	

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
brother	mitheboss	great, big	inooh
sister	mitheboss	small, little	guch-jew
an Indian	kayalaye	strong	aughwahabala-
head	pisulaoab		law
hair	tofoall	old	al-coochew
face	pastallo	young	alalushook
forehead	pisgatho	good	yaya
ear	pasiboo	bad	anyanema
eye	tiaplecoose	handsome	shienolaugh-
nose	isibone		hew
mouth	pasatone	ugly	aughlew
tongue	isibone	dead	alocopoke
tooth	chasa	death	taannish
beard	chates	cold	aktaw
neck	paskeleek	warm, hot	lishaherk
arm	passpoo	I	no-oh
hand	passpoo (plural)	thou	pee-ee
	passpoo	we	woo-la
Indian shoes	icheenmoo	he	mee-tche
bread	illocush	you	hiewoo-tah
pipe, calumet	escalekel	they	the same
sky, heaven	nowwoone	this	thuyon
moon	tannum	that	iehtwo
sun	ouy	all	tehtwokeh
fingers	patchwat-	many	tala-ketch
nails	checoo oo	who	the same
body	alapamy (plural)	near	chob-oh
belly	atchewash	today	kaham
leg	patch-nimel	yesterday	manter
feet	patch-nimel (plural)	yes	poa-ah
	patch-nimel	no	maktechal
toes	patchyounk	east	yuatuh
	cutchoo	west	anishuoo
bone	ikukio	north	tis-owah
grasshopper	panawashoo	south	paskielaw
whale	puclue (plural)	one	milemon
aghebuclue	two	island	minawan
heart	scueyash	three	ischum
blood	aughyoolish	four	maseghe
town, village	awatchmoo	five	scumoo
chief	ghotah	six	sietisma
warrior	atchichechuk	seven	sietismashugh
friend	paughken (plural)	eight	malawah
	paughken	nine	spah
house, hut	pawayish	ten	kaseum
arrow	yush	eleven	tellaw
bow	twopau (plural)	twelve	masighepascumoo
	twotwopau	thirteen	is. 12 & 1
knife	kiewoo	twenty	ischumpas-
canoe, boat	acklicke	twenty-one	quasum
star	fannem	is. 20 & 1,	
light	lithaw	And is (hap)	
darkness	aughyoo	twenty-two	is. 20 & 2
wind	swawitapun	thirty	masighepash-
rain	kisassia	forty	scumopasquash-
fire	alalop	fifty	sietismashugh
smoke	stivamaueken	sixty	quashum
crow	winter	seventy	sietismashugh
water	gacogkion	eighty	quashum
earth, land	ouoghghone	hundred	cashumpas-
sea	siwo-piao	eat	quashum
river	oughtofoe	drink	astah
mountain	hail	the same	chakmil
stone, rock	fire	run	keawwih
maize	crow	nehim	nababulan
tree	sea-otter	go	alaho
bullrush	water	sleep	alachuwatch
grass	earth, land	sleep	nayool
meat	sea	see	hilooolun
wolf	lake	kill	naptill
coyote	valley	kill	ooyonwath
ground-squirrel	hill	kill	namalawan
deer	mountain	kill	keloualoun
antelope	island	kill	laughyee
bird	stone, rock	kill	leegheghe
	tree	kill	scappah
	wood	kill	swastacks
	leaf	kill	assuck
	bark	kill	stappan?
	grass	kill	misaho
	herb	kill	cowwoitch
	oak	kill	name
	pine-tree	kill	pathayth
	flesh, meat	kill	shaupheonone
	dog	kill	piaknehigh
	wootchoo (plural)	kill	chakhan
	wootchoo	kill	nappiet
	fox	kill	carlique
	snake	kill	colpase
	bird	kill	aniskillywashoon
		kill	onyokoo

SANTA BARBARA.

Present Spanish Names.	Former Indian Names.	Distance from the Mission.
Sitio de la Mission or Mission site	Tanayam	about
Las Posas	Otenashmoo	" 2 miles
La Sinaguita	Cashwah	" 3 "
San Antonio	Siliponemew	" 4 "
San Jose	Ecumawash	" 6 "
San Miguel	Sagupheek	" 6 "
La Patita	Alwaththalam	" 7 "
La Gollita	Chush	" 6 "
La Cañada de las Armas	Texmaw	" 12 "
El Teckolote	Holmponnuch	" 15 "
Los Dos Pueblos	Miekiewee	" 18 "
La Cañada del Corral	Miekiewee	" 22 "
San Marcos	Mistaghe-	
	waugh	" 25 "

Concerning the Islands of San Miguel, San Nicolas and Santa Rosa, not a native of these Islands is now to be found in or near this Mission, nor one who could give any information of them.

Among the Indians of Santa Barbara exist some traditions that do not extend to more than one century, which is not to be surprised at on account of being in their uncivilized state of gentility before, and consequently, no care taken to give them to posterity. Those received from their fathers, and grandfathers, they know; but of their great-grandfathers and ancestors, they can scarcely know anything. About the passing of ships, they know nothing more than from time to time seeing one pass at a great distance.

When the Franciscan Missionary Fathers arrived in California, they found tribes of Indians scattered along the Coast, from San Diego to the bay of San Francisco, and varying in number to about two thousand, in each of the larger tribes. They enlightened them with the light of the Gospel, and founded for them the Missions to be seen at the present day. They were of a generous, and generally docile nature, copper-colored, and highly favored by the Omnipotent Arm in strength and other corporeal qualities.

The boats they then used were canoes cut out of trees, or made of timber joined with chords, and these tarred (with asphalt?) and not capable of carrying more than four persons. Their houses were not made of stone, but of timber and reeds, in a bee-hive shape.

Along the coast and islands each tribe generally spoke a different language, but understood sufficient of their neighboring idioms for the purpose of commerce. With regard to grammatical construction in their language, it is superfluous to say they knew it not. The foregoing vocabulary of Santa Cruz has been taken from one of its natives.

Take notice that it has to be pronounced like English, as it has been so written, and accurately, as the guttural sound of the language would permit.

The Indian name of the island of Santa Cruz was Limooch or Limooch. For the island of Santa Rosa the name was Huralm, that of San Miguel was Two-na-can, that of San Nicolas was Ghalashat.

For the foregoing vocabulary and notes the compiler is indebted to the kindness of the Rt. Rev. Teodoro Amat, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey.

The Indian, who gave the information, did not know the names of elk, wolf, beaver, squirrel, hare, duck, pigeon, tufted quail, nor the term for one thousand.

An old American resident of Santa Barbara informs me that the Santa Barbara islands were pretty thickly populated in the early part of this century prior to 1816. They had such bloody wars among themselves, for the fishing-grounds of each island, or each rancheria, that the priests had them all brought over to the main land and placed in the Missions of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Buenaventura, Santa Ynez and La Purisima; but that very few, if any, are now left in these vicinities.

The islands off the coast of Santa Barbara, San Diego and Los Angeles countries, are San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina and San Clemente, and they are mentioned by Cabrillo in 1542, as being inhabited, and by Viscaio in 1602, as (some of them) being very populous. On Santa Catalina, Viscaio's vessels stopped several days, and were treated by the Indians with great hospitality. The historian of the expedition mentions the existence of a rude temple and worship of the sun by the natives, and of an immense black crow (probably the Condor), which was an object of great veneration among them, and on the shooting of which by a Spanish soldier, the Indians set up an awful howling of tremor and fear. This veneration of the Great Bird of Northwest America seems to have been universal among the California Indians; a reference will be found made to this subject in Dr. Herman's Ornithological Notes in the tenth volume of Railroad Reports.

Great havoc was committed on these island-tribes by the Indians of the main land, and those from the Northwest. We believe these Northwest Indians were Kodiaks and others, in the employ of the Russians of Bodega and Sitka, in search of sea-otters, fur-seals, and avellones, who used to make raids on their own account. In Hugo Reid's account of the Indians of Los Angeles county, published in the Los Angeles Star, in 1852, it is stated that the Missionaries gathered the enemies from caves on the islands of many of the San Clemente Indians, between 1825 and 1833, and had them decently buried, and what was singular every one of the skulls were found with a double row of teeth, both on the lower and upper jaw. How true this statement is can only be ascertained by dissecting the bodies, which, it seems, were buried either at San Gabriel, San Diego, or Juan Capistrano Missions.

In one of the raids of these Kodiak Indians they are said to have killed every Indian on the island of San Nicolas except two or three women; and only a short time ago appeared an account in the California journals of one of these females (or the last inhabitant of the island) having, with great difficulty, been taken off by the old California hunter, George Niderer, and carried to Santa Barbara in a semi-demented state.

An American otter hunter, who has been engaged among the Santa Barbara Islands for the last six years, and who has visited every one of the California islands, from Cedros island to the Farallones, informs me that the remains of the Indians in the Channel islands, from Santa Catalina up, indicate a very numerous population of Indians. There are supposed to be no Island Indians left now, neither on the main land, or elsewhere, certainly none at their former homes. On all these islands, he says, the remains of their huts, and signs of rancherias, from sea-shells, are very abundant. He says, in coming down from the North, in winter, the island of San Miguel, alias San Lucas, alias Juan Rodriguez, alias Isle Possession, alias San Bernardo, where Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, in 1543, is said to have died, would be, without doubt, the first one reached by such vessels as the old navigators used.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cultivating "Adobe" Soil.

We find the following in the Santa Cruz Sentinel, and copy for what it is worth:

Mr. A. A. Hecox, of our town, has made a discovery in relation to the best mode of cultivating what is generally known as "adobe soil," which cannot but be of vast advantage to a large number of our citizens, whose lands are of a similar quality. The grand objection to these lands is, that being perfectly level, there is no chance for the water to run off, and causes the ground to bake so hard as to render it impervious to the plow. Not only this, but the water causes the land to sour and keeps it cold, thereby preventing the absorption of the proper nourishment requisite to its healthy growth, and in many cases the trees die. Mr. Hecox adopted the plan of under-sluicing, and finds that it works to a charm. He has dug a ditch two feet deep, and put in a wooden trough, bottom side up, covering it with straw. This drains the water from the soil, leaving it dry and mellow, easily worked with a plow or spade, and entirely free from the gummy mud, which before obstructed the plow. Farmers having land of this quality would do well to adopt this method.

ZADOCK PRATT performed the journey from San Francisco to St. Louis without stopping at any one time for more than half an hour, the whole occupying nineteen days, with one hundred and fifty relays of four, five, and six horses or mules to the feat for a man nearly seventy years of age. There was a conductor and a driver, both armed to the teeth. In some places they carried water sixteen miles, and then drove forty miles without water.

CURRENTS.—Mr. Everhard, of Ravenswood, L. I., one of the most extensive propagators of the cherry advance for all he can raise this year, has orders in said he could have sold 50,000 this spring. The Versailles current is in the same situation—none to be had either in this country or France, where it originated.

Discussions at a New York Annual Meeting.

POTATOES, WHEAT, AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.
At a meeting of the State Agricultural Society of New York, for discussion, a short time since, Mr. J. Stanton Gould proposed to introduce the subject of potato culture, and invited, through the Chairman, Hon. A. B. Dickinson of Steuben county to give an account of the method he pursued in the cultivation of this root. Mr. Dickinson, on complying with the request of his friend, said he felt under great obligation to impart any information in his power, as he had gained a great deal from the society, both by means of its publications and from the annual discussions. He had learned enough from Dr. Fitch about the weevil, to enable him to save in his wheat-crop, annually, many times the amount of that gentleman's salary.

He had learned all he knew about the culture of the potato from observation. He habituated himself to make observations, minute and careful; and the farmer who did not gather information from every source, was not fit for his profession. There are more important and really valuable facts to be gathered from little minute points in the management of our farms, than we are aware of.

Farming requires the exercise of more skill, observation, and acuteness, than any other profession; all others have their well-defined principles of action and established rules; farming was to be learned, in a great degree, otherwise. For his own part, though he valued information derived from any source, he learned three times more from observation than in any other way.

His soil was clayey. He made his rows in such a direction that the water, when it came, should run off easily. The potato-blight appeared wherever water stood in the ground. He plowed his land thoroughly; made his rows three feet apart, and planted the potatoes nearly level, fifteen inches apart, and covered them with the plow, turning two big furrows over them, and rolled them, the roller running over three rows at once, lightly, and without any injury to the potatoes. After they came up, he turned the soil away from the rows slightly, and never allowed any weeds to grow among the plants. He then ran a sub-soil plow between the rows, using three horses abreast, the middle one might walk in front of the plow, and the others in the adjoining furrows—otherwise they could not be so readily driven straight. In this way he was enabled to loosen the earth between, and somewhat under the potatoes, to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, which served to drain off the superfluous water and aid the growth of the potato.

The heaviest potato is surest to withstand the blight. He tested his potatoes by putting them into strong brine, and those that were found heaviest were best to grow, though many of the lightest were of the best flavor. He cut his potatoes for seed into pieces containing two eyes each; if planted whole and large, they were liable to rot.

He had not sown or planted anything for ten years without a coating of tar; and in planting his potatoes, he dissolved one pint of tar in three pails of boiling water, and added four pails of water afterwards. This solution he poured over his seed and mixed it with them, and covered with plaster. He used to have no difficulty in raising five hundred bushels of potatoes per acre, but of late could not raise such crops; he had, however, several times raised three hundred bushels, and once since then, had raised four hundred and twenty-five. He used the Bermuda potato; had been accustomed to buy his seed for fear of blight, but found the quality of the potato much improved after growing three, four, or five years on his ground. Fresh manure has a tendency to rot potatoes.

Mr. Dickinson was asked to give his experience in the cultivation of wheat. He said the best wheat soil is such as produces the white-oak naturally. The soil for grain should be prepared by thorough cultivation under previous crops. Though his soil was clayey, he discarded the clod-crusher altogether; it only made it worse. He learned from his mother how to loosen his soil, when he used to see her shoving down a cake of maple-sugar for pies, and noticed that it lay light upon the dish, while the hired servant used to chuck it up and then roll it fine, and it would lay together hard and compact. No land should be plowed more than once for a crop, but it should be plowed thoroughly and deeply. It was very important to plow perfectly; learn to plow straight. Boys should learn by a line. The plow was by far the most important implement on the farm. Following for weeds was unnecessary. They could all be destroyed by covering with a Michigan

Audubon and Astor.

People are often cruel without being aware of it. The rich often incommode the needy in small things, in a way that is oppressive in the extreme; yet to them the sum seems so small and of so little importance that they put aside the creditor, and thus inflict a deep wrong. Many a poor seamstress has been toiling night and day to get a piece of work done, and with an empty stomach and an empty purse hurries off with the work, anxiously expecting the pay with which to buy a late breakfast for herself and several hungry children. Madam, however, does not happen to have the change, or can not trouble herself to go up stairs for the money, and bids her anxious creditor to "call again." In like manner men treat their tailors, their shoemakers, or their washerwomen.

We need not say that such conduct is utterly heartless. Although a few shillings to rich persons seems of small consequence, they should remember, however, that to the poor it is their all. They may be hungry, and anxious little faces may be looking out for the return of the poor mother with a loaf of bread.

The subjoined incident illustrates how rich men, from habit perhaps, stare off those who have just claims upon them, when the real facts reveal the hollowness of their excuses.

The following amusing story is told of John Jacob Astor, in the double character of a patron of literature and parsimonious money-holder, which appears to be characteristic:

Among the subscribers to Audubon's magnificent work on ornithology, the subscription price of which was \$1,000 a copy, appeared the name of John Jacob Astor. During the progress of the work, the prosecution of which was exceedingly expensive, Mr. Audubon of course called upon several of his subscribers for payments. It so happened that Mr. Astor (probably that he might not be troubled about small matters) was not applied to before the delivery of all the letter-press and plates. Then, however, Audubon asked for his thousand dollars; but he was put off with one excuse or another. "Ah, Mr. Audubon," would the owner of a million say, "you come at a bad time; money is very scarce; I have no money in bank; I have invested all my funds."

At length the sixth time Audubon called upon Astor for his thousand dollars. As he was ushered into his presence he found Wm. B. Astor, the son, conversing with the father. No sooner did the rich man see the man of art, than he began, "Ah, Mr. Audubon, so you have come again for your money. Hard times, Mr. Audubon, money very scarce." But just then catching an inquiring look from his son, he changed his tone: "However, Mr. Audubon, I suppose we must contrive to let you have some of your money, if possible. William," he added, calling to his son, who had walked into an adjoining parlor, "have we any money at all in the bank?" "Yes, father," replied the son, supposing he was asked an earnest question pertinent to what they had been talking about when the ornithologist came in, "we have \$22,000 in the Bank of New York, \$70,000 in the City Bank, \$90,000 in the Merchants', \$83,000—"

"That'll do," exclaimed John Jacob, interrupting him. "It seems that William can give you a check for your money."—[Commercial Bulletin.]

Is it Cheaper?

Is it cheaper to build jails than it is to educate our children in good morals, and thus prevent their becoming inmates of our prisons?

What sort of men will those boys make who are allowed to frequent rum-holes, to smoke, swear, and play cards? Do parents suppose they can hold the reins of government over their sons while they permit them to spend their evenings away from home, subjected to all the bad influences which are always concentrated in a village?

Is it cheaper for a father to pay for the mischief which his sons do, than it is to buy them a library of good books? If parents would keep their sons contented at home, let them take half a dozen newspapers, so as to furnish them, daily, with mental and moral food!

"Half a dozen papers!" says one, "I cannot afford it. Half a dozen papers would cost twelve dollars a year! I cannot afford it!"

We will suppose this father has two sons, between the ages of twelve and sixteen. They have learned to smoke cigars; he allows them two cigars apiece, daily, at a cost of three cents each. He thinks this quite a moderate allowance of tobacco. Perhaps he smokes two cigars a day himself. Only six cigars daily for a father and two sons! This is a very moderate allowance, as every smoker is willing to admit; but these six cigars, at three cents apiece, will in one year amount to the snug little sum of sixty-five dollars and seventy cents! Enough to take thirty weekly newspapers!

We have only taken into account the expense of the tobacco, making no deduction for time wasted, health injured, and the mind blunted and enervated. The last are often a heavy draft upon the family income.

Now we ask, in all soberness, if it is not cheaper to furnish good books, good newspapers, and a plenty of them for our children, than it is to let them go without, and run the risk of their contracting a taste for immorality, tobacco and strong drink.

The daughters, too, should not be neglected. Take papers and magazines for them; give them something to think about, and then they will not grow up silly, weak-minded women, who take no interest in anything but fashions, dress and flirtations.

Is it cheaper?

The Mayor Wants to See Thee.

A young man, a nephew, had been to sea, and on his return he was narrating to his uncle an adventure which he had met on board a ship.

"I was one night leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the mighty ocean," said the nephew, whom we will call William, "when my gold watch fell from my fob and immediately out of sight. The vessel was going ten knots an hour; but nothing daunted, I sprang over the rail, down, down, and after a long search, found it, came up close under the stern, and climbed back to the deck, without any one knowing I had been absent."

"William," said his uncle, slightly elevating his broad-brim, and opening his eyes to their widest capacity, "how fast did thee say the vessel was going?"

"Ten knots, uncle."

"And thee dove down into the sea, and came up with the watch, and climbed up by the rudder-chains?"

"Yes, uncle."

"And thee expects me to believe thy story?"

"Of course! You wouldn't call me a liar, would you, uncle?"

"William," replied his uncle, gravely, "thee knowest I never call anybody names; but, William, if the mayor of the city were to come to me, and say, 'Joachim, I want thee to find the biggest liar in Philadelphia,' I would come straight to thee and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee, 'William, the mayor wants to see thee!'"

Potatoes grow wild in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee. They are inferior in quality, but improve by cultivation.

Nature is Consistent.

The laws of nature are the unerring guide-posts along the pathway of existence, pointing the traveler to the direction he must take, if he would arrive at his journey's end in safety. In every department of nature, throughout her varied manifestations, there can be discovered no clashing, no jarring of interests, but everywhere she will be found in harmony with herself, and all seeming inconsistencies will, with advanced knowledge, resolve themselves into beautiful harmonies. Like the dissolving views of the artist, you gaze upon some hideous picture, and while you gaze it melts away into some lovely vision, something of beauty, which you feel will be a joy forever.

And so it is in the realm of mind. To the casual observer, to the superficial thinker, this realm is one of monstrous incongruities, of startling inconsistencies; yet if we look in upon this world through the light of positive science, we shall find that even here

"All discord's harmony not understood,
All partial evil, universal good."

and that each soul from its own stand-point, through a law inherent in its own being, is working out its own salvation; and all this up-heaving of wrong, all these tempestuous billows of vice and crime, are so many escape-valves, in order that the soul may tread more securely the path of its upward progress.

We know that to some minds this may seem a startling doctrine, and viewed in isolated cases, it may be; but when you look upon it in its length and breadth, its height and depth, you will find that humanity, individually and collectively, is striving to develop its higher nature, and however grotesque the shapes it may assume, however strange the weapons it may employ in the conflict, the end to be accomplished is one and the same. It is only of comparatively recent date that science has begun to analyze matter, to dive down into its deepest recesses and bring forth to the gaze of the world the beauty of its proportions, and the perfection of its forms. And when the arcana of mind shall have been analyzed to the same extent, when its hidden depths have been explored, there will be found the same law of harmony, the same nice adaptations of means to ends, and where you now see a criminal, you will then see a brother or sister, striving through the fog and mist that surround them, striving, it may be, through perverted feelings and sensual indulgences, but still striving to come out to the light, and instead of condemning them to the prison, or the gallows, you will say to them, "by virtue of better surroundings, my brother or my sister, I stand a step above you on the plane of being; not from any inherent good in myself; had I been where you are I should have been as you are; here, take my hand, and let me assist you to get where I am, and then you can reach down and help some one else, and so will you fulfill your mission each to the other."

What though in the physical world the mountain sends forth its belching torrent of fire and smoke? Is it not true to the law of its being? Is not its volcanic action necessary to its own preservation? So too, when from this great human crater we see issuing the flames of passion, lust, and avarice, we feel that when the smoke and dust shall have cleared away, there shall spring from its ashes a truer development of manhood, and from the rent and shattered fragments of broken humanity shall come forth a diviner structure, a temple fit for the living God.

SOMETHING TO FEEL GLAD ABOUT.—Sitting in our sanctum, says the editor of the Leavenworth Times, now some years past, one cold and blustering autumn day, we were attracted by the entrance of a bright-eyed, thoughtful little boy, but thinly clad, who told the old city story of "no father—family sick—out of employment," etc. We were at first disposed to express a mock sympathy, and say we could do nothing; but the boy's large eyes were so swimming with tears, and he so trembled from head to foot, while his conduct and demeanor bore such an impress of truthfulness and sincerity, that we could not find it in our heart to speak harshly, and finally dismissed him with quite a handsome little sum, contributed in the main by our printers, who, by the way, are proverbial the world over for their generosity. The next evening we were somewhat surprised to find the little fellow once again hanging about our office-door. This time, however, his eyes were bright with happiness, and a sweet smile played over and lit up his handsome features. We asked him to come in, but he merely stepped forward timidly, so as to catch our ear, earnestly though stammeringly whispered, "Mama prayed for you!"

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and showing a decided preference by the judges in favor of Baltimore-Made Implements.

Included in the above premiums were Sinclair's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machine, Sinclair's Patent Straw and Fodder Cutters, Sinclair's Patent Spiral Threshing Machine, Wheat Drill with Gears, Attachment, Serrated Clod Roller, Corn Shellers, Corn Drills, etc.

In the above estimate of premiums the following were not included in the different contests, all having received their quota of premiums at Fairs previously held, viz: Horse-Powers, Spur and Bevel Gears, Corn-Mills, Burr and Iron, Fanning-Mills, Holling-Berries, Agricultural Furnace, Chain-Pumps, Lime-Spreaders, Garden-Tools, etc., etc.

The Agricultural Implements and Machinery manufactured by us are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, great capacity, and particularly adapted for Southern use and usage. Planters and Merchants wanting supplies will be furnished with Price Lists on application.

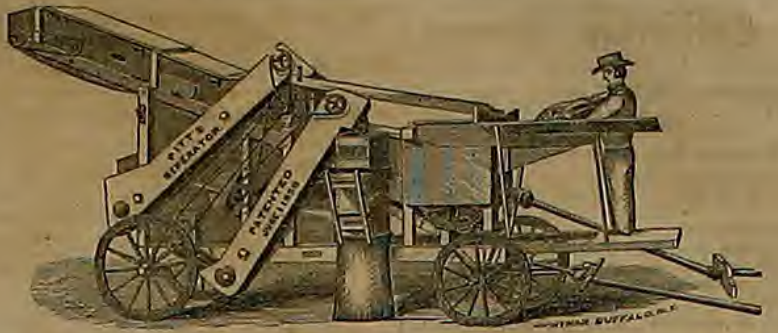
R. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.,
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

CHOICE GROCERIES.
New Raisins, Citron,
CURRENTS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.,
For sale at
A. L. EDWARDS & CO.'S,
81 Clay street.

MACKEREL, Tongues and Sounds,
CHOICE BUTTER, &c., in Kits,
For sale at
A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.

Jellies, Jams,
PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS,
ENGLISH SAUCES, &c.
For sale at
A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
81 Clay street.

Comet Teas, Old Gov't Java,
Costa Rica, and Rio Coffee,
For sale at
A. L. EDWARDS & CO.'S,
81 Clay street.

**TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:**

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, **The Very Best Harvester in Use.**

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELTON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

83 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley, E. B. Crocker,	A. Lamont, H. M. Houston,	Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes,
Ed. Carrington, M. F. Butler,	Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior,	Wilson Flint, A. Johnson,
A. R. Hill, E. A. Marsh,	Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris,	Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons,
Charles B. Cooley, C. S. Lovell,	J. Forman, P. A. McRae,	Charles J. Collins, H. C. Harrie,
R. B. Woodward, Bernard S. Fox,	W. H. Parks, J. B. Vallia,	Jos. H. Norvitt, John R. Rogers,
Jos. Lentell, B. F. Maullin,	J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe,	K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite,
W. W. Light, Fred Woodward,	Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Kropfstein,	J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison,
T. G. Phelps, John A. Butt,	B. R. Crocker, C. O. Jenks,	Charles Zeller.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....MAY 4, 1860.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us? Please also direct Letters to "Col. Warren, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent miscarriages for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as Colonel Warren, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. L. E. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The Grain Market—Shipment of Grain.

THE very best and most hopeful feature of our grain market, at the present time, to which we would call attention, is the movement of wheat out of the State, to foreign markets. Let every well-wisher to our State aid it all they can, and let wheat-growers and wheat-holders be sure to give it a "god-speed."

Could we send abroad, for the next three months, at the rate of ten thousand bags per day, it can well be spared, and it would be a blessing to our State and a double blessing to our farmers. Grain must go out of the State; we can well spare it—spare it by the cargo—for we have enough of it; and we repeat, the brightest feature of this subject is the movement of wheat abroad—a measure that we have all along most earnestly advocated and urged our farmers to give heed to, for the last six months. It is much better for every holder of wheat—if he is a grower of it, and has a new crop to come in—it is better for him to sell his wheat at \$1.50, to go out of the State, than get \$1.60, to remain here. The offset upon his new crop would make him the gainer. We mean this as for a general thing; not for a single case.

Within a few days past, two ships (the Denmark and the Hindostan) have left for Melbourne, taking some 25,000 sacks of wheat and about 4,500 quarter-sacks of flour.

One ship (the Lookout) sailed for New York, taking 12,500 sacks of wheat; and the Sierra Nevada is now loading, and will take a large quantity of wheat. Another ship will immediately be put up, and in this we hope large quantities will go forward. It will be so, if FARMERS will be wise and let it go, by meeting the market, so that purchasers may take it readily.

WE ADVISE FARMERS TO DO THIS NOW; they will regret it if they do not, for the coming crop will be enormous. Ship now, or sell now, that it may go out of the State, and you will sing a song of joy, instead of mourning over lost opportunities and disappointed hopes.

We have no interest to serve but a general one; we go for the "greatest good to the greatest possible number," and that of course means the Farmers of California. Our opinions are based upon a careful examination of the subject; our advice is given in sincerity; our counsel offered without fee. It will cost nothing to those who heed it; but those who do not heed it, we, Yankee-like, "guess" will wish they had taken it, before the year is out.

The Effect of the Late Rains Upon the Crops.

THE very favorable season which has prevailed, from the first springing up of the grain, has given it a strong set, and made it very heavy; consequently the present long rains must necessarily cause a large amount of grain, upon lowlands and the plains, to lodge; and where high winds have attended or immediately followed the rains, the grain has been swept down. We learn that in Yolo, Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, in Santa Clara and Alameda counties, some considerable grain has thus been laid down. But we do not think there is cause for alarm. If the weather should continue tolerably cool and a light and gentle breeze move the grain, it will rise again. If, however, warm weather or a series of hot days follow, the grain-growers must watch for another evil, i. e., the rust. We shall be very grateful if our friends in all parts of the State will keep us advised of the condition of crops and the effects of the rain upon the crops. Every farmer should keep a record of all such things, and everything that affects his own business.

New Churns and Butter-Pails.

WE are glad to see home manufactures prosper in spite of the disastrous trials which always attend new enterprises. Like the Phoenix from the ashes, so the Tub and Pail Factory of Messrs. Metcalf & Co., which was recently destroyed by fire, instead of slackening work, have put on new energy and are sending out new models of their work. At their warehouse on the corner of Clay and Battery streets, we noticed some handsome churns made of a new wood, hard and of fine finish. Also, butter-pails with covers, both of value to our dairymen; as they are of home-make, we hope the dairymen of our State will not forget to call on Mr. Walhans, who is the agent of this manufactory, where can also be seen the handsome lot of tubs and pails that were ever made.

THE MEDICAL PRESS.—We received the last number of this well-gotten-up periodical. It is a great credit to our young State, and it will bear a most critical examination, and be found equal to many of the old journals of other States.

Agricola and the Alta California.

WE publish the following Letter from our highly esteemed and long-valued correspondent "Agricola." It will be seen it is addressed to the Editors of the Alta, and we presume, was refused publication, as we find a portion of the same letter used by them, in an article headed "Right of property in a newspaper signature;" and, in order that our readers and the public generally may fully understand the whole subject, we have published from the Alta the whole editorial of their "Agricultural Editor."

We feel it to be a duty we owe the cause of Agriculture, and a duty we owe the readers of the FARMER, who have always and for years been much interested in the writings of "Agricola," to enter earnestly into the subject. We feel it also a high duty we owe to "Agricola" himself, to be ready to defend the position he assumes: the right to the nom de plume of "Agricola."

And, however able he may be to defend himself there are facts we feel bound to state, and a position we feel bound to assume, in his defense—not only for him, but for all writers so well-known and so honorably identified with the interest of the Agricultural world, as is this same "Agricola."

We herewith present the letter of "Agricola," which will place him before our readers; he will speak for himself. The "Agricultural Editor" of the Alta California follows in reply; after which we shall simply claim the floor to offer to the Judge and the Jury (the readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER everywhere), a few simple facts, with the full confidence that our neighbors of the Alta California and the "Agricultural Editor" will find they have come to Court without a single witness to support their case, and only prepared to learn that they have been most terribly non-suited by the very evidence they supposed were on their side. "Agricola" writes:

EDITOR FARMER: Allow me to submit to your notice the following communication sent by me to the Daily Alta California:

"For the Daily Alta California.

"ANOTHER RICHARD IN THE FIELD."

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.—SHAKSPEARE."
"Editors Alta: Do not suppose that I have any pretension to being either a rose or a beauty. I am merely an agricultural and literary writer; or rather, I wish you to consider me in that light for the present. As such, I have attained, it may be, some little notoriety, from the number of articles which I have written in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, in Hutchings's Magazine, and in some of our local papers, over the signature of 'Agricola.' In my agricultural articles, if I except my Premium Essays, sent to the State Agricultural Society, and which I feel proud in saying have taken the first premiums on every subject on which I have written, and a few other papers, which were signed by the name 'given me by my godfathers and godmothers at my baptism' (conjoined with the family name of my honest forefathers, time out of date), I have only used the name of 'Agricola.'"

"Of course, the assumed name of 'Agricola' may be as free to any other as to me; but when it is taken into account, that I have used it under more than two hundred articles, many of which I have been informed and truly believe, have been quoted with approbation in the older States, I think a proper modesty ought to dictate to your contributors and to you, that I have a better moral right to use it than any other—that, for another to do so, is little else than a forgery—in fact, is a sort of literary felony."

"Another reason which I have against your correspondent assuming the name which I have used in the CALIFORNIA FARMER for some five years: For the Editor of that paper, from my long connection with it as a correspondent, I have much respect; and I have every reason to suppose he has an equal respect for me. But what could he, or the Editor of the Cultivator, think, on reading the communication in your paper of the 17th instant, but that I was praising your paper at the expense of theirs?"

"Let the new 'Agricola' take some other name. I am neither dead, nor shipped away to the country from which I came—a country, however, which cannot be called 'slow'; nor do I consider that it stands in need of sympathetic pity!"

"Scotland, my aid respect mither! Thy sons have no occasion to feel ashamed of thee; nor, for aught which I have ever heard, hast thou any occasion to feel ashamed of them!"

"Respectfully, WM. THOMPSON (AGRICOLA).
MILLERTON, April 25th, 1860."

We now give the Agricultural Editorial of the Alta:

"RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN A NEWSPAPER SIGNATURE.—Wm. Thompson writes to us from Millerton, in the San Joaquin Valley, claiming a right to the exclusive use of the signature 'Agricola,' which signature he has long been in the habit of using over agricultural articles published in various papers. He complains that somebody else has used that signature in the columns of the Alta, without his consent. We deny that he has any right to complain. 'Agricola' is a signature too old and too common for anybody to arrogate to himself the exclusive right to use it. Certainly, no man can arrogate to himself the exclusive right to use any nom de plume or fancy signature, no matter how uncommon or new, until it is known he has used it, and made it his own. Now, we venture to assert that few of the agricultural readers of the State knew, a week ago, that Mr. Thompson was in the habit of writing over the signature of 'Agricola'; we are confident that our correspondent did not know that fact. We confess that we (the agricultural editor of the Alta) were entirely ignorant of it. There are a number of persons in this State, not directly connected with the press, known to write occasionally on agricultural subjects, and to write well, and among these the most prominent are, perhaps, J. W. Osborn, A. A. Cohen, J. C. Cummings, A. Harshbarger, Wilson Flint, L. D. Morley, A. H. Myers, and J. L. Sanford; and, until his late departure from the State, J. S. Silver belonged to the same category. We remember to have heard the name of Mr. Thompson, but not as equal in prominence to any of those named above, nor so prominent as to enable us to have the slightest recollection of his signature. We say this with no unkind feeling towards Mr. Thompson, but as a simple and complete justification of ourselves against the grave charge made in the following paragraph of his letter, which is too long for us to publish entire:

"Of course, the assumed name of 'Agricola' may be as free to any other as to me; but when it is taken into account, that I have used it under more than two hundred articles, many of which, I have been informed and truly believe, have been quoted with approbation in agricultural newspapers in the older States, I think a proper modesty ought to dictate to your contributors and to you, that I have a better moral right to use it than any other—that, for another to do so, is little else than a forgery—in fact, is a sort of literary felony."

"We now caution our correspondent that Mr. Thompson has squatted on the signature 'Agricola,' and claims it as the exclusive property of him and his heirs forever; but if any body should send to us an interesting communication over that signature, we should probably print, and let the two Agricolae fight out their quarrel between themselves. We shall do nothing merely to vex Mr. T., but we shall not sacrifice our interests or our contributors, to gratify claims which have no foundation in justice, or sanction in newspaper customs. If Mr. Thompson had a little experience in a newspaper office as an editor, he could readily see that he is in the wrong this time. Hereafter we shall pay attention to his writing, and when we find anything in it of merit, make a note of it for the benefit of our agricultural readers."—(Alta, May 3,

WM. THOMPSON, Esq., the "Agricola" of Agricultural Essays and Subjects Agricultural, commenced writing for this Journal in the year 1854, and has contributed, regularly, for the FARMER, from that time to the present, with but few intervals; portions of the time in every number of the FARMER. And we shall be supported in our statement by the facts, when we say that "Agricola" has sent forth more substantial, scientific, and readable, Essays and Letters than any other agricultural correspondent for any journal on this coast, and we do not hesitate to say, more than any three other writers that can be named, not excepting the very gentlemen who are named by the Alta as distinguished agricultural writers, several of whom have written largely for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and whose writings we have ever esteemed and published with pleasurable interest; and, in order that we may do full justice to "Agricola" and sustain his claim to that nom de plume, we will state that of the eight gentlemen named, they have all been subscribers of the FARMER, and readers of "Agricola's" valuable writings; and of the eight gentlemen named, four have been subscribers from its origin, and all but two are now with us, and we believe every one of the gentlemen named will readily accord to "Agricola" not only his title to that name, but will most readily and with true manliness, pronounce him one of the best scientific and practical agricultural writers of the present day; that he is so, we have these facts: "Agricola" has obtained the First Prize for every Essay he has presented to the State Agricultural Society of California, and these Essays have been more or less copied in the Atlantic States and in Europe. Over the same and other signatures, the same writer won deserved honor and many prizes both in Scotland (his native country) and in England; and we know that "Agricola" has many readers, many that honor him as a writer in this State, although the Alta editorial says: "We venture to assert that few of the agricultural readers of this State knew, a week ago, that Mr. Thompson was in the habit of writing over the signature of 'Agricola.' We confess that we, the Agricultural Editor of the Alta, were entirely ignorant of it." Now, if the Agricultural Editor of the Alta means to say that few of the Agricultural readers of our State knew who "Agricola" was, or knew him personally; or that the Agricultural Editor of Alta did not know him personally—that may be so; but to "venture to assert" that the Agricultural readers of the State did not know there was an "Agricola" whose writings had won distinguished favor! that is not so, what the Alta may say to the contrary notwithstanding; and if the Editor of the Alta (the Agricultural Editor) means to say, he did not know such a writer existed—all we can say is, he pays a mighty poor compliment to himself, as an Agricultural (!) Editor. His confession of ignorance of agricultural matters is some excuse however. All over this State, and in every section of it, the writings of "Agricola" have been read and remembered; his teachings put into practical use; while his writings are in many of the Farmers' text-books, for reference on many important topics; and although the Agricultural Editor does remember to have heard the name of Mr. Thompson, but not as equal in prominence to any of those named above (eight gentlemen), nor so prominent as to enable him "to have the slightest recollection of his signature," yet with such a confession the Editor says: "We say this not with any unkind feelings towards Mr. Thompson, but as a simple and complete justification of ourselves against the grave charge made in the following paragraph of his letter, which is too long for us to publish."

The letter we publish; its length can be seen; its tone and spirit will be admitted true; and its demands fully acknowledged by the mass of intelligent editors the world over.

The caution of the Agricultural Editor of the Alta is wholly unnecessary; for we are satisfied that every intelligent and high-minded agricultural writer in our State is already familiar with "Agricola's" writings, and ready to admit the justice he claims; nor would they wish to rob him of his just reward. We do not think any other journal in our State will adopt the peculiar customs of the Alta in this respect. As to "Agricola's" needing experience as an Editor, we think "Agricola" could teach the Agricultural Editor of the Alta some lessons that would help him as an Agricultural Editor, at least. And if we had time and space, there are some agricultural matters of which we should be pleased to discuss with our neighbor; but we leave the subject now for our friend "Agricola" to respond—which we pledge our readers and the "Agricultural Editor" of the Alta he will do.

Shipping Goods Back to New York.

WE notice with pleasure the sending goods back to New York; and we wish everybody would notice it too; and we ask them to notice, in addition, how rapidly we are increasing in the exports of our own productions.

On the ship Lookout, for New York, just sailed, was sent:

239 bales Hops;

12 cases Saws;

with many small lots of sundries, which would not take here.

Hop-growers should remember that California Hops will command more than double the price of imported hops. Those who have planted hop-yards may look hope(fully) to the future.

In addition to the shipment of these return goods, and in addition to the large quantity of wheat and flour that has gone, we can record nearly

400 bales of Wool;

12,000 Hides;

quantities of Fur-skins, Pelts, &c.

These, with other articles, swell the value of exports in the first-named three vessels to about \$200,000. This is cheering news; for we can also look to the rapidly diminishing amount of gold exported, which will continue to diminish, until the figures shall all be ciphers. Let the real friends of our State watch these figures; they tell the story of our prosperity.

The Tule-Lands near Stockton.

DRAINS our stay in Stockton and its vicinity, we gave due consideration to the subject of "tule-lands," as we believe they will yet form an important feature in the agriculture of California. The "tule-lands" of California, although now of comparatively little value, by reason of the peculiar provisions of the law, and the great cost in redeeming them, and the long time before returns come in, yet with all these drawbacks the tule-lands are now being redeemed. We believe some of them will be actually worth \$100 an acre within five or six years, for within that time their value will be known, because their capabilities will have been tested, and it will have been found that rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, and many root-crops, besides new kinds of grasses, will be grown with very great success.

We met several parties who are largely interested in tule-lands, and gathered much valuable information which we shall make available in future numbers of our journal. It should be borne in mind that there is quite a difference between the settler upon the tule-land, and the settler upon our forest lands. The settler upon timbered lands are at once enabled to sell firewood, and thus immediately secure an income with which they can build fences and buildings, and till the ground until the crops come in the first year. They have something to live on, while the settler on the tule-lands has no income, and all outgo for a long time except feed for stock. They have to purchase costly tools and implements for ditching and draining. Also, the cost of a place to live in for workmen; then the cost of preparing the soil for one, two, or three years before a return harvest rewards the persevering redeemer of our tule-lands. These things should be remembered, and this is why we have so often urged the subject of needed encouragement by our Legislature to this matter.

We are under obligations to G. B. Douglas, Esq., for much valuable and interesting information on this subject. The "Middle River Ranch," called the Brannan claim, is occupied and now being managed by Mr. Douglas in company with Mr. Brannan. The claim covers from three to four thousand acres, one of the largest claims now occupied and being improved. On this claim there are 2½ miles diked in by hand, and principally used for feeding cattle. Mr. Douglas informed us that when the land is reclaimed by diking and the water kept off, the clover comes up spontaneously and grows luxuriantly. Some garden-spots have been made upon this claim, on which peas, beans, onions, cabbages and radishes thrive well. Alfalfa grows grandly. Mr. D. intended to have planted rice the present year, and will do so next year to some extent. Experiments will be made with cotton and tobacco this year. Mr. Douglas has experimented with wheat, barley and oats, which now promise well; he has also planted corn and various seeds of fruit and ornamental trees, with promising success. The final results of the year we shall know.

Captain Connor, of whom considerable has been said, as having used the new tule-plow, has diked in about one mile with the machine, and has also inclosed by hand-work about ten acres. The reclaimed land is not yet planted, and this work is stopped for the present, as Captain Connor has engaged in the great work of opening the new road to Washoe from Stockton via the Big-Trees, a work of great moment to Stocktonians, and will be of great value to the public if successfully accomplished. If any man can do it, Captain Connor is the man, for he has uncommon perseverance and indubitable energy. Captain Connor called for forty volunteers to join him in the enterprise, and could have had two hundred had he required them. He left in good spirits and with high hope.

John Pettie, has a claim of two to three thousand acres, portions of it diked in, and has stock upon it. The tule-land as soon as it is being redeemed by diking and draining, produces fine grass for stock, and it remains the year round just as productive, as the land changes by draining, so the tule dies out and the new grasses appear. Tule-lands have great capacity for rich feed for stock.

Colonel Kinzer has a claim of about three hundred acres; a portion of this is only overflowed by what is called a freshet. A part of this claim is low tule; this is being redeemed and well-improved. Colonel K. is planting a large field of the true French Sugar-Beet, which must do well, and yield largely.

Colonel K. is also experimenting with various crops.

Mr. Patrick, one of the editors of the San Joaquin Republican, is largely interested in tule-land.

Colonel Lanins, postmaster, is also interested, and many of the citizens of Stockton have portions of their estates bordering upon the tule.

Mr. Urie has had tule-land under cultivation six or seven years, and has now an orchard and garden in a high state of cultivation, from redeemed tule-land.

The Rough and Ready Ranch, which is about three miles below Stockton on the slough, will be remembered by all who have traveled in the steamer to or from Stockton. The little garden-banks are washed by the waving-water as the steamer passes by. From this profitable garden the proprietor sends annually the best early tomatoes that are carried to the San Francisco market, and besides this vegetable or rather fruit, for it is a fruit, large quantities of early vegetables are raised with great success. We were informed that something like \$3000 is received at this garden annually for tomatoes alone.

In this connection [the redemption and cultivation of tule-lands] we desire to say, having witnessed the operation of the great ditcher or tule-plow, we have this objection to its working, and it will be found to result badly. It does not lay the sod back inland enough, but merely heaves it over and on the very edge of the ditch, where it soon falls or washes back into the ditch again, whereas it should be so planned as to throw it on or inland six or twelve fathoms, thus giving it a rest, and then it would not crumble or wash back into the ditch. If this can be done, we say let it be done, and when well done, the plow would be

complete; otherwise hand-work will be the machine. We have become much interested in this question, and we ask those interested to cooperate with us and furnish us facts, and we will labor cheerfully to do what good we can. In our next we shall have something considerable to say on the law which relates to tule-lands, which now operates badly and prevents their occupation and redemption, and hinders those improvements which would add millions to the wealth of our State, and the vast tracts of this land adjacent to Stockton would make that city and her citizens eminently rich and prosperous.

We must, in closing, express our thanks to all who aided us in our efforts to gather information during our visit to Stockton, and for many courtesies and tokens of approval of our journal, and their cooperation with it.

Farmers Ought Not to Speculate in Crops.

WE hold to the maxim that those who raise grain and other products of the soil should never become speculators in those products. If the cultivator of the soil will take the current rates of the principal crops he has grown for the past seven or eight years in California, he will find that the best average price has always been about the time of harvest. We ask farmers to go back even to this last harvest when wheat sold from \$1.75 to \$2.00 the hundred pounds; had the producers sold at that time, and acquitted themselves of obligations, and have improved their farms, planted orchards, purchased stock, added to the comforts of the homestead inside as well as outside, enriched the treasury of the wife who has labored hard during the planting and harvest season, and then invested any balance carefully at fair interest, how much better off would have been those farmers now, who either have their crops stored, or are now owing storage and interest. We know many who refused to sell six months since at \$1.75, \$1.85, or even \$2.00 a hundred, that cannot now realize within twenty-five cents of that price, while the interest and storage for the six months have eaten up as much more, and it is easy to show that \$1.50 a hundred pounds at harvest-time would have been much better for them than \$1.80 now. If the grain-grower would sit down and carefully reckon up all the loss and waste by keeping his grain, the leakage, rat-age, storage, interest, and risk of fire, and all casualties, not one man in five would ever think of taking the chances of holding on to his grain. We have seen a sample of handsome wheat the present week, now in store, that the owner refused \$2 a hundred pounds for. Afterwards wishing to sell, the best offer was \$1.85. He held at \$1.90. Again, with effort to sell, the best offer was \$1.82½; he held at \$1.85, and the present week the best bid was \$1.75, and still he held 2½ cents above the market, and we should not be at all surprised if this very owner should not finally get more than \$1.50 the hundred pounds. Now what is the real loss in such a case when eight months since he could have received 2 cents a pound for his two thousand sacks. Here is a clear loss of \$1000 at least, and this is not an isolated case. There are hundreds of not thousands, and it arises from the great mistake of the grower in a desire to hold on, or rather to become a speculator in his crop. We sincerely trust the experience of the past year will be a wholesome lesson to our farmers, and that they will unite and find a market or make one for their crops at the time of harvest.

The City of Stockton and its Business Aspect.

HAVING carefully observed the business appearance of this city, Sacramento, and Stockton, within the past three weeks—having visited Sacramento twice, Stockton once, and spent one-third of the time in this city,—we confess that we were much surprised at the very great activity we found in all departments of trade in Stockton—a city that people are so apt to call a dull place. From the fact of hearing such remarks of Stockton, so often repeated, we took particular pains to examine for ourselves, during the past three weeks, and we aver that we found Stockton the most active city of all. By this we mean that in all the various departments that constitute business—among the forwarding merchants (for a large business is done in this branch in Stockton, the forwarding goods to the interior), among the grocers, dry goods dealers, clothes, boot and shoe dealers, furniture dealers, stove dealers, etc., even the apothecaries and druggists (we found Dr. Holden full of business); and when we went among the mechanics, not an instance did we find that they were not full of work. The blacksmiths and wagon-makers, for which Stockton is celebrated, were all busy; and also, the teamsters, although the roads are bad. Teams were loading up in all parts of the city, and the quantity of goods waiting to be sent away is incredible. At all the farmers' trading posts, where baying tools were found, and where butter, cheese and eggs were to be exchanged for other family good things, we saw great activity, and we pleased to find it so. The scenes of such activity really surprised us, at this season of the year. We learned enough during our roamings to satisfy us that Stockton is a good solid city, and spreading out as she does, over a large tract of country, with her thousand and more of neat and beautiful cottages, and well-designed and luxuriant gardens, fragrant with roses, we saw enough and learned enough to satisfy us that the citizens were owners of their homes, places of business, stores and workshops, and were not laboring under a load of borrowed capital, but were quietly and steadily marching on in the road to high prosperity. We saw much to admire—much to gratify us. We have not time or space to tell half that pleased us.

A. B. SOUTHWORTH.—We invite public attention to the advertisement of this house, for their general stock of goods, and particularly for their large invoice of Reapers and Mowers now selling by them. Mr. Southworth has been engaged many years as importer of agricultural implements, and his house has always given satisfaction to the farmers of California, he having sold more of the article of *Plows* than any house on this coast. Their sales of Reapers have always been large, and their stock this year is one of the best.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

MY SPIRIT BABE.

[We find the following gem wandering as an estray, without its author's signature. We know the author well, and heard this poem read by her when she was telling us of her beautiful child that was taken to the "spirit world," and it is nothing more than due that in republishing the poetry, we should give her name.]

Unopened Bud of Life, oh, can it be
This lovely form is all there is of thee?
Lingered on Sister Essence in the air,
To light and glorify a shrine so fair?
Ah! was the soul crushed in that dim embrace,
When Birth and Death were gathered face to face?

A Spirit hovered near thee, to invest
The spotless chamber of thy little breast,
And lingered till the shrouded Angel came
To smother, ere it burned, the young life's flame.
Then gathered up its pinions, soft and free,
For the fresh dawn of its Eternity!

Oh, then, I am not childless: thou hast gone
Where Angel Nurses bear thee; thy first morn
Broke fair in Heaven. This yearning heart shall find
Thee.

And to itself only the closer bind thee
For such brief separation. Go, my child,
From this bleak earth, where thou hast never smiled.

The sweet maternal office still is mine—
The human all engrossed in the divine—
By the clear words of Truth my hand shall lead thee,
And from the fount of Living Goodness feed thee.
Through all the Courts of Heaven my ear shall greet
The bounding music of thy little feet!

These mute lips ne'er shall utter baby moans;
But purest gladness breathed in dulcet tones,
Shall first awake their sweetness. Love shall teach
To thee the music of an angel's speech,
When from this curving mouth sweet words shall part,
With a deep blessing for thy mother's heart.

Then shall I seek through all those grottoes fair,
Rich "Gems of Life" to crown the flaxen hair:
And all the beauty of those soft blue eyes,
That woke not here, shall brighten Paradise;
And oh, what rapture, in their light, to find
Unfolding all the eloquence of mind.

I give to thee a name I love the best,
Before they lay thee in thy place of rest;
For thou to me an actual Being art.
Dear undeveloped Blossom of my Heart!
Where Angels breathe in Heaven's mild atmosphere,
The beauties shall expand that withered here.

Once more in these bereaved arms I hold thee—
Once more to this lone bosom I enfold thee;
By First-born and my Precious, for I know
The time has come when even this must go;
Yet tell me not my clinging hope is vain!
Dear little Mary, we shall meet again.

I am denied one living, warm caress;
Yet these cold limbs have power to bless,
When lit with such sweet hope, such joy divine,
To think that wert, thou art, forever mine!
But for a season I release thy hand—
I will not keep thee from the Spirit-Land.

Where still for us new paths of life shall open,
Fair daughter of my promise and my hope;
No barriers to our progress shall be found
Scattered abroad throughout that heavenly ground;
But buds of joy shall crown the chastening rod,
With life, as infinite, as God. FANNY GREEN.

Female Literature.

We take from our Scrap Book the following article, and commend it to our readers. It was originally published in the New York Sunday Dispatch, an excellent paper which has a wide circulation.

It has been said, "There is no sex in literature;" and a poetess once said, "I never wrote any female poetry." We should think, however, that from the quantity of trash in "Ladies' Magazines" and "Ladies' Departments" of newspapers generally, that there is a difference of some kind in literature. It is probably a difference of education, instead of a difference of sex.

It is a very great mistake on the part of idealists to suppose the sufferings of individual or collective humanity are untraceable to any one great wrong. The names of the causes of sin and suffering is Legion. We do not think specialities, or hobbies, are such ridiculous things, after all—provided they are good ones. Truth, as a hobby, will bear an incalculable amount of riding, and comes out all the better for it; while if a hobby is based on falsehood it will soon yield up the ghost. And, again, a great many people have no capacity of thinking of more than one thing, and if that be good in its tendencies, even though they make a hobby of it, they had much better think and talk of that than to spend their time in idleness. But here is the article:

"We have received a number of papers recently, conducted wholly or in part by women of acknowledged ability, and have something to say on this subject and newspaper literature generally. The first distinct impression is, of their one-ideal character. Nearly all are reformatory; one is devoted to dress reform, another to dietetic reform, a third to radical reform, and so on throughout a long list. Each paper contains a series of rambling, rambling articles, reiterating the same thought, with perhaps a few selected paragraphs from some spicy male journal. Now we would not be understood to say that women cannot edit a successful and interesting newspaper, but that they mistake the object of these institutions, when they confine them to the illustration of one idea. And no matter how ably this may be done, it will in a short time lose all interest for the general reader. The mass of people take but one, or at most, two papers; in these they naturally and rightly expect to find a general synopsis of what is going on in the world around them, and when this object is made secondary, or neglected altogether, and so important a medium of communication devoted simply to advocating some favorite notion of one mind, it is like confining the operations of the electric telegraph to one kind of communication. It has, moreover, an injurious effect upon those who receive and are influenced by it: it narrows down and confines the circle of their thoughts within a boundary; they imagine there is no world beyond the wall which has been built up for them. With women this is especially the case; having little to do with the world at large, their ideas of it are almost all obtained from books and periodicals, and were they confined to that species of literature which is more mentally weak and insipid than they now are. "Riding a hobby is always injurious to intellectual strength and retards mental development. One foundation of all physical evil; another, that women short dresses and trousers, and are allowed an equal chance at the Presidential elections. A and if people would only cut Graham bread, and eschew hot biscuits, the Millennium would be here in less than no time. A fourth thinks water applied externally, will cure all earthly ills, and the

great want of the world, a sufficient number of bath tubs; whilst a fifth is sure that the same beverage taken internally would drown care and fill a canal between us and sorrow, which that individual could never get over. Now each one of these notions is true to a certain extent, and we are not sure but they will all be received as Gospel before the Millennium does arrive; but there is also much beside to learn, and one of the worst things for women is the business of life as it is, of which few know a great deal. Look for one moment at the magazines which are devoted to women, filled exclusively with trashy, sickening love-stories, whose stupidity has passed into a proverb; of how Mrs. A—ruined her husband by her extravagance and constantly aping Mrs. B. This and 'Fashions,' which consist of absurd imitations of French figures reduced to the last degree, and decked out in a manner which would make one think women served no other purpose than to be used as advertisements of millinery and dry goods. In fact, the whole idea of exclusive literature for women is wrong—wrong as it is to have exclusive schools and seminaries, and to shut them out from the higher institutions of learning. It is a great mistake to suppose that reading the same book, studying in the same class with the other sex, would make women less feminine or unfit her for any of the duties of life. The influence of the sexes, rightly managed, is always good upon each other—they act as a moral police force, restraining, though at times inspiring to greater effort. Were colleges freely opened to women, we should no longer hear of the wild roystering which disgraces their walls; and were boys admitted to ordinary girls' schools, there would be less need of vigilance over their morals and manners than there is at the present time. With such training, women would be fitted for something better than the one idea of dress and cooking, which is never lost sight of where she is concerned. 'Ladies' Magazines,' and the parts of newspapers devoted to them, would either be unknown, or filled with something more substantial than milk and water dissertations on the last new books or the revival of some stitch in crochet-work.

"Women themselves, especially the rising generation, are not at all satisfied with the kind of existence to which education and habit dooms them, and there are some whose genius lifts them at once into a position above the obstacles thrown in the way of their less gifted sisters. The less fortunate ones sometimes make a few desperate attempts at a kind of sentimental notoriety, write dimly of blighted hopes, etc., which, though they seem very real and terrible to the party interested, excite no more pity than the toothache, and generally leave about as lasting an impression. Others write vulgar personalities about themselves or their acquaintance, which certainly cannot interest more than twenty-five people, and the larger part of these are disgusted; while others discourse prettily of the sweets of domestic life, in order to obtain money to cut a figure at the fashionable bachelors. We sincerely hope Ladies' Newspapers and Ladies' Departments will be abolished, unless catered for by a more sensible and healthy taste."

Swimming-School for Women.

A writer in the London Once a Week, gives the following interesting and useful particulars of the method in which women are taught how to swim at Paris. What is said of the advantages of this kind of instruction, applies quite as forcibly in this country as it does in England. Very few of our women learn how to swim, though all of them are fond enough of traveling:

As many parents are wishing to know how girls can be taught the use of their limbs in the water, it may be interesting to them to hear how the art is taught at Paris.

The water is that of the Seine. This is the least agreeable circumstance in the case, as the water of the Seine is quite as unfragrant in the summer months as that of the Thames. Whether it is purified on entering the bath, I do not know. Let us hope it is. The bath is moored in the river, and the space occupied by water is 120 feet in length; a course long enough to afford room enough for all the exercises connected with swimming. A wooden platform three or four feet under water, reaches to about the middle of the width of the bath; and this is for the use of children and mere bathers who do not swim. The other half is of considerable depth, in the middle, admitting of practice in genuine diving.

The dress is excellent for this purpose. It is made of light woolen fabric which does not absorb much water. The trousers are loose, and fastened at the ankles. The upper dress, also loose, extends to the knee, and is belted around the waist, and closed at the neck. It is just as decent a dress as English ladies used to wear when Bath was called "The Bath," and when wigged gentlemen and powdered ladies used to wade about in full trim, and chat in the water. The first step in the process of teaching is to make the pupil understand how to keep on the surface and how to sink to the bottom. Most people know that to spread out the limbs is to float, and to double one's self up is to sink; but it is not everybody who knows that the quickest way of going to the bottom is to raise the arms above the head. This is precisely what women do when they fall out of a boat, or find themselves overboard in a ship-wreck. Up go the arms in their terror, and down they go to the bottom like a shot. This is the action used by divers, who want to reach their point by the shortest way.

From the ceiling of the Paris bath hangs a rope which travels along on a sort of crane. Where this rope touches the water a broad belt is attached to it. This belt is fastened easily about the pupil's waist, supporting her in the water, and leaving her at liberty to learn the action of the limbs in swimming. She is made perfect in these, and must then try her powers without support. To render her safe, and preclude fear, the instructor, who is a master and not a mistress, walks along the edge, just before her, holding a pole within her reach, which she can grasp in an instant if fatigued or alarmed. It does not follow that we must have swimming-masters in England. The art is taught all along the rivers of Germany, and invariably by women, in women's baths. In that case the dress is less elaborate, and there is much more freedom and simplicity in the practice. It is a remarkable sight when the master is followed by ten or twenty pupils, his pole reminding them of the magnet which brings swans or fishes to the bread in a basin of water, in the old-fashioned way which astonishes children. The second pupil had a hand on the shoulder of the first, and swims with the other three limbs; the third on the shoulder of the second; and so on, looking like a school of mermaids. When so thoroughly at ease as to amuse themselves for a long time in the water, the ladies sometimes grow hungry; and then is seen another remarkable sight, not quite so pretty. They rush from the bath to a confectioner's shop which opens upon it, and may be seen presently swimming with one hand, and with the other eating their lunch, completely at ease.

After learning the art in fresh, it is mighty easy to swim in the sea, from the density of the water, and scarcely possible to sink. A woman who knows how to float is safe for many hours in the sea, as far as keeping on the surface is concerned. Among breakers, or sharks, or in extreme cold, the peril is not of drowning simply. The simple peril of drowning might be reduced to something very small indeed if everybody knew how to swim. These particulars of the Paris school may afford

some guidance as to how to set about getting women and children taught what they all ought to know; and in the hope that something may arise out of them, I offer them to the readers of Once a Week.

What is Due to Woman.

EDITRESS FARMER: I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed beautiful extract from the writings of an old and valued friend, who has perhaps forgotten my existence, but whose excellent discourses nourished the early germs of virtue in my heart and excited an earnest desire to reach the high standard which he has assigned to woman.

E. M. W.

Let man learn to be grateful to woman for this unbounded achievement of her sex, that she, far more than he, and too often in despite of him, has kept Christendom from lapsing back into barbarism; kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters—money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race, has been furnished for each noble deed and inspired with each patriotic and holy aspiration by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan, or more than Spartan—some Christian mother. Moses, the deliverer of his people, drawn out of the Nile by the King's daughter, some one has hinted, is only a symbol of the way that woman's better instincts always outwit the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember, that though the sneaky sly achieves enterprise on public theaters, it is the nerve and sensibility of the other that arm the mind and inflame the soul in secret. "A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So everywhere; man executes the performance, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world, is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, and her comfort.

Above all, let not man practice upon woman the perpetual and shameless falsehood of pretending admiration and acting contempt. Let not men exhaust their kindness in adorning her person, and ask in return the humiliation of her soul. Let them not assent to her every high opinion, as if she were not strong enough to maintain it against opposition; nor yet manufacture opinion for her, and force it on her lips by dictation. Let them not crush her individuality, nor insult her independence, nor play off mean jests upon her honor in convivial companies, nor bandy unclean doubts of her, as a wretched substitute for wit; nor whisper vulgar suspicions of her purity, which, as compared with their own, is like the immaculate whiteness of angels. Let them multiply her social advantages, enhance her dignity, minister to her intelligence, and by manly gentleness, be the patrons of her genius, the friends of her fortunes, and the equals, if they can, of her heart.—[Rev. F. D. Huntington.]

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of decorating the sick. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves, she therefore dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power which the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedies afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, and approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and safe, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. WARREN makes use of the New and Highly Improved BOSTON ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY, one of the MOST PERFECT Electrical Machines on the Coast.

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TO GRAPE PLANTERS.

As we are very desirous of making a correct record of all the vines planted this season in California, we will esteem it a great favor if those persons who are planting will be so kind as to send us a list of the varieties, and quantity of each planted by them. A little trouble on the part of each planter would furnish us with facts which we could give back to them all with much increased value. May we not expect this from all planters of the vine everywhere?

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to those advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum to any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained, by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

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How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. It would give them a knowledge of the resources of our State which they could acquire from no other source. Reader, do you wish to give this pleasure to your kindred and friends? If so, enclose \$5 to us, and we will mail a copy of the FARMER, as you shall direct, for one year, and we will pay the postage. Begin now, with the New Volume.

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ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market, was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849, has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city, and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N.B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 24 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

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2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL, from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna," 5,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL, from Honolulu. For sale by

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6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote" and "Black Hawk." A superior article at a low price.

ALSO,

3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases, at ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

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12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Massachusetts." The best oil ever imported into this market.

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5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

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liberal and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to

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TERMS: Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

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the bill in case of sickness).....10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra

charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German

Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no

deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except

in case of sickness.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present

at the opening of the session.

DAY SCHOOL.

There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the con-

venience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer

that their children should return home every day.

TERMS: Tuition, including the branches specified.....\$5

Senior Class, per month.....4

A Californian in New York.

From a private letter, written by the Hon. S. B. Bell, dated New York city, March 30, we make the following extracts:

This city has not as yet recovered from the financial crash of '57. The old North-Western States of the Mississippi are suffering extremely from monetary difficulties. Railroads overdone, and new cities started on their lines, and speculation, rather than productive industry, all overdone, have ruined everything.

I notice in my native county (Orange, State of New York), with pain, scarce a particle of improvement in agriculture. In pomology they are behind even themselves. The old orchards are dead, and no new ones in their place. That portion of California in which I reside is really ahead of this two-hundred-years-cultivated country, in thrifty, scientific agriculture, horticulture and pomology.

The productions of the country look very diminutive, after having the eye filled with California growths.

The successful men of New York city are, however, introducing a new era, within a radius of one hundred miles of the city. They are filling this area with the most beautiful country residences. Some of them are really palaces; some like Baroque castles. I have one in my mind now, on the Hudson, that has cost \$200,000, and is not yet finished; it is a Dukal palace.

Most devotedly yours, S. B. BELL.

Received.

We have the following to acknowledge: *The Orchard House*, or the culture of fruit trees in pots, under glass; with plans of fruit houses and estimates of their cost; by Thomas Rivers, Sawbridgeworth, England; with additional directions for the growing of trees and vines, by Wm. Saunders, of Germantown, Pa., with many illustrations. This is a valuable work, containing a fund of important information; published by Saxton, of New York.

The Honey-Bee and moveable-comb hive, showing the new system of bee-keeping; by Wooster A. Flanders, Cleveland, Ohio—a small work, with brief hints.

Oration of Hon. Thos. S. Batecock of Virginia, on the inauguration of Mills' Statute of Washington, received from Hon. Senator Gwin, with other Congressional documents.

List of Premiums of the Alameda County Agricultural Society for the Second Annual Fair, in June, in a neat pamphlet form, from the Secretary. We shall report in another column.

The Tea Plant—Three young plants came by mail, in perfect order, from the Patent Office, together with a circular regarding them. We shall take good care of them and endeavor to make a valuable beginning for a tea plantation. We are proud of them, and hope to give a good account of them.

A New Flowering Grass (the Spigula Pilifera)—This curious species of very fine grass will become a favorite, from the character given to it. It bears a fine and delicate white flower and grows very thick. Sent as by C. L. Kellogg & Co., seedsmen, Sansome street, who are now opening many new seeds.

Received from Hon. Isaac Stephens, "Report of the Oregon and Washington Delegation in regard to the war claims of Oregon and Washington Territory."

Splendid Durham Bull.

We call the attention of stock-raisers to the advertisement of John B. Frisbie, Esq., at Vallejo, of the famous Durham Bull, "Harold Fourth." This is the finest bull on this coast, and we have taken the liberty to correct the name. It appears erroneously in some papers, and it is necessary to have our stock truly named. This noble animal was introduced into this State by J. D. Patterson, Esq., and sold to J. B. Frisbie, Esq., for the handsome sum of \$4,000. We give below the pedigree, which is one of the best in the State:

HAROLD FOURTH 2254
Light roan; calved May 15th, 1854.
Sire, imported Harold 1st, 1854. 1628
Dam, Daphne, by Meteor. 104
gr. dam, Dolly, by Archer. 10 (6828)
gr. dam, Delight, by imported Devonshire. 51 (956)
gr. gr. dam, Daisy, by imported Admiral. 10 (682)
gr. gr. gr. dam, Yellow Rose, by imp. Young Devon. (95)
gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Arabella, by North Star. (46)
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, Aurora, by Comet. (155)
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Henry. (301)
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Danby. (199)
Harold 4th is recorded in the American Herd Book, vol. 4, page 120.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—We are pleased to receive, among our exchanges, this valuable journal. It now comes to us much enlarged and improved. It is now in the form and size of the N. Y. Times, Herald and Tribune, containing eight pages, and forty-eight columns of matter. The topographical appearance is most excellent, the editorial and selected matter of a high character—such as to make it a valuable family paper. We are pleased to notice these improvements—indications of prosperity which we sincerely wish it may long enjoy.

COURTESIES RECEIVED—We acknowledge kind courtesies received from our brethren of the editorial corps—from the San Joaquin Republican and Stockton Argus. We truly appreciate such courtesies. May they ever prosper. Of this, however, we have assurance, for we were pleased to see both offices were full of the evidences of prosperity. Of this we shall again speak.

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Butler and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market this week; prices remain the same as our last quotations, there being no sales, except for actual consumption.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 8c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 4c; 4th quality 3c. Spanish, 1st quality 3c; 2d quality 2c; 3d quality 1c.
Veal—American, first quality 11c; 2d quality 7c; 3d quality 6c; 4th quality 5c. Spanish, 1st quality 10c; 2d quality 8c; 3d quality 7c; 4th quality 6c.
Hogs—Stock Hogs, no sale; good fat Hogs 7c to 8c; Dressed, 12c.
Mutton—Dressed, 10c to 14c, according to quality.
Milk Cows—1st quality \$40 to \$60; 2d quality \$25 to \$30.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn, No. 45 Clay Street.) May 4.

Wheat, per cwt. \$1 40@1 75	Potatoes, per 100 lb. 90@1 00
Barley, per cwt. 1 25@2 00	do Sweet S. 1 10@1 25
Oats, per cwt. 2 50@2 87	do do Carolina 1 00@1 10
Corn, per cwt. 2 25@2 50	Onions, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Buckwheat, per 100 lb. 1 50@1 75	Squash, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Bar, per bush. 4 50@5 00	Parsnips, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Commeal, per 100 lb. 6 00@7 00	Beets, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Hay, per ton 10 00@12 00	Carrots, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Turnips, per 100 lb. 3 00@3 50	Cabbages, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
do yellow 3 00@3 50	Beans, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Guile, per 100 lb. 3 00@3 50	

(Corrected by Ring & Howell, Washington Market.)
Butter, Cal. per lb. 35c
do Eastern 32c
Eggs, per doz. 23c

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.	
Dry Hides, each 2 50@3 00	sheep skins, wool on 12@15c
Common coarse wool 6@8c	Goat skins, each 37c
Best quality do 16c	Rough Tallow, per lb. 14c
Extra Merino do 25@30c	

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 4.

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bush. 13c	Cauliflower, per doz. \$1 30
do (new) 5c	Cranberries, per gal. 18c
Sweet Potatoes, (Carolina) 2c	Oranges, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
do (do) 3c	Malaga Lemons, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
do (do) 4c	Pine Apples, each 1c
Lettuce, per doz. 50c	Bananas, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Radishes, per doz. 50c	Grapes, white, per bush. \$2 50@3 00
do yellow 50c	Grapes, black, per bush. 2 50@3 00
do black, per bunch 15c	Apples, per bush. 2 50@3 00
Turnips, per 100 lb. 30c	Almonds, per 100 lb. 2 50@3 00
Cucumbers, each 25c	Peanuts, per 100 lb. 2 50@3 00
Beans, per 100 lb. 2c	English Walnuts, per 100 lb. 12c
Green Peas, per 100 lb. 2c	
Green Beans, per 100 lb. 2c	
Lima Beans, per 100 lb. 2c	
Carrots, per 100 lb. 2c	
Artichokes, per dozen 75c	
Garlic, per 100 lb. 1 25	
Dry Onions, per 100 lb. 1 25	
Broccoli, per doz. 1 25	
Egg Plant, per 100 lb. 1 25	

FRUIT.	
Apples, per 100 lb. 12@15c	Limes, per dozen 25c
Pears, common 10c	Oranges, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
do Louise House delivery c	Malaga Lemons, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
do Bartlett 10c	Pine Apples, each 1c
do Louise House delivery c	Bananas, per 100 lb. 1 00@1 25
Strawberries, per doz. 50c	Grapes, white, per bush. \$2 50@3 00
Raspberries, per doz. 50c	Grapes, black, per bush. 2 50@3 00
do 50c	Apples, per bush. 2 50@3 00
Fall Butter, per 100 lb. 2c	Almonds, per 100 lb. 2 50@3 00
Camp Apples, per 100 lb. 2c	Peanuts, per 100 lb. 2 50@3 00
Green Apples (cooking), 15c	English Walnuts, per 100 lb. 12c
Pears (Vicar of Windsor), 15c	
Peaches, per 100 lb. 2 50@3 00	
Watermelons, each 2c	

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.	
Cal. Butter, per lb. 37c	Cheese, per lb. 25@37c
Cal. Butter, in cans, 37c	Lard, California, 25c
do Eastern 35c	do Eastern 30c
Reg. Cal. Butter, per 100 lb. 40c	Honey, in comb 75@1 00
Duck-eggs, per 100 24c	Maple Sugar, per 100 lb. 50c

MEATS.	
Beef—Stricks, tenderloin, 15c	Mutton, per lb. 18c
do rib pieces, 15c	Lamb, 25c
Pork—rib, etc., 20c	Pigs Tongues, each 13c
Veal—Cutlets, 25c	Bacon, imported, per lb. 19c
do 25c	do California, 25c
Smoked Beef, 12c	do Oregon, 25c
Corned Beef, 25@30c	Hams—Cal and Oregon, 30c
Pork Chops, 20c	do imported, 20@25c
Mutton Chops, 20c	Tongues, each 25c
	do smoked, 1 00@1 25

POULTRY—GAME.	
Ducks, pair, 50@75c	Snipe, per doz. \$2 50@3 00
Canoe-back pair, 50@75c	Hares, each \$1 00
Geese, pair, 25@30	Venison, per lb. 25c
do largest, 25@30	Quails, per doz. 25c
Chickens, pair, 2 00@2 50	Rabbits, each, tame 75c@1 00
Turkeys, pair, 45	Squirrels, per pair 37c
Hens, each, 50@1 00	Rabbits, wild, 50c

FISH.	
Salmon, per 100 lb. 12@15c	Crabs, large, per doz. 25c
Smelts, per 100 lb. 25c	do small, 25@30c
Perch, per 100 lb. 12c	Soft Crabs, per doz. 25c
Rockfish, per 100 lb. 12c	Rockfish, pickled, each 15@18
Codfish, per 100 lb. 12c	do fresh, 15c
Smoked salmon, new, 15c	Shrimps, per 100 lb. 15c
do herring, 15c	Flounders, per 100 lb. 15@25c
Tomcod, per 100 lb. 15c	Sau Bass, per 100 lb. 25@30c
Oysters, per 100 10@15	Hallibut, rare, per 100 lb. 25@30c



HALL'S THRASHERS,

8 & 10-Horse Power—with Trucks;

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET, TO OUR order—much stronger and of a greater capacity for cleaning than any other Machine, in proportion to its size, in this State.

For sale by **JONES & HEWLETT, STOCKTON.**

Deliverable in San Francisco, or shipped to any point required.

COMBINED MOWER & REAPER

Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio.

—ALSO—
MANN'S, McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, SEYMOUR and MORGAN'S Patents of 1856, 1857 and 1859; together with complete sets of Extra Castings for all kinds of Reapers and Thrashers. With a large and full assortment of

Agricultural Tools, Hardware, and every article suitable to the wants of the Farmer; all of which are of our own importation, direct from Boston and New York.

For sale at the lowest market rates.

JONES & HEWLETT.



CLOBE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR, WOULD MOST respectfully call the attention of all parties who are in need of MACHINERY, IRON or BRASS CASTINGS of any description, to the above works, as we are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Machinery at short notice.

Steam-Engines;

Quartz, Saw and Grist-Mill Irons;

Building Castings:

Iron Fencing;

Balcony Railing;

Horse-Powers;

Mining Pumps;

Cast-Iron Wagon-Hubs, &c.,

manufactured from the most Improved Patterns.

CAR WHEELS, DERRICK-IRONS, FORGE-BACKS,

PIPE and CAST BOXES. Also, a complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL CASTINGS,

which is warranted equal in quality to any imported or manufactured in the State. **ROLLERS, POWERS, with DOUBLE-Acting Force-Pumps ATTACHED,** suitable for irrigating and mining purposes, to which we invite SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Jobbing Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.

We invite patronage and will guarantee satisfaction. SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

KEEP & BRIGGS.

ATTENTION!

THE WHOLE STATE!!

THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS!



ABDALLAH,

The only TROTTER HORSE that ever took a Premium in this State as a THOROUGH-BRED,

WHICH HE IS, AND NO MISTAKE.

ABDALLAH was raised by Charles Hult, of Orange county, N. Y.; sold and went to New Jersey, where he took the first premium as a yearling, and as a two-year-old at two successive Fairs in that State, over all competitors from that and other States. ABDALLAH stands sixteen hands and a-half high, mahogany bay, black mane and tail, clean head well set on, beautiful neck, and sloping shoulders, well ribbed up and very heavily quartered, tremendous stifle and gaskin, short cannon bone and sound feet; in short a perfect picture of magnificent horse flesh. A good one to look at and a good one to go, has a remarkable turn of speed, with a very level and square gait, gentle and kind in saddle and harness of any kind, and high courage; as fast, if not faster, than any horse in the country at trotting, and can out-walk them all. ABDALLAH has never been trained, but trots his mile in 2:50 to harness. Is a sure foal-getter.

PEDIGREE.

ABDALLAH was six years old on the 29th of March, 1859; was sired by Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by old Membrino, he by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian's dam was the Charles Kent mare by Imported Bellfounder, grand dam old One Eye, by old Hambletonian, he by Imported Messenger, his dam also by Imported Messenger, and the dam of old One Eye by Imported Messenger. The dam of Bryant's Abdallah was sired by Imported Rockwell, his grand dam by Sir Henry, the celebrated race horse that ran with Eclipse. The pedigree of all Abdallah's ancestry is pure; he is of a racing stock, and no chance horse.

William H. Ryndick, of the town of Chester, Orange county, State of New York, being first duly sworn, says that the above pedigree is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to this 4th day of February, 1859, before me,

E. A. OLMSTEAD, Justice of the Peace.

\$50 Per Season. Terms Cash.

E. D. L. BRYANT, Proprietor.

YOUNG GILBERT!

AGE AND DESCRIPTION.

YOUNG GILBERT is six years old, of a deep chestnut sorrel, stands full sixteen hands high, and possesses a combination of Beauty, Bone and Muscle not surpassed by any horse in the State. Inspection will satisfy any judge of horse-flesh of the great superiority of YOUNG GILBERT. To all others it is enough to say that

He took the First Premium at the last State Fair,

over all competitors, as a general work horse.

Those who desire to combine usefulness and beauty in their foals, and be certain of a pure get, will not apply elsewhere after seeing YOUNG GILBERT.

PEDIGREE.

YOUNG GILBERT was sired by Porter's Gilbert, and he by Bagge's imported Gilbert, without dispute the best horse of his kind in England at the time of his export. The dam of YOUNG GILBERT is a Morgan Black Hawk mare, one of the best bred mares now in the State of California.

\$25 FOR THE SEASON.

TERMS CASH.

BRYANT & WEINMANN, Proprietors,

Benicia, Solano County.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN RAISING STOCK OF

Good Blood,

Size,

Style,

and Speed,

Are invited to call and examine for themselves at

STONE'S RANCH,

Two Miles East of Benicia,

ON THE SUISON ROAD,

WHERE

ABDALLAH

AND

YOUNG GILBERT

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,

Commencing 1st of March, and ending

1st of August.

Particular attention paid to Brood Mares Good

Stables, 100 acres Good Pasture, Feed, &c., at small

expense.

All accidents, thefts, and escapes, at the risk of

the owners.

FARM STOCK, &c.

FINE STOCK!

FOR SALE.

BY THE STEAMERS WHICH SAILED FROM NEW York on the 25th of January, 1859, I have made another shipment of

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK

to the Pacific Coast, consisting of

SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE,

Pure FRENCH MERINO, SOUTHDOWN and COTSWOLD

SHEEP,

Including the celebrated Southdown Buck "JONAS WEBB," believed to be equal, if not superior, to any buck of this breed in America—

ESSEX, BERRSHIRE, LIOESTER and SUFFOLK

SWINE.

All of these animals are of Pure Breed, and of the BEST QUALITY, having been imported from the most celebrated herds and flocks in England and France, or bred directly from such imported stock.

The Bull "PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE," No. 8634, in the American Herd Book was got by "Third Duke of Cambridge," bred by the late Thomas Bates, of Kirklington, England, and his dam was got by "Yorkshireman," also bred by Mr. Bates.

The Bull "HAROLD 4th," No. 2354 American Herd Book, was got by "Harold 2d," bred by Robert Golding, Hanton, Kent, England, and his dam was by "Meteor," got by "Duke of Wellington," also bred by Mr. Bates.

The FRENCH EWES were either bred in France, or have been raised by myself from stock imported from there, and they have been served by the best Ram I have ever imported from France.

The SOUTHDOWN EWES have been bred from stock imported from the flocks of Jonas Webb, Lord Walsingham, Mr. Elman, and the Duke of Richmond, who are known to have the best flocks of Southdowns in England. The most of them have been served by a Ram bred by Jonas Webb, of Braham, England, and the others by Mr. Samuel Thorpe's Celebrated Prize Ram, bred by him from his Webb stock.

My brother, JAMES M. PATTERSON, goes out with the stock, and is authorized to make sales, and any information can be obtained by addressing him at SAN FRANCISCO, California. He will also send to all applicants Catalogues and Circulars describing the animals.

JOHN D. PATTERSON.

WESTFIELD, Chautauque Co., N. Y., January, 1859.

This Stock referred to above have arrived, in fine health and condition.

THE BULLS and SWINE can be seen at the BLACK-HAWK STABLE, on Pine street, or by calling on me, at the TREMONT HOUSE.

I have imported, and have for sale,

50 HIVES OF BEES,

which I will sell on favorable terms.

J. M. PATTERSON.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1860.

NUMBER 12.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 138 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
Terms—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Soil Science!

EDITOR FARMER: Experience, observation, and reflection, are the means of acquiring knowledge. These directed to the treatment of soils bring individual experimenters, observers, and reflectors, and the aggregated social opinion of a community thus engaged, to certain conclusions, which, as one position after another is settled and determined upon, take the form of Principles or established axioms; for, respecting all culture and treatment of soil, as respecting everything else of nature, which the conscious, the experimenting, observing, and reflecting, the scientific part, the man or human part of nature, there are Principles, the aggregated view of which, the same human, intelligent part, denominates the Science of Soil-culture.

Up to a very recent period, that there is science touching this matter, has rather been admitted and recognized than acted upon to any great extent; but the time has arrived for the recording of principles discovered and confirmed by experience already had. Soil-science is therefore inaugurated; and by all subsequent experience, observation, and reflection, the Principles composing its prospective growth must be elaborated and established.

I am going to propound some things for the consideration of you, your readers, and all soil-students and soil-workers. I will designate them Principles, because I think them so; and scientific, because I regard them as based upon and arrived at by experiment, observation, and reflection. They are principles that California is doing more to develop, perhaps, than all other parts of the world together; for they are principles which have application more general and more forcible here than anywhere else.

In all cultivated parts of the globe there is no liability to which the soil-culturist is exposed, so destructive to, and by which his hopes are so often and so greatly blasted, a disappointment in which society at large everywhere and in all its ramifications participates, as that arising from drought. Drought is the certainty of its annual occurrence on this western slope, it, and some mode by which with equal certainty the evils attending it can be obviated, become considerations of the greatest importance; not alone to soil-culturists, but to the whole community; for all have sustenance and support directly or indirectly almost entirely from the soil and its products.

Irrigation has, in some cases and situations with eminent success, been resorted to, and thus this is established as a scientific principle on this subject; but it is not capable of universal application, and where it is, it is one to be applied with great care and watchfulness. Even in the most favorable circumstances, although by it is produced an abundant vegetable growth, it is a question whether or not the health of a community in the immediate vicinity of it is not in all cases deteriorated by its adoption.

Mulching is also a principle resorted to with marked advantage, with the same objects in view, viz: a husbanding of the moisture and vegetable nutriment of the soil; but the materials for this are not attainable at all times and in every situation. The mulching principle is one with scientific foundation, and in connection with deep and thorough cultivation of which I am going to speak, will be found of incalculable utility.

I will now suggest what I regard as a principle capable of universal application wherever there is sufficient depth of soil or of any kind of earth not too gravely above the underlying bed-rock, a principle capable in its application of resisting and preventing all destruction and prevention of crops by drought, however protracted it may be.

A depth of six inches of well-cultivated, mellow earth will resist a given amount of desiccative influences for a certain length of time before vegetation suffers. Well, if a depth of six inches will endure and resist an intensity and continuance of such influences equal to six, and sustain healthy, vigorous vegetation, a depth of twelve inches equally well pulverized, will endure and resist an equal degree and continuance for very much more than double or in arithmetical proportion. I suspect that the rule will be found to be governed by a regular geometrical proportion, viz: that a depth of twelve inches, other things being equal, will have an enduring and resisting capacity as compared with that of six inches, equal to the

squares of each, or as 144 is to 36, or four times, and so on, until a point is arrived at in this direction at which its enduring and resisting capacity would be entirely beyond the reach of all drought that does occur. The reason of this geometrical instead of arithmetical increase of such capacity, and also that at some depth not great, no atmospheric influences can overcome it, is owing to these two facts: first, that the desiccation, the abstraction of moisture, necessarily takes place wholly from one side of the body or mass under consideration; and second, that from the other side there is a constant repletion counteracting of the depletion from the first. By reason of this, it will be manifest to all, that at a very small depth of porous mellow earth capable of holding moisture, an equilibrium or balance of influences would be reached. In aid of this, the fact that a greater distance from the surface, a greater supply of moisture is found, while the withdrawal is so much slower from the surface, is evident. In view of this, it is evident that the increased capacity must be greater even than geometrical, and the equilibrium reached at less depth. If I am correct about this, a cultivated depth of eighteen inches will endure and resist in proportion to those of six and twelve as before instanced, equal to its square or three hundred and twenty-four. Twenty inches deep equal to four hundred. Twenty-five inches deep, equal to six hundred and twenty-five. Thirty inches deep, equal to nine hundred. Forty inches deep, equal to sixteen hundred.

Now look at this; a cultivation of three feet deep, which is but six times greater than that of six inches, will endure and resist drought thirty-six times greater than it. If six inches well filled, will endure one month, as we know it will in most arable situations, then by natural inference that equally well filled, three feet or thirty-six inches deep, will endure thirty-six months or three years. A depth of eighteen inches, a very practicable depth to cultivate, will endure equally well nine months.

Now then, in view of this, I lay down the principle that a sufficiently deep and thorough system of culture, will enable the soil to resist any drought whatever, and enable the cultivator and the community to realize good crops under any circumstances of drought that ever has, or that in the providence of nature ever does occur. Moreover, I suspect that a thorough system, such as the above, say a cultivation of the earth to the depth of three feet, would in most situations and in ordinary circumstances, answer all the ends of under-draining, from which so great benefit has been and is being derived. Respecting this last object, however, there is nothing so efficient and reliable as a thorough system of under-draining; for in almost any climate there is a liability to an excess of rain, and in many situations exposure to overflow, in either of which cases the soil is deluged, and without under-draining, is puddled and rendered compact by an entire exclusion of air from it. After being thus subjected, and subsequently exposed to drought, it dries hard, almost like a brick, and the objects of the previous deep cultivation being defeated, the whole must again be repeated.

I will now make some suggestions touching the most practicable means of attaining the ends above had in view. At present, and in most situations, the principle of plowing as deeply as it can be done, or as deep as the depth of the soil will admit of this principle of upturning and overturning, and then in the bottom of each furrow as it is opened, an application of the subsoil-plow as deep as possible, on which the next furrow slice is turned by the ordinary plow; by this mode, it can in most situations of soil favorable to it, be done to a pretty good depth; but to be thorough the process must be repeated to the same depth in a direction crosswise to the first operation, for there will be between each of the passages of the subsoil-plow, a core left unbroken up. If the operation is thus repeated, and in both cases thoroughly performed, and to the depth of eighteen inches, and when the ground is in proper condition to work, I believe it will endure the most protracted droughts that ever occur even in California and in the most arid sections of it, and without a particle of irrigation. I believe that even fruit-trees, berry-bushes, or any other species of vegetation, may be trusted upon soil thus prepared with perfect impunity.

At present, and in most situations, I have said, the plow and the subsoil-plow, are the practicable and only attainable mode of securing the objects contemplated by this article. I have also admitted that done in a certain way, it may be very well and very effectively done; but the time is coming and now at hand, when the steam-engine, or some other scientific pressing into service of the natural elements and their powers, will be applied to soil-culture, as they have so long and successfully been in other branches and fields of human industry and for the gratification of human desires.

In view of the deep and thorough culture of which I have been speaking, the difficulties in the application of such powers and appliances depreciate materially, for the reason that a much greater power is requisite for any given space or area of land than that for ordinary land-culture.

This so, the power of a respectable steam, caloric, or other engine, can be applied and expended on a more limited territory. Less of locomotion has therefore to be provided for, and of course less carrying of fuel, and less inconvenience experienced respecting fuel.

To soil-culture, a great force of animal power cannot conveniently be applied; and when the time comes for such as I am now contemplating, the powers above spoken of will not only be available, but more economical than that of animals.

By way of hints to inventors and practical mechanicians, I will suggest that for deep cultivation by chemical and mechanical means, the digging principle, will, I think, be found to be more simple and more practicable, as well as more attainable and of greater utility and adaptability to the wants of the soil, than the plowing or over-turning principle.

I can myself see, almost clearly see, just what is wanted: a set of steel plungers or diggers, straight, not wide, nor more thick than is found necessary, smooth and unruled, to be forced down (perhaps by a cam-shaft in inverse order to that of lifting in a quartz or other mill). They, the diggers and the cam-shaft, might extend across the course of the engine, cultivating a width of a few feet more or less in its passage. They might be forced down to the requisite depth, behind the engine, which would stand and move forward on the hard and uncultivated ground. To guard against injury from rocks or other substances impenetrable in the soil, each might be provided with a spring or provision rendering its insertion not absolutely positive, but yielding when it, the digger, meets with aught so positive. When the whole row across are inserted, which insertion might be somewhat inclining back from perpendicular, as a spade is inserted in the operation of digging, to facilitate both the raising up loose of the soil and the more easy extraction of them, the whole together, engine and machine, or the latter detached from the former, might then jog forward sufficiently for the next insertion, which forward jog might involve and effect on the lever-principle, a slight throwing back with the loosening and breaking-up of the soil being dug, as the whole row of diggers are extracted. The diggers might revolve or not, and be two on and at extreme ends of one spear or shaft or not, as found most practicable; but when extracted as above, revolve or come forward into their place of a few inches advance, ready to be again acted upon by the cam-shaft, now again brought to bear upon them successively, commencing at one end. The whole process might be executed quickly and repeated rapidly.

Will not Mr. T. Ogg Shaw and other mechanicians of this State, give this subject their attention, so that California, which is so admirable a field for its application, may also have the credit of its invention and introduction. By steam or other scientific mode of cultivation on the dig-principle, soil that is clear or been cleared of rocks, roots, stumps, etc., can be cultivated to any desirable depth. When thus cultivated deeply and thoroughly, the pressure of an animal upon its surface for the purpose of more complete pulverization and weed-eradication between rows of trees or vegetables, will not affect it so as to compress it deleteriously below the surface or beyond the correction of the cultivator drawn by him.

Yours, etc., SAM'L. SELLERS.
BEAR VALLEY, Mariposa County, Cal.

Honey-Bees.—Where does the Shoe Fit?

SACRAMENTO, May 11th, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: The stupidity and ignorance exhibited over the signature of L. Kennedy, in the Farmer of the 20th April and 4th of May, is only equaled by his presumption in intruding a notice of his own private operations before the public in the manner which he has done.

It was unnecessary for him to come out in a second article and acknowledge that he knows all about the disease, and tacitly admit that his bees had it, he having previously put on the fitting shoe.

Mr. K. is evidently one of a class of men who are laboring to have the facts suppressed, so as to enable them to sell their bees, and thus divide their loss with the public. Honorable, is it not?

And now a word to the public in regard to the Italian honey-bee. It has been stated by different writers that it is difficult to find the pure breed even in their native country; is it then to be supposed that they can be kept so here? To do so would require an amount of skill and perseverance that but few persons are capable or willing to devote to it, particularly if they can palm off mixed for pure blood. One of the merits claimed for this bee is superior industry; that it will rob the common neighboring bees. If this be true, it will be a very undesirable acquisition till they can be simultaneously introduced into all our apiaries, and at the same time throwing out all our common bees. The propensity to rob would expose them to dangers of the disease more frequently than the common bee; they being equally subject to it.

It yet remains to be proven; whether the Italian bee does possess all the merits claimed for it. Granted that it does. Speculation in them must

necessarily be brief, when it is known that from three to five hundred queens can be raised from a single hive and its increase in one year, and each of these to increase in the same proportion in the following years. This increase of course would be made in connection and partly with the aid of the common bee.

Yours truly,
J. S. HARRISON.

Irish Dairy Cows.

Irish dairy cows are supposed to have originally consisted of two distinct breeds, viz, the "Long-horned" and the "Short-horned." The former occupied the rich low-lying pastures of the best grazing counties; and the latter, commonly called "Kerries," from being more numerous in the county Kerry than elsewhere, occupied the more mountainous districts of the country. The "Kerries" are, however, still to be found in the greatest numbers, and in most perfection and purity, in the county whose name they bear. In addition to these distinct breeds there seems to be a middle breed of cows between them, partaking somewhat of the properties of both and occupying a medium class of soils both as regards fertility and elevation. The question in regard to the original breed of Irish cows has long been a subject of dispute; but latterly several facts have come to light, which go to prove that the original cattle of the country were all of the short-horn breed. This belief has been occasioned by the recent researches of Mr. Wilde of Dublin, an eminent naturalist, who discovered large quantities of short ox-horns, of great antiquity, in a cave near Dunshaglin, in Meath, one of the richest counties in Ireland. The inference drawn from this discovery as to the short-horns having been the breed of the country, was still further confirmed, in 1846, by fresh discoveries made at Loughgarr, near the Shannon, in the county of Limerick, by Messrs. Nolan, Glanville, and Carroll of Dublin. In a cave near Loughgarr, these gentlemen found immense quantities of the heads and horns of short-horned cattle, various bones of the Irish elk, and also of the supposed original breed of the Irish swine. Still further evidence was brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. Carroll, who, in 1850, discovered, on a small island in the harbor of Wexford, the bones of a short-horned ox or cow, three feet below the surface, in a bed of marl. The horns were about four inches long from the root to the tip, beautifully curved, and about four and a-half inches in circumference at the root. The antiquity of these remains is undoubted, and, in absence of proofs as to the origin of the long-horned breed, would lead to the conclusion that the short-horns are of far greater antiquity, and more entitled to the appellation of the native breed of Ireland; more especially when we find an authority such as Mr. Youatt undecided in opinion, whether the Irish long-horns are indigenous to Ireland, or were originally sent to that country from Lancashire.

Kerry Dairy Cows.—The Kerry breed is classed, by Mr. Youatt, among the middle-horns, and properly so, as it seems to have many points of resemblance to this class, especially the "Ayrshires" of Scotland, and the Alderney of the Channel Islands. The Kerry cow is a valuable animal to the hill farmer in Ireland; for she is hardy, easily kept, and gives a large quantity of milk of a rich quality, when compared with the food consumed. These properties, which are characteristic of the Kerry cow even under very incalculable circumstances, are greatly enhanced when she is removed to a richer pasture and better climate. Under these circumstances, she will compete, in profit to the dairyman, with other and larger breeds; and when out of milk, she is easily fattened. Mr. Crosby of Ardirt Abbey, near Tralee, has a large dairy of cows of the Kerry breed; and as a correct account of the produce is kept from year to year, we are enabled, by the kindness of Mr. James Grant, land-steward at Ardirt Abbey, to present our readers with a statement of the annual quantity of milk, yielded during the seven years which ended at 1851:

Years.	No. of cows.	Gross annual gal.	Each cow—gal.
1845.....	25.....	13,410.....	479
1846.....	26.....	13,552.....	522
1847.....	30.....	14,277.....	475
1848.....	34.....	15,210.....	447
1849.....	47.....	21,980.....	467
1850.....	59.....	30,090.....	510
1851.....	80.....	32,921.....	411

34193

The average quantity annually per cow, during the whole seven years, is 488 gallons, which, although small for large cows of fine land, is yet large for small Kerry cows, fed on land of so poor a quality as to be quite unfit for sustaining the larger breeds of dairy cows. Again, the milk of the small Kerry cow is extremely rich in butter, every two gallons of milk yielding one pound of butter, according to Mr. Grant's statements; but to do this, the cows must be kept in good condition, and milked twice a day. Some Kerry farmers feed their cows in winter, when dry, with hay and sheep oats, and when they calve, they are put out to good grass in May; and with this treatment, these farmers will sell their firkins of butter (seventy pounds each) annually, making the entire produce 280 pounds a year, and about 500 gallons of butter-milk. Taking the butter at 6d. a pound, and the sour-milk at 1 1/2d. a pound, the gross money value of each cow, exclusive of the calf, will be £10, 10s. for butter, and £3, 2s. 8d. for butter-milk; or, in all, £13, 12s. 8d. The cases where this sum is realized from a Kerry cow are exceptional; but they show how very valuable an animal she is to the small farmer when well attended to. In Mr. Grant's dairy, averaging from twenty-eight to thirty cows during the seven years

over which his statement extends, the average quantity of milk yielded by each cow is 488 gallons; which gives 244 pounds of butter, and 440 gallons of butter-milk. Calculating these as before—the butter at 6d. a pound, and the milk at 1 1/2d. a gallon—the result is £9, 3s. for the one, and £2 15s. for the other; or in all, £11 18s. a year, exclusive of the calf. Mr. Crosby's pack of dairy cows, is not, however, exclusively composed of "Kerries," there being several of the short-horn, Ayrshire, and Irish breeds amongst them; neither are his cows kept solely for the manufacture of dairy produce. His system is a general one, consisting in rearing all the healthy calves, keeping them for two or three years, and selling them off fat. The old dairy cows are all sold fat also; and, in consequence of never being allowed to get into low condition, they are easily fattened, and turn out well in the shambles. The following dimensions are those of a very pure and well-shaped Kerry cow, belonging to Mr. Crosby:

	ft. in.
Length from top of shoulder to plumb of buttocks.....	4 6
Girth behind shoulder.....	5 10
Height from ground to top of shoulder.....	3 6
Breadth between haunch-bones.....	1 8
Length from shoulder-top to root of horn (neck).....	1 10
From horn to eye.....	0 6
From eye to end of muzzle.....	1 0

The color of the hair of this cow is black, with the exception of the udder, which is white; and the texture is soft and woolly; skin supple, and soft to the touch. The general aspect of the cow is pleasing; her nose, from the eye downwards, is long, and the muzzle fine; neck long and small; carcass round and lengthy; legs short; udder set well up between the thighs, well forward also; teats wide, set with a forward inclination. This cow gives fifteen quarts of milk daily, for the first three months after going to grass; twelve quarts daily next two months; and, during the remaining five months, she will gradually fall from that till quite dry; the annual quantity being nearly as follows:

1st three days, 91 days, at 15 quarts =	1365 quarts.
2d two months, 62 " at 12 " =	744 "
3d five months, 154 " at 4 " =	616 "

Total.....2725 quarts.

When fat, she will weigh four cwt. in the shambles, and thus retain her value to the end. A cow of this kind is an invaluable acquisition to a dairy farmer, as she is easily and cheaply fed, and yields a large quantity of rich milk, which, in whatever way it may be disposed of, will, in ordinary circumstances, realize from 4d. to 6d. a gallon. Taking the quantity of milk above stated, which is 681 gallons, at 5d., the annual value is £14, 3s. 9d. The cost of keep will not exceed £8 annually; so that, in this case, allowing the dung to go for litter, and the calf for attendance, the profit will be about £6 a year. Of course, this is an extreme case; but it shows the great desirableness of procuring good animals for the dairy; for, when such are obtained, the profit is sure and abundant, whereas, in the case of bad milkers, "they will eat their head off every year." In the above table of quantities of milk yielded by Mr. Crosby's cows, there are considerable differences in comparing one year with another. The highest annual average per cow is 542 gallons in 1846, and the lowest is 412 in 1851; but, in the latter year, twelve of the cows were under three years old, which may, to a certain extent, account for the difference.

Mr. Grant states, as his experience, that cows which give a large quantity will not yield one pound of butter to every two gallons of milk; but those that are well fed, in good condition, and only milked twice a day, will yield this proportion. Much, however, depends upon the quality of the pasture, and the age of the cows; for, when old, the bones become dry, and the constitution enfeebled, and, as a natural consequence, the quantity of milk, although large, is poor in quality, especially in butter; and, consequently, where this forms the principal article of sale, old cows are extremely unprofitable, rendered still more so from the large quantity of food which such animals consume, when compared with younger and more vigorous ones. The cows at Ardirt Abbey are milked twice a day, both in summer and winter. They feed in the fields; and are not housed, even at night, from 1st May to 1st December. They are milked until about ten weeks before calving time; and the average yield of butter, during the whole period, is one pound from every two gallons of milk. Mr. Grant considers that, by feeding with clover and vetches, the Ardirt Abbey cows would give a greater quantity of milk; but they would not be sure for feeding, in consequence of the tendency of soft succulent food, and severe milking, to impair the constitution.

With regard to M. Guesnon's test of the milking properties of cows, Mr. Grant remarks: "I have never yet had a cow that milked up to M. Guesnon's largest quantity (1st order, No. 1), which, he says, give twenty-four quarts of milk daily for eight months; but I have not any cows kept solely for the production of milk. I have, however, had different cows that gave twenty quarts daily for two or three months after calving. Our cows calve in March; and they begin to reduce in quantity of milk early in July, by which time they are again in calf. With regard to M. Guesnon's system of knowing the quantity of milk a cow will give by certain external marks, or what he calls the development of the teats, I think, as a general rule, it is well-founded, and deserving of attention by practical men. I can testify that out of our dairy of eighty cows, our best milkers have the best developed teats; and further, that those which have the hair growing downwards on the hips behind, are bad milkers."—[Dairy Cows and Dairy Farming.]

THE POTATO CROP.—How will the present price of potatoes compare with that of three or four months ago; and what do these growers of potatoes think of our constant remarks relative to selling these products at the time of harvest?

We can point to men who have thousands of sacks of potatoes in store, even now, with an abundant new crop coming in, that are holding on for "better prices," that could have sold months and months ago for 1 1/2c. and 1 1/2c., when the ruling price is 75 to 90c. the 100 lbs., and almost certain assurance that this is high price at this time of year for "old crop." "Comment is unnecessary."

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA
(CONTINUED.)

No. 9. Indians of the Mission of San Gabriel, etc.

Vocabulary of the Indians living near the Mission of San Gabriel, in Los Angeles county, taken by the Author, in November, 1856.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Ayko-tam-o-ribo	great valley	yo-wik-ha
wicked spirit	chee-sho	Sierra	ca-wa-nat
man	ni-na	stone rock	to-ta
father	ne-o	copper	co-ro
mother	neashon	iron	hierro
husband	neashon	gold	oro
wife	ni-skum	maize	maiz
son	ne-aro	wood	ko-lar
daughter	ne-pean	bark	ar-hier-kutch
head	caba-yo	grass	ma-ma-har
hair	ne-cho-cho	oak	tome-char
face	ne-cre-nio	pine-tree	wish-yo-arker
forehead	ne-nanuk	flesh, meat	yo-hung-ing
ear	ne-cho-cho	deer	shoo-kat
eyes	ne-mur-pin	wolf	e-shot
nose	ne-long-in	elk	pa-at
mouth	ne-long-in	dog	woo-she
tongue	ne-tatum	antelope	to-nar
tooth	ne-pay-an	fox	pone-wo
beard	ne-neuf	coyote	elar
neck	ne-neuf	ground-squirrel	hero-ek
arm	ne-shock	rabbit	tu-shur-kut
hand	ne-manu	hare	abu-eet
Indian shoes	deer-skin	ne-na-nepsh	rattlesnake
bread	wo-a-nin	bird	po-hi-yot
pipe, calumet	wickocha	egg	a-hak-ne
tobacco	shu-ke	goose	we-shara
sky, heaven	tu-kupia	duck	che-ee
sun	tu-mit	pigeon	ma-ka-oo
moon	mo-ar	Cal. quail	ka kar
fingers	ne-mann	hawk	about
nails	ne-chur	small hawk	pakisha
belly	ne-ban	sea-muscles	achin-ka-hi
leg	ne-hook-uk	arvelone	a pow
feet	ne-nunich	fish	que-ur
toes	ne-chu-chur	white	ara-wat-i
bone	ne-tan	black	upai-ka
grasshopper	way-et	red	qua-ho-ka
vulture, condor	lo-wo	blue	yo-pe-ka
whale	que-hote	or, ka-yellow	takapi
heart	a-hun	great, big	ca-rub
blood	a-bin	small, little	chi-noo
town, village	yang-a	strong	hur-ka
chief	to-mayre	old	er-ha-po
warrior	ma-hay	young	how-miy
friend	pay-a-yan	good	te-bur-wy
house, hut	wa-pa-enga	bad	ma-by
arrow	ne-hun	handsome	cabocha
bow	ne-pik-ha	ugly	mayi
knife	pa-but	alive, life	yabitha
canoe, boat	to-rin-ha	dead, death	am-rya
star	so-sho-ot	cold	yamonycho
day	ow-rong-a	warm, hot	yamonycho
light	pa-ha-ha	no-ma	no-ma
it is night	yamarawo-	thou	oma
darkness	aul-me	he	parama
morning	yair-ne	we	yomomaw
evening	a-ke-anga	you	omono-awin
wind	a-he-kin	west	yamopocaratamit
lightning	a-we-rin	north	ro-mee
thunder	arr-en	two	po-ko
hail	che-nar	three	wa-hay
fire	cha-wat	four	pa-hay
crow	ow-kutch	five	wa-sa
bear	hoo-nar	six	mabar
water	par	seven	pawaha
ice	yo-at	eight	wa-sa-kabiya
earth, land	ur-xer	nine	wa-hish-watsha
sea	mo-mot	ten	mabar-cabearka
river	pa-byt	many	wa-hish-mar
lake	mo-mot	(they do not count further than ten.)	

their tobacco-pipes were made of reeds the rainy season was called yamowacore the spring-time was called yamore-takap-comock-urker the summer-time was called yamokino-urker the fall-time was called yamogushok-qui-yet it is raining was called yamarawokak none of the Indians of California seems to have a name for buffalo the site of the Mission was called Tovicanga, and near by was a large rancharia the site of Los Angeles town was called Yang-ha the beach or plaza of San Pedro was called Sow-wing-ha.

The vocabulary of San Gabriel was taken down from an old Christian-Indian about sixty years old, and his appearance and features similar to our other Indians. He says, San Gabriel was first built by Padre Miguel Cruzado, and he was born near the Mission.

The Indians of San Fernando spoke nearly the same language as those of San Gabriel. The site of San Fernando was a rancharia called Pasheckna, and was more populous than any other rancharia of the Fernandinos. Other clans were Okowin-jha, Kowanga and Saway Yanga. The Ahapchingas were a clan or rancharia between Los Angeles and San Juan Capistrano, and enemies of the Gabrielenos or those of San Gabriel. The clans and septs of San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, and San Fernando, had not exactly the same language, but were considered one nation. They spoke dialects which made it somewhat difficult to converse with each other. All these clans used the temeschal or steam-bath. This word Temeschal is not Californian but Mexican, as most of the Indians of California used it the same as those of California. The use of temeschal seems to be universal among all the Indians of Pacific-Mexico, as well as of the Californians and up to the British territories, or beyond 49°.

In 1775, Father Francisco Garces came by land from Tucson to San Gabriel, over, I suppose, very nearly the same road now (1859) traveled by the Overland Stages—the distance he makes about one hundred and sixty-five leagues. He says, that on the Gila there were of Papago Indians 4000 souls, Pimas 2500, and Cocopas 2500, making 9000 in all. On the Rio Colorado (between the Gila and the head of the Gulf) he mentions the Cocopas 3000, the Talligumays 2000, the Carjunches 3000, the Yumas 3000, the Talchedones 2500, and the Tamasabes 3000, making 16,500 souls of the Colorado, and with those of the Gila foregoing amounting to 25,500 souls.

Father Pedro Font came from Tucson to Monterey with Capt. Juan Bantista Anzar's cavalry company in 1772, and left a manuscript-account of his journey in the Government archives of Monterey, and which was there until 1850. Mr. Bartlett mentions this paper in his work on the Mexican Boundary Commission, published in 1854. Fathers Dominguez and Escalante started from Santa Fe, in 1776, to come to Monterey via San Gabriel, and as is supposed by what was known until lately,

the old Santa Fe trail; but from the many difficulties in the way, they had to turn back. They traveled as far up north as the forty-first degree of latitude, and are said to have discovered the Great Salt Lake; they got in a direct line west from Santa Fe, for the distance of thirteen leagues, or 408 miles. These facts are gathered from Forbes, Humboldt and other authorities.

No. 10. San Luis Rey Indians.

Vocabulary of the Indians living near the Mission of San Luis Rey, in San Diego county, taken by the Author, in April, 1856.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
water	h-ha	breast	h-he-chik
earth	amut	papa of women	h-b-miy
sun	enya	child (baby)	il-yi-mam
star	quidmasap	light	co-nall
moon	hildleya	uncle	ni-qui
sea	hacwilk	aunt	ni-katish
river	ahaghechatchay	cousin	hild-e-oe
stone	is-mae	wind	he-e-yie-o
grass	ismay	heart	e-seil
lion	namatay	earthquake	e-mut-u-ung
bear	nimul	eclipse	in-pow-wo-sow
coyote, or fox	hitch-ta-pa	rain	equi
dog	aut-but	dead, or death	mil-lay
cat, wild	netney	God	E-mail-hay
venado (deer)	aguk	worship	email hay i chi
antelope	mool	man	yow
man	epatche	old	bi-ebur
woman	cein	cold	mee-yul
boy	cein-tlamam	sweet	mee-yul
girl	epatche-el-mam	sweat	huk-kwuc
father	etel	bitter	huk-a-pun
mother	etel	ardale, or ground-	huk-a-pun
sister	e-cein	squirrel	hak-ama
brother	echa-may	coke-wiy	coke-wiy
amole (soap-plant)	aha-	smoke	o-hoe-y
cheel	cheel	he-neell	he-neell
fish	cas-sow	neck	enkel
condor	he-pa-ya-roo	muscles	ka-hul
tufted quail	haff-mau	rattlesnake	hul-co-cell
horn-owl	oo-on	his-chat	paiano, or
owl (common)	his-chat	snake-bird	tit-pu
hawk	ehk-pa	grasshopper	ta mow
mountains	amay	eyes	he-hyeon
acorn	kup-boil	tule, or ballrush	eh-uk
house	ou-wa	leg	he-mil
fire	ah-on	foot	mut-cow-pow
heat	ku-pil	body	amat
boat	hba-ael	tree	cel
ashes	em-pill	eagle	hec-ka-pa
seeds	em-waell	sky	by-my-hbay
atole, or mush of	seeds, etc., sow-wee	geese (white)	sim-quou
seeds, etc., sow-wee	seeds, etc., sow-wee	geese (black)	la-luk
bow	atim	duck	y-yowu
arrow	apul	belly	bettoio
crow	a-batuy	a day was inyakabent	lagoon, or estero
head	haxil-moo	was called bakware	one
hair	haxil-ta	one	hlin
forehead	haxilwell	two	howwuk
nose	ahoo	three	howwuk
mouth	ah	four	chipuk
ear	h hamil	five (or a hand)	azelnat
heard	he miss	matquahit	matquahit
teeth	e-yow	six	azel dohil kian
tongue	ne-poull	seven	azel dohow wok-
food	hechusow	eight	azel chipiyam
hand, fingers	and arm	ezel	yam
nails	he-zel-bow	eight	azel chipiyam
salt	e-seil		

Could give no name for nine or more figures.

This vocabulary was taken from an Indian about forty years old, who spoke remarkably good Spanish and had a very intelligent countenance, but much given to drinking. He remembered the old Father Antonio Peyri, when he went off to Mexico with Gen. Victoria, about fifteen years ago (1831). The following are the names of the rancharias, or clans, living in the vicinity of San Luis Rey Mission: Ene kelkawa was the name of one near the Mission-site, Mokaskel, Cenyow-preskel, Itukemuk, Hatawa, Hamachuwa, Itawiy, Milkwanen, Ebutewa, Mootayuhew, and Hepow-wo, were the names of others. At the Aquas Calientes was a very populous rancharia, called Hakoopin. None of the Indian tribes of California, as far as I am aware of, have a name for the Bison or Buffalo; but some clans are said to have traditions of such an animal.

This Indian and the informant from San Miguel, of Lower California, say that the clans of San Luis Rey, San Diego, and San Juan Capistrano, could all converse together, as there were many words in their language which were the same, and that was no material difference in their different dialects. In some work we remember to have read it is assumed that the Indians of San Juan Capistrano are Affiliates of the Great Shoshone nation of the Rocky Mountains; if so, it is a very remarkable and interesting fact, having important bearings on the ethnographical history of our California tribes of Indians. It is one which would bear deep probing and worthy the mind of the most learned American ethnologists.

In a conversation I had with the Rev. Padre Gonzalez, of Santa Barbara, in May 1856, that clergyman informed me that he came to California from the Ferdinand College, in Mexico, in March 1833, and was some time stationed at the Mission of San Jose of the Bay. He found among the neophytes of that Mission, Indians from not less than thirty rancharias, or clans, many of them from the Cosumnes, Mokelumne and other branches of the San Joaquin, and also those near the mouth of the River west.

The indigenous Indians of San Jose Mission and vicinity had a very soft language. The Indians from Soledad to San Francisco Dolores, including Santa Cruz, he says, had a general language, but the dialects were different, making communications hard and difficult to understand. He also says that only two languages were spoken among the Indians, between San Luis Obispo and San Diego, but their dialects were numerous and puzzling. In 1833, the small-pox committed great ravages among the Indians of the San Joaquin river and those of Sonoma, and also carried off many of the Mission-Indians. In 1843 there was another great mortality among the California Indians.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Prosperity on the right Basis

THE SAN ANDREAS Independent records the following evidence of improvement in the right direction, among the mining districts:

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the ranchman's possessions in the mineral districts of this State, there is no interest more steadily enlarging. In a short excursion the other day through the small valleys that lie along Murray Creek, from the source to the intersection of the Mokelumne Hill road, we noticed a number of new inclosures, that have all been made within a year past. They have each from an acre to a dozen acres of good

bottom alluvial land, which can be irrigated without much labor or expense; and on this they are planting their gardens, orchards and small vineyards. The surrounding hill-lands furnish their fire-wood and grazing room for cattle, sheep and horses. Rugged as these little homes at first sight appear, they are nevertheless rapidly assuming, under the steady strokes of labor, a neat, inviting aspect, and in many instances, all the cheerful, comfortable phases of pleasant, permanent homes. Their tenants are by no means as poor as the stranger might suspect them, from the apparent sterility of their surroundings. They raise, with the little labor, all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and always have a surplus for the market. We do not think these small farms will ever be less valuable than they now are; their resources, in fire-wood, timber, grazing, and vine-products, will be enhanced in value, or quantity every year; and the day is not remote when such property will be sought after with as much earnestness as "good diggings" have been in times past. Meanwhile they are a source of independence to their possessors.

The American Farmer.

Nor all men who cultivate the earth are farmers; not all farmers are American farmers. The American farmer brings to that avocation the highest advantages of science and skill, of virtue and industry, owning the soil which he cultivates, and honoring his labors by the spirit of an American citizen. There is a tendency to undervalue this sphere of life. The pride which professional and commercial prosperity generates, hesitates to acknowledge the farmer as a social equal; and even farmer's sons have caught the infection, and joined in the clamor of depreciation. Men are ready enough to be lawyers or physicians—these are honorable professions; ready enough to sell tape by the yard, or pins by the dozen—even that is honorable. But to breathe the air of newly turned earth, to feel its touch, to hear the rustling of growing crops, to drive loaded wains to market, to exchange heavy golden grains for grains of heavy gold, to live amid scenes of natural beauty, amid conditions of physical health, God's trust noblest freemen—this is *dishonor*. Let us see.

Of lawyers, few rise to eminence, or even liberal success. Physicians succeed a little better; while mercantile pursuits are well nigh a lottery. The best symbol of successful merchants is found in the adage of angel's visits. How different from the precarious prospects of these are the prospects of an intelligent, skillful, industrious, and virtuous American farmer! Such a man, cultivating his own soil, and engaging in no outside speculation, never fails. He never fears that poverty will come upon him so long as God blesses the earth with the dew, the rain and the sunshine. To him, success is as universal and as certain as the fulfillment of the Divine promise which assures the seed time and the harvest. The pursuits of such a man lie in conscious proximity to Providence; and he stands, because he leans directly upon God. Compare, then, his free and healthful life with the constrained and unnatural conditions under which professional men and merchants live. These you find, it may be, shut up by day in great piles of brick, or treading their way through narrow streets, where the sun pours down his rays, unmitigated by a single refreshing breeze; and by night shut up again in similar walls, changing the place but keeping the pain, waked in the morning to the eternal discord of rumbling carts, or milkmen's bells, or cries of chimney-sweeps, and barking of uncounted dogs. Is this life? Do men live amid such scenes, or do they only abide, constrained by some necessity of fate, or punished for their sins? Even the birds shun the city as they would a prison. All the powers of man are enervated and hurried to decay. With such a scene, contrast the quiet of woodlands, pastures, and meadows, delighting the eye with their beauty, the balmy airs which send vigor through every fiber of man's structure, and make him strong to serve God and his fellow-men. With toils and anxiety forgotten, with windows broad open, making his chamber as wide as the universe, the farmer sleeps soundly and sweetly as an infant, waking in the morning to the music of birds, and bounding to his task with a physical regeneration. This is life! How true it is that "God made the country, man made the town." Such comparisons might be indefinitely pursued, and with similar results. It is enough to say that no man's condition is more favorable to culture than the farmer's, and that his opportunities of social influence are sufficient to satisfy a true ambition. Science brings its aid to his labors, and so perpetually beckons him to inquiries in her departments. To him every evening is free, and during the winter he may devote himself almost exclusively to intellectual pursuits. Men of genius have often found their inspiration in cultivated fields. The scenes which surround him are the very homes of studies in botany and geology. Nor are these scenes less favorable to aesthetic culture.

The charms of country-life are of almost infinite variety. Fruits more delicious than ever grew in the garden of Pomoas; flowers that would grace a Paradise; herds of cattle such as Jupiter never saw in a hecatomb; horses as noble as ever contested in the Olympic hippodromes—all these and much more strengthen and develop the best qualities of his mind and heart. To stimulate the agricultural zeal of his neighbors by illustrations of his own; to promote intelligence by the liberal support of schools; to contribute by his example and influence to the improvement of roads, bridges, and public buildings; to nourish and sustain the institutions of religion; to aid the progress of public morals; to instruct and elevate his dependents; to add in this way to the qualities of a good farmer the higher and more comprehensive qualities of a Christian man: this constitutes a life which has in it far more of the elements of a true nobility than are often found amid the embellishment of rank and the splendid ceremonies of courts. Such is the true life of the American farmer. If there be demanded an example which will forever command the veneration of the world, we turn to one who formed amid the peaceful scenes of husbandry, the great character which drew to him a nation's confidence, which made him the repository of a nation's destiny, and who, when he had fulfilled that mission, returned to those scenes again, uncorrupted by ambition, and desirous only to renew the cares and duties of a farmer, in the seclusion and happiness of his own Mount Vernon.—[Genesee Farm.

The Philosophy of a Fallow.

Under this heading we find the following article, by Wm. Simpson, in the San Joaquin Republican: "Upon the facility with which a plant obtains its food, upon the abundance of nutritive matter within reach of its organs, mostly depends its size, the rapidity of its growth, its health, and its perfection. As plants, like animals, have certain periods of existence allotted to them, all the efforts of agriculture must be directed to a single object: the speediest increase of substance, the largest size at maturity. One of the most interesting facts to be considered in vegetable life is, that there is no limit to the size of a plant. Each new leaf or twig is an organ for the nutrition of a successor. Plants will grow and mature, even when their food is scantily obtained; but experience has long since proved that the profits of cultivation depend upon an abundance of plant-food in proximity to their organs. A given amount of food, which will afford to two plants but a sickly and dwarfish existence, would, if applied to one alone, produce a luxuriant growth, not liable to disease. If, then, a certain amount of nutritive matter will not grow two healthy plants, a single one only should be produced from it. This is one of the axioms of agriculture, and upon which the usefulness and necessity of the naked fallow system is predicated. The renewed fertility produced by a fallow, as practiced by our farmers, is explained by well known laws. To understand the changes going on in a soil during a period of repose, it is necessary that we should bear in mind its component parts. These are the earth's vegetable remains and the soluble salts. It is most important to know that while the salts are the most eagerly consumed by vegetation, they are also the most unstable matters of the soil. They are continually being set free by the action of the atmosphere upon the earth and vegetable remains, and as constantly taken up by the organs of growing plants. As these soluble matters are washed below the surface by every shower, and return again in solution by evaporation, our long dry-season, during which the evaporating process is uninterrupted, is particularly favorable to their accumulation upon the surface, more especially upon the loose and naked soil of a fallow.

"For the perfection of a plant, all of its articles of food must be within its reach. If any one of them is deficient or wanting, the plant will not thrive, however abundant the others may be. Certain matters, on account of their volatile or soluble natures, are continually disposed to get beyond the reach of vegetation. These the farmer is most frequently called upon to supply, and it is to the collection of one of these, more than all others, that the surpassing fertility of a fallow is produced. Ammonia, through which plants derive their nitrogen, is one of the most important elements of their nutrition. It is a constant, yet exceedingly subtle ingredient of the atmosphere, and in its gaseous form, is conveyed to plants, only in solution of rain and dew. Coming in contact, however, with the sulphates of the soil, it unites to form a fixed salt. "Two conditions of the soil are necessary for its natural accumulation: the absence of a consuming vegetation, and a free access to the sulphates. These are furnished by the naked fallow. Guano owes its highly fertilizing effects mainly to a salt of ammonia. The dark luxuriance of vegetation is a sure indication of its abundance. This volatile substance, so important to plants, is the product of animal decomposition. Insect decay in the soil contributes to its supply. The most productive soils are teeming with insect life. With such inhabitants, a field could scarcely remain barren.

"Although the accumulation of salts and the collection of ammonia are two of the most important chemical results of our fallow system, other changes are induced by it, which, in some localities more than others, are to be observed. Conditions of the soil fitted for a good growth of natural herbage, are not always suited for a cultivated crop. The magnesia, iron, and other matters in some new soils, without a further oxidation, are poisonous to cultivated crops. The process of exposure by a fallow is absolutely indispensable before seeding. The economy of time, the advantage of early seeding, and other conveniences of a system of fallowing, so remarkably adapted to our climate, are well known and admitted."

Hungarian Grass.

We copy from The Mountaineer, published in Utah Territory, the following article giving the result of an experiment with the Hungarian Grass in that Territory:

Perceiving that you reserve a corner of your valuable paper for communications upon Agriculture, I offer the result of my experiments in the growth of the Hungarian Grass, for the consideration of the farmers of Utah, especially that portion located at a distance from the lowlands or natural meadows; and, indeed, even those possessing that valuable adjunct to a good farm, a piece of choice grass land.

In the spring of 1857, I received from Bishop John Rowberry about a tablespoonful of Hungarian Grass-seed, which I sowed in drills in my garden. I gathered about half a peck of seed in the fall; I sowed a small portion of this increase in the spring of 1858, fearing to trust the whole in the ground, lest I might need it in some far-off place of refuge; for this sowing I gathered about a peck of seed. I carefully measured the ground and weighed the bundles of grass, and found it yielded at the rate of three and a half tons to the acre. In the spring of 1859, I sowed the increase of the two previous years on three acres of land, seeding very lightly, so as to get the greatest amount of seed. I sowed the seed between the 1st and 10th of June; the weather continuing very dry, but a small portion came up, but it tillered out and prevented the growth of weeds. I have near five tons of hay, from which I thrashed sixty-three bushels of good clean seed, and three bushels of inferior seed. The good seed weighs forty-four and a half pounds to the bushel (of 32 quarts).

The straw I consider superior to most of our native hay, notwithstanding it was entirely denuded of its leaves in thrashing, as I thrashed with a machine.

The land upon which I raised this crop had been in cultivation for seven years previous, never was manured, and in its palmist days never yielded over twenty bushels of wheat an acre; on a portion of the piece, more moist than the rest, the seed came up well; the grass measured near four feet in height, and yielded, as estimated by our best judges in such matters, at the rate of four tons an acre.

The seed is rich in oil, yielding an oily mucus when boiled, evidently possessing fattening properties in an eminent degree. The best time for sowing is from the 15th of April to the 1st of May. The best time to cut is when the seed is in the dough. By watering just before cutting, and irrigating every twelve or fourteen days thereafter, a second crop will spring from the lower joints, and produce an excellent fall pasturage; or, if cut for hay, will produce over a ton to the acre; it requires less water than wheat.

I had some conversation with a gentleman who emigrated from Iowa to this territory last fall; he said he had raised it in Iowa, and had fed it to stock

of all kinds, and proved to his satisfaction that ponies, mules, and oxen, would work constantly and keep in good condition when fed upon it alone; that milk cows would do as well and give more milk when fed with it than when fed with corn-fodder, with the corn it, and that he had known horses badly foundered with it, when judiciously fed at first, all of which I fully believe, from my own experience and observation, to be correct.

From the oily nature of the seed I infer that the hay, when properly cured, will furnish a provender rich in emollient properties, well calculated to counteract the injurious effects of alkali.

I have long since been convinced of the necessity of our obtaining a species of provender much more nutritive than the best of our native grasses, and free from the alkaline substances with which they are universally impregnated. Hungarian Grass, in my opinion, will fill the bill, and until something better can be obtained, I will cultivate it, rather than to haul a coarse inferior kind of hay twelve miles up hill, as I have hitherto done.

R. S. TORREY'S MAINE STATE
BEE-HIVE!
PATENTED JUNE 7TH, 1859.

THIS BEE-HIVE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR several years, has attracted the attention of Apiculturists wherever it has been introduced, who have unanimously given it the HIGHEST APPROBATION, and testified to its decided superiority over all others in use.

THE MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE has taken the first premium at all State and County Fairs wherever it has been exhibited; also, the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair, Portland, 1859. Its principal advantages are as follows:

1. Its form and size are just right, neither too high nor too low, and very economical.
2. The surplus honey can be taken away without disturbing the bees.
3. The condition of the bees can be seen at any time, in front, in rear, and at the top of the hive.
4. The most scientific, perfect, common-sense method of ventilation.
5. Size of boxes suited to the market.
6. The platform, which is quite essential to the health of the bees.
7. No difficulty in changing the combs.
8. The feed-troughs protected from other bees.
9. Bees domesticated in one week.
10. Fighting among bees prevented.
11. Bees transferred in thirty minutes.
12. Bees can get to the store honey-boxes with less travel than in other hives now in use.
13. Bees and swarming prevented, in most cases, when deemed desirable.
14. Moisture is taken from the hive by a condenser, constructed for that purpose.
15. The facility it affords for feeding the bees through tubes with a funnel, without disturbing the hive, which is a sure guard against stinging.
16. The bees indicate to the apiculturist when they are in need of food.
17. A moth-trap, which prevents the ravages of moths.
18. No fifth and dead bees accumulate between the comb in winter.

The undersigned will sell Individual, Town and County Rights for California. Individuals desirous of purchasing Single, Town or County Rights, can ascertain terms by addressing

113m S. H. CASE, Petaluma.

The California
BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST
Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1858, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1859, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives.

There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair. Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS GOG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V.

MANUELA—A BALLAD OF CALIFORNIA.

BY HAYARD TAYLOR.

From the doorway, Manuela, in the sunny April morn,
Southward looks along the valley over leagues of gleaming corn;
Where the mountain's misty rampart like the walls of Eden
towers,
And the hills of oak are sleeping on a painted sea of flowers.

All the air is full of music, for the winter rains are o'er,
And the noisy magpies chatter from the budding sycamore;
Blithely frisk unnumbered squirrels, over all the grassy slope;
Where the shy sunbirds brighten, nimbly keep the katydid's
note.

Gentle eyes of Manuela! tell me wherefore do you rest
On the oak's enchanted island and the flowery ocean's breast?
Tell me wherefore down the valley ye have trod the high-
way's mark?
Far beyond the hills of timber, to the mountain shadows dark!

Ah! the fragrant hay may blossom, and the sprouting verdure
shine
With the tears of amber, dropping from the tassels of the pine,
And the morning's breath of balsam lightly brush her sunny
cheek—
Little reeketh Manuela of the tales of Spring they speak.

When the Summer's barling solstice on the mountain har-
vest gleamed,
She had watched a gallant horseman riding down the valley
road;
Many times she saw him turning, looking back with parting
thrill,
Till amid her tears she lost him, in the shadow of the hills.

Ever the cloudless moons were over, he had passed the desert's
sand,
Crossed the rushing Colorado, and the dark Apache Land,
And his laden mules were driven, when the time of rains began,
With the traders of Chihuahua, to the Fair of San Juan.

Therefore watcheth Manuela—therefore lightly doth she start,
When the sound of distant footsteps seems the beating of her
heart;
Not a wind the green oak rustles or the redwood branches stir,
But she hears the silver jingle of his ringing bit and spur.

Often, out the bare distance, come the horsemen day by day,
But they come not as Bernardo, who can see it far away;
Will she know the airy gallop of his mottled steed,
Light as any antelope upon the hills of Gavilan.

She would know him mid a thousand, by his free and gallant air;
By the deftly knit serape, such as wealthy traders wear;
By his broad-brimmed cañonero, and his saddle, gaily spread,
With its canter rimmed with silver, and its horn a lion's head.

None like him the light rider, on the maddened bull can throw;
None amid the mountain cholla, track like him the stealthy doe;
And at all the mission fiestas, few, indeed, the revelers are
Who can dance with him the jota, touch with him the gay guitar.

He has said to Manuela—and the echoes linger still
In the clusters of her bosom, with a secret, tender thrill—
When the bay again has blossomed under the valley's standards in corn,
Shall the bells of Santa Clara usher in the wedding morn.

He has pictured the procession, all in holiday attire,
And the laugh and look of gladness, when they see the distant
spire;
Then their love shall kindle newly, and the world be doubly fair,
In the cool delicious crystal of the summer morning air.

Tender eyes of Manuela! what has dimmed your lustrous beam?
'Tis a tear that falls to glitter on the cheek of her dream.
Ah, the eyes of Love must brighten, if its watchers would be true,
For the star is falsely mirrored in the rose's drop of dew!

But her eager eyes rekindle, and her breathless bosom stills,
As she sees a gallant horseman moving in the shadow of the hills;
Now in love and fond thanksgiving may they lose their pearly
rings—
'Tis the steed that gallops, 'tis Bernardo's self that rides!

In California, horses are named according to their color.
An alazan is a sorrel—a color generally preferred as denoting
speed and mettle.

The serape is a knit blanket of many gay colors, worn over
the shoulders by an opening in the center, through which the
head is thrust.

Cañoneros are trappers, generally made of blue cloth or
wheat, richly embroidered, and worn over an under pair of
white linen. They are slung up the outside of each leg, for
greater convenience in riding, and studded with rows of silver
buttons.

The larri, or larra, as it is indifferently called in California
and Mexico, is precisely the same as the larra of South America.

[The above ballad was written by Mr. Taylor at the time of,
or soon after, his first visit to California, in 1849. It was then
copied extensively by the papers, and has been occasionally
reproduced since, which is some evidence of its merit. We
regard it as at least a pleasing and faithful ballad. Soon after
the first appearance of the above, a clever parody was pro-
duced, called "Martha Hopkins—A Ballad of Indiana," which
we copy below, as somewhat amusing, though not detracting
from the merits of the original, as it is said the latest produc-
tions are most successfully parodied.]

MARTHA HOPKINS—A BALLAD OF INDIANA.

BY HENRY CARY.

From the kitchen, Martha Hopkins, as she stood there making
pies,
Southward looks along the turnpike, with her hand above her
eyes.
Where along the distant hillside, her yearling heifer feeds,
And a little grass is growing in a mighty sight of weeds.

All the air is full of noises, for there isn't any school,
And boys, with trousers and pantaloons, are wading in the pool.
Blithely frisk unnumbered chickens, cackling, for they cannot
laugh;
Where the shy sunbirds brighten, nimbly leaps the little calf.

Gentle eyes of Martha Hopkins! tell me wherefore do you gaze
On the ground that's being furrowed for the planting of the
maize?
Tell me wherefore, down the valley, ye have traced the tur-
npike's way
Far beyond the cattle-pasture, and the brick-yard with its clay!

Ah! the dogwood tree may blossom, and the dooryard grass
may shine,
With the tears of amber, dropping from the washing on the line,
And the morning's breath of balsam lightly brush her freckled
cheek—
Little reeketh Martha Hopkins of the tales of Spring they speak.

When the Summer's barling solstice on the scanty harvest
gleamed,
She had watched a man on horseback riding down the tur-
npike road;
Many times she saw him turning, looking backward quiver
forth,
Till amid her tears she lost him, in the shadow of the barn.

Ever the upper time was over, he had passed the hills of brick,
Crossed the rushing Yellow River, and had fished quail a creek,
And his flatboat load was taken, at the time for pork and beans,
With the traders of the Wabash, to the wharf at New Orleans.

Therefore watcheth Martha Hopkins—holding in her hand the
pie,
When the sound of distant footsteps seems exactly like a man's;
Not a wind the store-pipe rattles, not a door behind her jars,
But she seems to hear the rattling of his riding down the bars.

Often sees she men on horseback, coming down the turnpike
road,
But they come not as John Jackson, who can see it well enough;
Well she knows the sober trotting of the sorrel horse he keeps,
As he jogs along at leisure, with his head down like a sheep's.

She would know him mid a thousand, by his home-made coat
and vest,
By his socks, which were blue woolen, such as farmers wear
out West;
By the color of his trousers, and his saddle, which was spread,
By a blanket which was taken for that purpose from the bed.

None like him the yoke of hickory on the unbroken ox can throw;
None amid his father's cornfields use like him the spade and hoe;
And at all the apple-orchards, low, indeed, the men are seen,
That can dance with him the polka, touch with him the violin.

He has said to Martha Hopkins, and she thinks she hears him now,
For she knows as well as can be that he meant to keep his vow;
When the buckeye tree has blossomed, and your uncle plays his
fiddle,
Shall the bells of Indiana usher in the wedding morn.

He has pictured his wedding, in his Sunday hat and gown,
And he thinks he'll get a carriage, and they'll spend a day in
town;
That their love will newly kindle, and what comfort it will give,
To sit down to the first breakfast in the cabin where they'll live.

Tender eyes of Martha Hopkins! what has got you in such
scraps,
Ah! the eyes of Love may brighten, to be certain what it sees,
One man looks much like another, when half-hidden by the trees.

But her eager eyes rekindle, she forgets the pie and bread,
As she sees a man on horseback, round the corner of the shed.
Now on his saddle apron, get the comb and smooth your hair,
'Tis the sorrel horse that gallops, 'tis John Jackson's self that's
there!

"I do wish I could be cured of lying in bed so
late in the morning," said a lazy husband loung-
ing upon his pillow. "Well, I will try the water
cure," said his wife, pouring a bucketful on him.

A young lady said to her gallant, "Please clasp
my cloak." "Certainly," said he, putting his arms
around her, "and the contents also."

CALIFORNIA

NURSERY,

Corner of Folsom and Spark streets,
MISSION DOLORES,.....SAN FRANCISCO.A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
Green-House Plants.THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS.

Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery.

A Choice collection of FRUIT TREES, constantly on
hand and for sale. Gardens Laid Out and Decorated in the
latest style, at short notice. Bouquets and Flower Baskets
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SAN FRANCISCO.HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY,
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,
EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES,ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards,
DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,and a general assortment of
Flowering Plants for the Garden,
GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export.
Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on applica-
tion to the undersigned.W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,
Golden Gate Nursery.

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THE
AMERICAN PUMP!

Patented April 5, 1859.

Without Suction, Without Packing!

This is a DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP, with but one
bore and one piston, worked by a tee piece, having as much
leverage and less friction in its working than any other pump
heretofore invented. The object of the whole invention was
strength, simplicity, economy, durability, and to lessen the
power to raise water from great depths, all of which have
been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force
pumps.

The working parts all stand under the water, as does the
air-chamber, beyond the reach of careless or malicious inter-
ference or frost; there is no loss of water and no loss of
labor in any depth; a constant flow of water is kept up. The
different sizes (five in all) work in diameters of from fourteen
to twenty-four inches, and cost \$15, \$20, \$25, \$40, and \$60
each, and are worked by hand, horse, water, wind, or steam;
adapted to cisterns, wells, tanks, machinery, engines, mines,
railroads, docks, forcing water under or above ground to
great heights and distances; discharges at various points;
throws by hose and pipe, thirty to forty feet; is extremely
useful and convenient in watering gardens, lawns, vineyards,
washing windows, and, in sudden emergencies, for checking
fires in their earlier stages, and no pump equals it in economy
or success for purposes of irrigation. The fixtures for power
cost \$12, \$15, and \$18 each, according to size. It has now
been in successful operation for eight months, in every depth
from 8 to 100 feet, and for nearly every conceivable purpose.
In twenty-four States of the Union, commencing at Maine
and extending to the Rio Grande, and in New Brunswick and
Cuba. The pumps have been sent everywhere on trial, and the
failures to give entire satisfaction have averaged two to the
hundred. I append a few notices, certificates and extracts
of letters to justify my position.

"The pump needs no priming to obtain water. The ar-
rangement and operation are very simple, and easily under-
stood."—[Illustrated, N. Y.]

"This is a new Pump which is offered for public favor.
Construction is greatly simplified, and appears to be designed
for durability and efficiency. Those who have used it speak
highly of it."—[N. Y. Observer.]

"The piston discharges at both ends into the air-chamber,
causing a regular flow of water at the discharge pipe at top.
It is preferred, every part can be realized, friction, the action
which keeps itself clean, and is proof against rust."—[N. Y.
Evangelist.]

"This is a new invention, a working model of which has
been shown us, which presents several novel and valuable
features, being exceedingly simple in construction, ap-
parently very strong and durable, rendering the labor of
working it, on account of the very small amount of friction
in its working parts, very trifling in comparison to other
pumps of a similar nature."—[N. Y. Christian Advocate and
Journal.]

"As a specimen of the ease and efficiency with which this
pump works, we can state that one man, working regularly,
forced water from this pump, a distance of 340 feet, being 97
feet perpendicular height, which is good work, as every one
who is in the habit of raising water knows."—[Scientific
American, N. Y.]

"There are no suction valves nor complicated fittings;
neither chains, pulleys, nor cast iron rods. It is easily arranged
for any motive power, and lifts water to any desirable height
without any waste of force. A woman or boy can work it
with ease to raise water fifty feet, and a man can raise it 100
feet all day. The simplicity of its construction, and the small
amount of friction, which is good work, as every one who
is in the habit of raising water knows."—[Scientific
American, N. Y.]

"The construction is simple; and it works with an ease
that will surprise those acquainted only with the old fashioned
order in this line. One of these pumps now in use in this
vicinity, enables us to state that full confidence can be placed
in the statement contained in the advertisement."—[Freder-
ick Banner and Advertiser, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

"It is calculated to work in the most efficient manner, and the great
ease with which the highest columns of water are raised is
far beyond anything we have yet seen or could have imagined.
The pump was personally tested, and connected with a pipe
sixty-five feet high, and it required but a very slight exertion
with one hand to deliver a stream of water, at this height,
at the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute. A small boy
could have done it with ease."—[The American Mining
Chronicle, N. Y.]

"We got one of them which we have put into operation on
our farm, and like it so far very much. It brings up a con-
tinuous stream of water, with little or no labor to the person
working it. It must meet with a ready sale, and speedily
grow very popular."—[The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.]

"Having had considerable practical experience in the use of
machinery of this character, after testing this with our own
hands, we have no hesitation in according to it our unqualified
praise. In truth, it surpasses everything for the purpose we
have before examined."—[U. S. Journal.]

"One of our newest and most useful inventions of the day is
a Double Acting Force Pump, owned by Mr. James M. Ed-
ney. It is without packing and without suction. It is ex-
ceedingly simple in its construction, and at the same time, pos-
sesses all the requirements of a good pump, and can be used
either as a well, a cistern, or a ship's pump."—[N. Y. Ex-
press.]

"A boy of ten years of age can work it at fifty feet, and a
man at a hundred feet. We have seen one in operation, and
consequently speak from personal knowledge. This high at
the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute. They are
adapted to almost every purpose where a pump is required."
—[N. Y. Day Book.]

"Having seen one of your pumps in operation, we consider
it the best we have ever seen for general use; it is simple and
can be operated with less power than any pump we have ever
known of the same capacity."—[Galveston News, Texas.]

"At the late State Fair in this city, 'The American Pump'
took the premium, and met the approbation of all who ex-
amined it."—[Herald (W. C.) Register.]

"We speak from personal knowledge, and say that of all
the pumps we ever saw, we never saw one at all comparable
to this. A man can scarce fail to be pleased with them. If
you want a good pump get one of these."—[St. Louis (Mo.)
Ch. Advertiser.]

A Working Model and Pumps always to be seen on
application at the office. Complete drawings, price, and par-
ticulars in detail, sent free of postage. Address,
JAMES M. EDNEY,
137 Chambers street, N. Y.

ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co., Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Where Models may be seen and Pumps had, with Circulars
and drawings.

A nice lot of Laying Hens—A VERY choice
lot of Poultry of the Brahma Foot and Black Spanish
Poultry can be had if applied for immediately at the Farmer
Office.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

James Graves, H. F. Williams,
GRAVES & WILLIAMS.

FRUIT

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

New York Seed Warehouse,

No. 11 Sansome Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large
assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are
receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained
from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe,
and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBIOUS ROOTS;
ALFALFA, pure, of the latest importation;
HUNGARIAN GRASS;
MESQUIT GRASS;
CLOVER;
TIMOTHY;
ORCHARD GRASS;
SHEEP'S FESCUE;
ENGLISH RYE GRASS;
And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA, pure;
VIRGINIA;
CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf;
FINE TURKISH.VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety.
Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country
trade. Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on applica-
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TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM
and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his
most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his
Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will
offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for
measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined
Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made
at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in
October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State
Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County
Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,
The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S,
PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS and BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse
power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SOYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best pat-
terns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELTON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM
at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons
wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.....MAY 11, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us? Please also direct Letters to "GEO. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.—How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the California Farmer. Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT," of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as *Geo. Warren*, and seldom by his initial letters, he had adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels misdirected, and as the subscriber has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES D. L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.—We are happy to acknowledge the reception of a valuable array of Letters and Communications from our friends in various sections of the State.

We have "Leaves from the Pine Forest," by Alice; the "The Estray" or Earnest Thoughts of Edith Montessor; Letters from N. B. H., all came duly to hand; our "Hope Hill" correspondent "Rosa" is also with us, and, like the copious rains that have blessed the Farmers this season, "it never rains, but it pours;" so with our many friends—and they are so natural too; with these refreshing showers of their favors come a little "Electricity," infusing life. To each and all, we return thanks. Each shall have due response. Such as are for publication, shall have place; such as for reply, shall be answered. To many Letters of Inquiry, they shall receive early attention separately, or through the FARMER.

The Editor was absent last week on an excursion among the beautiful flowers: this is our apology for not acknowledging the above communications. We have also Communications and Letters from "F. A. C.," from "Mary," and several new friends—all of which shall have due attention. It will be our aim to present in "Our Department" such matters as we trust will tend to the moral, intellectual, and physical, well-being of our readers; and if all communications do not appear at once, it is not because we reject them altogether, but rather that we may either take time to communicate with the writers, or from the mass we receive, and present them in their relative places.

Our readers will find in the communication of "F. A. C.," food worthy partaking. The "Stray Leaf" speaks for filial affection nobly. Other themes, in our brief space, we hope will meet their approval. We shall communicate freely with all, and ask all to write as freely.

We have Letters and Sketches from our Correspondent "Katrina" which we are pleased to receive. [The above notice was accidentally omitted in the Editorial Columns of the Editor's Department.]

Splendid Samples of Wool.

We have received from Albert E. Field, Esq., at Mission San José, several very handsome samples of Wool of the different kinds of sheep raised by him; they were as follows:

Samples of full-blood merino, from eighteen-months sheep; cross between merino and Leicester, fifteen-months sheep; cross Merino and South-down, twelve-months sheep; Leicester ten months.

All these samples were very superior, and from them we have faith to believe some great good will result from similar crossing of breeds. When we were at the Mission San José, we saw the several flocks of sheep of Mr. Field; their select character, the care bestowed upon them, every eye and buck being choice animals, was proof to us that Mr. Field understands the fact that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. We noticed the different bucks, and was pleased to see the care and attention that was given to the most important points in the sheep-breeding avocation; feeding, shelter, cleanliness, are great prerequisites to success in breeding.

Alameda Fair.

All hands should be at work for the coming Fair, on the 5th of June. Let it be a grand affair. We shall publish the full List of Premiums next week—to which we refer the friends of the enterprise.

Bay State Agricultural Fair.

Wake up! friends of this enterprise! We shall soon give you the particulars. We hope every society will give us their List of Premiums to publish.

THE VERMONT REAPER.—We learn that Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co. have found a ready and quick sale for all the Reapers arrived, and more orders on hand. This speaks well for California and the Reaper.

Shipment of Wheat.

We have for months urged upon grain-raisers the great and important good that would revert to them in the shipment of wheat and have kept the subject constantly before them. There are hundreds of our farmers now with more or less wheat on hand that if they had been wise and sold last autumn would be much richer now.

We would now appeal to them to make use of the favorable opening which is now given them to get rid of the great surplus stock on hand, before the new crop comes in. The late news from Europe is favorable for shipment from New York, and this helps to draw grain from California. This is a "God-send" to us here, and we would appeal to grain-holders, do not; do not hold back, but send it forward freely. Far better is it to sell it ten or fifteen cents a bushel under its value than to hold on, for if the amount should be very large that goes forward, even to leaving our markets entirely bare at the opening of the harvest, the increased value of the new crop would more than make up the difference to the raiser of grain. Send in your grain freely farmers, and you will never regret it. Now is your time. A market is opening gradually in China. Let us supply it from California. Let us be wise and secure every market for our grain and other produce that it is in the nature of circumstances to accomplish, and let the quality of these products and our ability to offer them at low rates, secure to us the best markets of the world. Let the grain-grower remember that the wise and prospering merchant and trader will always spread the knowledge that he is selling the best goods at low prices, and fulfilling these promises he secures the greatest amount of trade, and becomes the successful and rich merchant. So the grain-growers of California; they have the best soil and the best climate, and they can if they will, raise the largest crops, the best crops, more to the acre, and of heavier weight to the bushel, than in any other part of the world. And we boldly assert that when the grain-growers of California shall adopt all the best plans in their business, when they shall till the right kind of soil in the right manner, when they plant the right kind of seed at the right season, when they shall use the right kind of implements, and adopt the right kind of policy in raising grain and in selling it, then, and not till then, will they as an entire class become prosperous; for when this is done, when the right means are adopted as a whole, then in California we shall behold that grand and noble sight, we shall see sixty acres of rich land plowed, harrowed, and sowed with grain in one day, and we shall see sixty acres of grain that in the morning waves its golden-heads to the light of our vision harvested in the best manner, reaped, thrashed, cleaned, bagged, and all in one day. Great as this may seem to some minds, it will be accomplished. Progress demands it. Progress will accomplish it, and this sixty acres will give at least forty bushels to the acre (the amount that can easily be raised with the right system). Twenty-four hundred bushels of grain for one day's planting, one day's reaping, when these things are accomplished, as they will be. Who says California cannot compete with Chicago for the European market, and who says that California will not be the grain-market of the world?

Steamer-Day.

Why all this fuss and trouble about steamer-day? Why should all business and payments concentrate upon one given day? The long continued drain of gold has clearly proved that the amount of coin in circulation is not equal to the legitimate demands of trade. Hence the desire of some parties for banks and paper issues to supply by loans on the credit system by discounts of time paper, the deficiency. We claim no peculiar credit for a plan to relieve this apparent want of money. We believe that there is no actual want to any extent. All business men have debts and credits, and if bills could be collected, bills would be paid. But it is utterly impossible to do it all at one time, and as the fashion is to concentrate all on steamer-day, there is not an amount of coin in circulation sufficient to meet all demands, and therefore every dollar by passing from hand to hand, from office to office, pays five and sometimes ten times that amount of obligations, the brief ten hours of a day not being time enough to accomplish all the rounds carries with it many very severe derangements; and besides a considerable amount is not come-at-able by reason of absence of some parties, and an absent \$500 will cause a vacuum that causes great disappointment and often-times creates disturbance.

We believe a better plan can be devised among merchants and business men, than the present steamer-day system. If credit is to be given, let it be for so many days without reference to steamer-day, and then business will move on smoothly as in other cities. Now, all is hurry and bustle on a given day, and a lull and quiet on all other days, while at the banks all the business of two weeks is crowded into one day.

We believe if there should be a consultation among business men and bankers, the evils of steamer-day and the extra labor and extra cost of time and interest to meet this extra demand would be avoided. We feel confident bankers and business men would find a natural gain by such a change and a great relief would be rendered to the entire State.

The present Overland Mail and Pony Express have done a great good in relieving a vast amount of letter-writing on steamer-day; now carry out the plan of changing payments, and another great relief would be given to all.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We received a season ticket from the Mercantile Library Association for their lectures for the present season. We acknowledge the courtesy. A complimentary card we also acknowledge from the Committee of Arrangements to the Second Military and Civic Ball of the Light Guard of this city, which takes place on the 15th instant. Their first Ball was most creditable to them, and the preparation for the present one far exceed the former, and give promise of great eclat.

Washoe and Ruin.

In some of the farming districts we hear complaints from the want of "Harvest Hands." This arises in part from the fact that men who have been out of employment, for some time, have gone to Washoe, hoping to get into some business, and not, as some might infer, that the Real Farmers were at all infected with the Washoe fever.

We do not believe that there is one in a hundred of Washoe-men that have gone from the legitimate business of Farming; this is the last class that will be affected with this speculating fever—this spring disease of the brains—a fever that begins with an influenza, increases to an inflammatory speculation, producing a gold mania, brings on by reason of bitter disappointment, despair, and ends in suicide, spreading a ruinous malaria far and wide that is most deplorable.

Could the rail be lifted, and the catalogue of deep-laid plans to create claims, to "sell" them, to enhance their value, and to win a notice for them and bring them into favor; could all the machinations of this bubble be laid open, how quickly would Washoe be laid up on the shelf, with the wild and reckless bubbles that have ruined so many thousands.

We have never yet had any sympathy with these visionary speculations, and have never spoken a word in their favor. Such places may do for men out of employ, or adventurers; they may strike a lead: it is better to go and try than stay and do nothing, loafing about. But, for men in a good business, with a good trade, or any legitimate calling: for all such, it is far better to remain at their regular trade and vocation.

When the full history of Washoe shall be written, then will be found many a merchant of our city who has been bankrupted, when asked the cause of his troubles (though they may not be fully written till 1885, will date back to scenes of years of disaster, and record the wreck of a valuable and prosperous business and a splendid fortune), will say: "Washoe is the cause of the ruin of our House."

How many men of high standing now, who are counting their gains by the tens of thousands prospective in a few months, will mourn over the loss of thousands, lost in reality. O Washoe! thy silver and thy gold are terrible snares to lure men into the desire "To Get Rich Hastily."

What Will Become of the Doctors?

New Discovery—Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Melancholy, Ennui, and all similar Maladies.

For nearly a century, the medical world has been in deep, earnest and studious research, to discover the cause of man's degeneracy, and the chief cause of all "the ills that flesh is heir to." The result of this long and anxious research has been the discovery that INDIGESTION is the chief cause of all the maladies heretofore mentioned. To promote digestion, then, is to remove the disease. To this end the wisdom of the most learned in human sciences has been directed; and, although many thousand celebrated medicines have been paraded before the world, some of which have for a brief time checked the terrible malady, never until recently has there ever been found a sure remedy; and now all eyes will turn with eagerness to catch the glorious news and herald to the world and to undying fame the illustrious name of so great a benefactor of the human race. This GREAT REMEDY will be found in a work called "The Annual Report of the State Registrar, for the year 1859;" the author, Edwin R. Campbell, Esq. Whoever may be afflicted with those fatal maladies named, and shall read this Report faithfully, will find immediate relief. If a second reading does not effect a perfect cure, we will pay the doctor's bill—if we are permitted to appoint the physician.

N. B. As mirth, wit and good-humor are promoters of digestion, we venture the assertion that no public document ever emanated from a State officer of California so rich and full of these ingredients for health as the document named.

I FOUND HIM AMONG THE FLOWERS.—When we were at Stockton a little time since, we called several times at the place of business of one of our subscribers, but was not fortunate enough to find him in. We knew he loved flowers, and we knew too, he loved to cultivate them. So not finding him at his office, we started for his quiet domicile, and there, sure enough, we found him out in the garden almost buried up among groups of superb roses and fruit-trees bending beneath their loaded branches; and as we looked upon our industrious friend W. L. Sanderson in his neat and prosperous garden we could not but admire his taste. Mr. Sanderson has redeemed by raising his land some two feet, and he has now a valuable lot. We received an armful of very choice roses, as rich and fragrant as we ever saw, and wish our friend much success, hoping at our next visit to find him in his "new cottage home," with his family arrived. Then his "home" will be a home indeed.

THE IMMACULATE BULLETIN, which boasts of its great outlay in procuring telegraph news, and is very forward in accusing other papers of stealing from its columns, can yet it seems be guilty of what it charges on others. An article published a day or two ago in its commercial columns as original, is taken bodily from the FARMER without a word of credit, though it is attempted to be disguised with some trifling alterations. And this is not much worse than its publishing a short time since an article as a leading editorial on the Indians of California, but which was taken almost verbatim from the articles of Mr. Taylor in the FARMER. "Comment is unnecessary."

NEW LIGHT BREAKING.—It is a most happy omen for the future, when by public ordination, by a law in the administration of our schools, the physical well-being of pupils is beginning to be properly cared for. By a recent decision in the Board of Education, it has been ordered that study out of school-hours shall be prohibited, the physicians having declared it to be a cause of great evil, especially to female pupils. We are most happy to record so wise a decision; and hope ere long to record many more evidences of progress in education.

Rev. Thomas Starr King's Lecture.

BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The first of the series of five lectures to be delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, was given at Rev. Mr. Lacy's Church, on Dupont street, last evening, to a very crowded audience. Every seat, below and above, together with the aisles, was occupied, and by as select and appreciative an audience as could be found in any city of the Union.

The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Mr. Stevens, the President of the Association; and as Mr. King stood up before the audience, "in the full stature of a man," he sent forth from his own spirit a charm that made the material upon which he was to work "like clay in the hands of the potter."

The subject of the lecture was "Substance and Show." The deep attention, the full satisfaction which seemed expressed upon every countenance, gave assurance that this great intellectual repast was a kind of food that many hungry souls in California had long been wanting.

Like deep and full streams of music, came the clear yet melodious voice of the orator (for it was an oration), and the brilliant ideas which he presented were the real substance upon which the listener hung with delight. As these ideas were given forth, they fell upon the listening ears of the audience as fall the tones and semitones of music's sweetest tones.

We rejoice, with thousands of our citizens, that the Mercantile Library Association strive so well to elevate the public taste and increase a desire for high intellectual food, by establishing courses of lectures of the highest order; and, coming as did "Starr King," unfolded in fame as a public speaker, it was wise in them to meet the evident desire to hear him. Well can it be said of him: He is a "Starr of the first magnitude;" a King among men.

The theme of the orator was well chosen; it was most appropriate for California; for California is the substance of things "hoped for"—the evidence of things "not seen."

The easy and graceful delivery of those glowing ideas, clothed in the beautiful imagery of this finished scholar, was enchanting. The well-rounded periods were like balls of electricity, and kindred minds received charge after charge, until the very batteries of their souls were filled with new life.

We are no critic; we will not attempt to describe this oration, other than as we have thus briefly done; we might as well attempt to catch the brilliant lightnings as they convey thoughts upon their metallic chord, or to grasp the aroma that the breezes of June send from the honeyed petals of fragrant flowers. We only know that we, with others, felt those lightnings and inhaled that fragrance, which were to our senses indeed perfumed with mighty truths. The allusions to the power and majesty of mind of those illustrious men of the early days of our Republic was most beautiful; those other gleamings and allusions to worthy men were most felicitous. When "Starr King" shall learn the early history of California, and meet the pioneers of our Golden State, he will find among that host many men who may not weigh more than one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty pounds, yet among them will be many that weigh a ton.

As a son of Massachusetts, a citizen of Boston, we must acknowledge that we felt most deeply and truly the just compliment paid to good old Massachusetts; God bless her! But we need say no more.

On Thursday evening next, at the same place, Mr. King will again meet those who desire to listen, and will speak of the "Life and Genius of Socrates," and although the ashes of Socrates mingled with our mother earth, long, long years ago, we expect to see Socrates himself standing before us, uttering those sublime truths which have been to the world of literature what the sun and the dew have been to the earth.

THE CULTURIST—A CHANGE AGAIN.—Our neighbors of the Culturist make another change of proprietors and we think for the better. We have all along believed we could fire it up a little, and we are near to it we think, for it has run upon—upon—a Flint; i. e. our neighbor William Flint, formerly of Alameda, and more recently a nurseryman at Sacramento, has purchased one-half interest in it, and from the next number will appear as co-worker in part with the former proprietor; we say in part, for there must be a decided reform in the Culturist, else the new editor and the old one will strike fire; for the new editor is sound on the top-root question, and also on the artesian question, and we look forward with satisfaction to the time when the Culturist will be ready, if in error on any so important questions as those named to the great agricultural community, to back square down, instead of persisting in the wrong. We think upon reflection the old editor has a little reform on some subjects. We think neighbor Flint and ourselves can trot along very harmoniously.

MORE RAIN.—Another shower came to lay the dust and refresh the earth, on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning. How far it extended from this city we have not heard yet. These rains do much good, but a little reflection by all will satisfy them that this is no unmixed good. So while this rain is doing good to the many, some few may suffer loss in their hay-crops or in some way, but it is best to bear with a good grace what appears an evil, when the apparent evil is beyond their personal remedy, and when upon mature reflection they will see that it is only "a blessing in disguise."

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—The "Sargent" has left the American and a new Captain has now hung out his banner on the outward walls. Seymour, Esq., so long and favorably known as the book-keeper of this popular hotel, has now assumed the proprietorship, and offers his name as a guarantee that the American Exchange shall always stand A. No. 1 before the public. Those who know Mr. Seymour personally, are satisfied of this; and those who do not, have only to try this hotel and they will find it so.

Baggage-Masters on Mail Steamers.

We learn, with much regret, that the Baggage-Masters on the Pacific and Atlantic steamers have been dispensed with, as an economical measure. This is the most short-sighted policy we ever knew to be adopted by any transportation company in the world. This is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." It is putting in at the spigot and pouring out at the bung-hole. In the whole history of the steamers—amid all the various contests that have been carried on, and the complaints that have been made—we do not remember to have heard of any against the Baggage-Masters. They have always received the approbation of the traveling public, and much praise has been accorded them for their attention. Their assistance rendered at the "time of need," not only in facilitating the transportation of the real baggage of trunks and handboxes, but the more precious (not baggage) freight: the women and children that are passed to and fro, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores.

We have often heard the Baggage-Master spoken of with respect and esteem, and those who were about to cross and recross, have always said, "I shall feel safe, for myself and trunks, if I can only see the Baggage-Master; he was so kind and attentive on the last trip."

We repeat, the removal of the Baggage-Masters from the Pacific and Atlantic steamers is an unwise, short-sighted policy; a measure that will cost each company ten dollars outgo for one saved in wages of that officer. There will not only be a loss of baggage, three times the amount of such wages, but a general dissatisfaction; for it is taking away from passengers that attention and care for themselves and their baggage which they have a right to demand, especially at the existing increased rate of fare. It is causing complaints against both companies, of a want of attention to the traveling public, and also making extra care and business for the agents at both ends of the lines, in reporting losses and trying to do justice to their passengers and to their principals, and we know, from the universal testimony of all, that no agents can be more faithful, more just and courteous than the agents here, Messrs. Forbes & Babcock, who have ever, by their upright and manly course, received the full approbation of the traveling public.

We have conversed with hundreds that travel; all speak well of the Baggage-Masters, and the need of such aids, and we know, by letters from passengers, of recent date, since this unwise plan has been adopted, that the companies will, nay, must, loose heavily, unless they shall restore these faithful guardians, whom they must have discharged under a very mistaken notion.

Asparagus, Pie-Plant, Greens.

How much better would our vegetables eat at the family dinner, if the grower would learn how to prepare them for market. Asparagus, to be tender should be gathered young, only the green part. Then it will boil tenderly and eat well. The blanched part cannot be eaten. The Pie-plant, the large full stalks only should be brought to market. They are worth double the small sticks. For greens, although spinach is the principal green in the market, yet mustard-top is one of the best articles that can be offered, we wonder that it has not been grown or brought to our market. It can be found in the country by the cart-load. We suppose because it grows spontaneously it is not valued.

First Cherries, Strawberries, Etc.

Cherries appeared in our market yesterday for the first time. To-day we saw a splendid dish at "Rumrills, No. 47, in Washington market. Price only \$3 a pound.

Strawberries, about the middle of the week, sold at twenty-five cents a pound; to-day thirty-seven, and not so plenty. Cool weather and rains retard their ripening. Next week they will be plenty.

Blackberries. This fruit comes in slowly; selling at seventy-five cents a pound. In a few weeks the market will be full of as fine fruit as the world can show.

TWENTY-TWO SOULS IN PRISON.—When in Sacramento last week, we saw at the table of the "St. George Hotel" the "Marsh Troupe" of young girls. They were all seated at one table, their deportment was most exemplary, their neat dresses, modest and lady-like appearance was such as to command admiration; and yet as we looked upon their features we could plainly see a marked sadness and a pallor upon the features that spoke volumes to us. We looked in vain for that cheerful, happy, healthy look that tells of the freedom of the soul. We could not but feel they were "imprisoned spirits," and when we thought of their future, thus trained up, when we asked ourselves what will they be ten years hence, we turned away from the picture as from a scene too sorrowful to meditate upon, and could only exclaim: twenty-two souls imprisoned to a machine, that like a quartz-mill, must crush the material upon which it falls, in order to extract the gold. So these twenty-two souls are a machine that is set at work only to extract gold.

CHANGE AT THE EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE IRON-WORKS.—It will be seen by a change of the advertisement, in another column, that Wm. McKibbin, of No. 98 Pine street, has bought of Mr. Van Pelt the entire stock of the Empire and Keystone Iron-Works. We are glad that Mr. Van Pelt has sold to a gentleman in every way so well qualified to sustain the excellent reputation which has hitherto distinguished this establishment. Mr. McKibbin will continue the manufacture of all kinds of iron-work for buildings, vaults, safes, balcony and cemetery railings, iron stairs, and also the Patent Self-Regulating and Self-Protecting Windmill, heretofore made by Mr. Van Pelt. This mill, as we have before said to our readers, is one of the best, as it is made of iron, and will last a lifetime, or longer. All that is necessary to insure success in the purchase of a windmill, is to purchase at No. 98 Pine street—to avoid confounding this mill with others, also made of iron, but which have not the properties of the former, and are little better than ordinary or stationary mills.

STATE SUMMARY.

The editor of the Yreka Journal heard a man say the other day, that there were ten thousand crickets in Shasta Valley to every square inch.

The Los Angeles Star reports a large sale of cattle, lately, belonging to the Yorba estate, to the amount of \$20,000. Prices ranged from \$14 to \$20 per head.

The Home-More Combination Printing Telegraph is now in operation on the State Line between this city and Sacramento. Dispatches are printed on a long strip of stiff white paper, in large type, and easily read.

The Knight's Landing News complains of great scarcity of work-hands in that part of the State. The harvest there is unusually heavy this year, and it will require more labor to properly secure it than can be obtained.

The Convention of the "Bee-Raisers" met again, in Sacramento, on Saturday. Some thirty or forty gentlemen were present. Several details were given of experiments which were in process of trial. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a permanent organization and report a constitution.

At Red Bluff, the Beacon says, they were visited last week with an unusual amount of rain for this season. On Saturday a very great quantity of hail fell, doing considerable damage to the crops, particularly to the volunteer. One farmer thinks the storm of Saturday injured him to the amount of \$500.

The citizens of Visalia have resolved to construct a wagon-road and pack trail from that town to the Mono Lake Mines. A meeting of citizens was held on the evening of the 2d inst., and took the necessary steps to open the road. The distance to Mono Lake from Visalia, by the direct route, is only one hundred and twenty-five miles.

The Los Angeles Star of the 28th ultimo, says their market abounds with cucumbers; that it is supplied the year round with new potatoes; that strawberries are raised every month in the year; that green peas are in constant supply, and that tomatoes may be had every month—one garden having some vines three years old, which are constantly bearing.

Col. Fremont will not employ or allow a man either in his mines or mills to carry weapons. The influence of this rule is already felt in Bear Valley, and may it extend till society in this region approximates at least to that from which nineteen-twentieths of our population came.

The Oak Flat and Chinese Camp (Calaveras county) stage was stopped on Monday morning, after leaving the former place, by three men, armed with double-barreled shot-guns and revolvers. Two of the robbers covered the driver and passengers with their shot-guns, while the third proceeded to break open the express boxes. The amount of money taken from Wells, Fargo & Co's box is supposed to be \$650.

The Columbia Times of the 10th says: We plucked several leaves from a small apple-tree in Mr. Hassel's orchard, which measured five inches in length by four and one-half in breadth. In the same garden, we saw a small fig-tree, about five feet high, on which were nearly 200 figs, almost as large as hen's eggs. The healthy and thriving condition of the fig-tree is somewhat strange, considering the long spell of cold frosty weather we have had during the present spring.

The Visalia Delta says: It is feared that the Mono excitement will take so many persons away from the county that there will be difficulty in obtaining hands to gather the bountiful harvest that is now growing. There is no doubt but that enough will come back; but whether they will be back in time is the question. We saw, on Thursday last, a large team loaded with wool, bound for San Francisco, the product of the ranch of E. P. Hart, Esq., of this county.

The election for city officers of Stockton, on Monday, resulted in the Citizens' Ticket prevailing by an average majority of 250 out of 722 votes. Dr. E. S. Holden was re-elected Mayor; B. Sanborn, Marshal; W. R. Jefferson, Assessor; V. M. Peyton, Collector. The Aldermen elected were: George Gray, J. B. Houshe, G. Starbuck, T. S. Strout, J. P. D. Wilkins, M. Serrery, T. J. Keyes, George Ladd, A. B. Bayner, and C. H. Huffman. The Argus says the victory was caused by disgust of the citizens at the convention system.

In Alameda county, the Herald says, the heavy storm of last week has done less damage than was at first supposed. Much of the early grain was prostrated by the rain and wind, but most of it has risen up again, and no damage will be sustained from this cause, except in a few fields and portions of fields. The benefit to the grazing districts and root crops will more than compensate for the damage to the grain crop. There is a better prospect for grass this year than has been known for several years.

At Sacramento, the Union says, the rain of last week, which commenced about midnight on Tuesday, dripped on Wednesday, poured on Thursday, and culminated about half an hour past meridian in a deluge, accompanied with hail and scattering flakes of snow, contributed 14.81 inches to the supply of this season, which amounts in the aggregate to 20.700 inches. The fall last season to this date was only 15.959 inches—showing 4.741 inches in favor of the present season. The rain this season is in excess of that of any since the winter of 1852-53.

The Times of the 5th says more cattle are to be sent from Humboldt, for the San Francisco market. The Cortes would take thirty head of fat beef cattle on board on her way down, last Monday. They are a splendid lot of cattle, and will command high figures in San Francisco. The same paper also says: The success which attended the cargo of beef cattle taken down by the bark Hartford has settled the matter as to the advantages of shipping over driving, and has laid the foundation for an extensive trade, and one which we hope will make money a little more plenty in our country than it has been for a year past. The Hartford is on her way to this Bay, for another load of cattle, and may be looked for daily till her arrival.

Some parties in Sacramento have invented a machine with which they expect to manufacture diamonds from carbon. The machinery is all ready for operation, and in a few days the novel experiment will be commenced. The Bee says: "If we are not mistaken, the gentlemen managing this experiment have already been successful in reducing carbon to a fluid, and it has also been compressed by them in a leaden ball, in this city, sufficient to create a stone so hard that no jeweler could cut it, and which has been sent to Paris for inspection. The additional power given by the machinery above mentioned, it is hoped by the owners, will afford compression to crystallize the fluid, and a diamond worth half a million may be the result. The power from the galvanic battery is to be applied by means of a copper wire connected to the cavity in the center of the ball. Whether the proprietors reap a princely reward or not, the operation will be a great benefit to science."

At Los Angeles, the Agricultural prospects of the season are thus reported by the Star of the 5th: "The season, so far, has been one of the most favorable with which we have been visited for many years, and our farmers have taken full advantage of it, for the sowing of large crops of cereals. The early rains permitted seasonable plowing and the grain being sown

early, had the full benefit of the copious showers which have since fallen. This is a marked improvement on the practice of former years; for it has frequently happened that plowing has been postponed, even after the first rains, till December or January, instead of September or October; the consequence of which was the loss of the benefit to the seed of the early rains. Last Fall, however, the crops were planted early, and as a natural consequence, they will mature early. From present appearances, the grain will be gathered early in June, and an abundant harvest is expected. The present is the most critical time for the wheat crop. It has escaped the blight from frost, the fog which have unfortunately prevailed have not proved injurious so far, and it is the general opinion that this crop will be full and abundant. Barley is in fine condition, and is heading out; a great breadth of it has been sown. A good deal has been done, also, this year, in oats. This grain is coming greatly into favor, and is found to answer the expectation of the farmers, the straw being long and the grain plentiful. Rye, too, is in great favor, and deservedly so. Some persons prefer this crop to barley, as it will grow well on lands not fit for the latter. We have heard of an experiment made between the two grains, and the result is altogether in favor of the rye. It is in fine condition, and fully headed out. It seems to adapt itself to our dry soil and climate, and our informant adds, looks as well as and as vigorous as any in the New England States. The hay crop is, of course, from the copious rains during the season, abundant. A few tons can be raked together almost anywhere on the plains or hills. The fruit crop is as plentiful as the promise of grain is abundant. There never before have been such indications of plenty. The vineyards are also in a forward and healthy condition. The bug which was so destructive last year on the opening buds of the vines, has not been noticed this season, and is not now to be dreaded, as the time for its operations is pretty well gone by. The intense heat, some time ago, had the effect, we have been informed, of hastening the insect out of its caterpillar state, in which alone it preys upon the budding vines. Since the foregoing was written, we have been visited with heavy showers of rain, causing a good deal of solicitude for the growing crops. Hay-making has, of course, been suspended; and it is hoped that the wheat crop, the most sensitive, has not been sufficiently advanced to be injured by the moisture."

Great Trial of Esterly's Reaper.

The following account of a trial of Reapers is taken from the Whitewater Register of Sept. 16th, 1857:

Knowing that many incredulous people doubted the truth of our statement last week, in reference to Mr. Esterly's Reaping Machine cutting sixteen acres of wheat in one afternoon, with one pair of horses, we have taken the trouble to obtain the following certificates from men of undoubted integrity, which will show not only that the feat was actually performed, as stated, but that we underestimated the amount cut.

"The undersigned do hereby state that we witnessed the cutting of the grain above specified, on the afternoon of Aug. 25th, on said Esterly's farm, and that the grain was heavy, and badly crinkled down, and the ground not rolled. The team, a good fair size—not what would be called a large team. The work was done in the very best manner, and the team was not worried; the off horse, at sunset, had not sweat any; the night one, working inside, next to the standing grain, sweat a little under the harness. We should not have known from the appearance of the horses that they had worked an hour; they might have been driven much faster, and not hurt them. The machine was managed by two boys.—[Signed:] James H. Case, E. L. Caswell, Sextus Case, G. A. Caswell, Samuel Case, Charles Hegner, L. C. Cook, L. A. Winchester, Joseph Lewis, N. Salisbury, Elias Walt, F. B. Rury, V. McCracken, Andrew B. Lee, F. L. Kiser, L. H. Rann, Elisha W. Pratt, J. P. Cutler, S. B. Osterlander."

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we measured the ground cut over during the afternoon of Aug. 25th, 1857, by one of George Esterly's Two-Horse Reapers and Mowers combined, on said Esterly's farm, and there was, by actual measurement by the chain, full sixteen and one-half acres—there being a sward cut round on only three sides.—[Horace Adams, C. C. Lewis.]

"I do hereby certify that the Reaper which cut the above specified grain, is five feet two inches on the cut, and that the average cutting, according to the measurement above stated, from the time the team was hitched on the Reaper, until the piece was completed, including all stoppages, was two acres and fifteen rods per hour.—[F. L. Kiser.]

WALWORTH COUNTY, } The above subscribers Town of Whitewater, } personally appeared before me and made solemn oath that the statements subscribed to by them were true.

D. W. C. BARROW, Justice of the Peace.

DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES IN NAPA.—The late heavy rains have done much damage to fruit trees planted upon level soil in this vicinity. The drainage being inadequate, the water stood stagnant long enough to injure the roots materially. Many trees, especially peach trees, appear to be entirely ruined. A gentleman residing in town, who has three or four hundred trees, informs us that he expects to lose them all. A few trees in our own garden seem to be on the point of dying from the same cause.—[Napa Reporter.]

Here we have a natural illustration of too much irrigation—the result is the death of the tree. We presume if an examination was had, these dead and dying trees were planted in round holes or wells, where the water could collect, the ground around and beyond the trees having little or no cultivation whatever.

Had the soil where these trees were planted been cultivated two feet or more deep, the water would have passed off below the roots without injury to the trees. The same result will occur where excessive irrigation is practiced upon soil lightly cultivated. It will be found that many orchards now apparently good, that have been sustained by irrigation, will soon begin to decay; overgrown sappy wood, too tender to resist the changes of our climate, the sudden cold winds following hot blasts of air, their growth has been unnatural, premature and an early death will be the result.

The complaint of worms, borers, scale-insects of various kinds, that are now found on the foliage of trees or under the bark, or on the body or limbs of the tree are an indication of the approaching death; the crows gather where the carion is found; maggots are seen as putridity approaches, and so with various insects and the larvae upon trees and plants. They are indicators of uncleanness, disease and approaching dissolution, and if our orchardists will only examine into these things they will find it so.

THE GARDENS AROUND STOCKTON.—There is no city that we have visited wherein there is greater evidence of advancement in Horticulture and Floriculture than Stockton. Weber's Garden, that of Col. Huggins, Dr. Reid's, Insane Asylum, and a score of others, were those we visited, and shall describe, and are highly creditable to each proprietor. Let every city follow the example of Stockton.

We call attention to the Indianapolis of A. S. Taylor, Esq. His valuable history should be preserved. All who desire it, should subscribe for the FARMER, to secure it. We can only furnish copies to permanent subscribers, for the year. It is the only history of the kind extant.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.

 **SPLENDID SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.** OF very superior character, will arrive on the next steamer. They will be the finest that have been brought to this country. Purchasers in want of very superior animals of this class, can see them and learn particulars, upon the arrival of the Steamer, by applying to the Editor of the Farmer, or to KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Washington street, San Francisco.

ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR.

The Second Annual Fair and Cattle-Show

—OF—
The Alameda County Agricultural Society

Will be opened in
THE CITY OF OAKLAND,
On Tuesday, June 5th, 1860,

AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS, at which about \$2,000 in Cash Premiums, 400 Diplomas, and several Gold Medals will be awarded. Competition in any and all of the departments open to the citizens of any county in the State. For a copy of the Schedule of Premiums and Rules and Regulations, apply to the Secretary, at Oakland. As it is expected that this Fair will present the grandest FLORAL DISPLAY ever made in California, the Board of Managers (in addition to the premiums enumerated in the first edition of the published List) will award to the best FLORAL EXHIBIT, consisting of Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Designs, and Wreaths, a Cash Premium of \$50.

By order of the Board. P. F. FARGO, Secretary.

An Excellent Ranch to Lease!

THE OWNER OF AN EXCELLENT RANCH, containing 125 acres, with good feed for Dairy Stock, wishes to find a good man and his wife, to whom he can lease the same, for a term of years.

At a Very Reasonable Rate.

There are at present on the Ranch, TEN COWS, giving milk, and there will be five more come in, within two months. The feed on the Ranch will sustain the stock liberally. Swine and Domestic Fowls can also be kept, with profit, as there is always a market for the Butter, Cheese, Poultry and Eggs, or any produce that shall be raised.

The Ranch is only three miles from the town of Santa Cruz. There is a good

DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN AND OUTHOUSES, and everything to help a good, industrious Farmer and his wife to make a good business and secure a good Home. To a person having a little money, an additional chance for profit can be given. Apply at the California Farmer Office for all particulars. 12-3m

W. J. TUSTEN'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL!

A CERTAIN ADVERTISEMENT, SIGNED HYDE & Brother, dated 9th inst., contains, among other matters, the assertion that "the stronger the wind blows, the safer and steeper the mill becomes." If to become steady to stop, to secure such a result, it is necessary that the mill should be so constructed, that it would be able to resist the force of the wind, and not be blown down by it. The mill at the last California State Fair, and whose written testimony to that effect can be seen on application to me. The advertisers also say that the mill has always "taken the premiums at all the Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs, wherever introduced." At the last Agricultural Fair, in California, it was awarded the second premium. The Awarding Committee consisted of three gentlemen, and proof can be made to the satisfaction of any person who will call on me, that two of that Committee were satisfied, and so expressed themselves, that my mill would run through heavy wind and sudden gusts, with a steady and uniform motion; while that of Hyde & Brother would stop, and run with a rapid motion, and then stop. Why the premium was awarded to mine, and not to theirs, is a matter which I leave to the public to judge—if they can. If the premiums taken at other Fairs are of the same nature, they certainly cannot be deemed very valuable testimonials. Hyde & Brother challenge comparison with all other mills in the State. I have made frequent endeavors, verbally and in writing, to secure such a comparison, and I now renew such offers, and pledge myself to make an experiment, or series of experiments, between their mill and mine, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the same, on Telegraph Hill, in San Francisco, or any other suitable point in the State.

Hyde & Brother also say, in the April number of the California Farmer, that "the large numbers of these windmills are in use in Benicia and vicinity, and give entire satisfaction." Only two of the windmills in use in Benicia or vicinity have been put up by Hyde & Brother, or Hyde & Brother, and arrangements have been made with me to supply my invention, in place of the so-called "Phillips," to all others now running in that place; and if the owners are satisfied with the two put up by Hyde & Brother, then they must be very carefully selected. Numerous sales of my Mills were made last year. Engagements for the ensuing year: more than double the number sold last. In every case, perfect satisfaction has been and will be given. I can boast no prestige derived from the name of a foreign patentee, but I offer the

Invention of a California Mechanic for the critical judgment of the world. My Mills can be seen in operation in Benicia and vicinity, and at the Manufacture, in Benicia—where any and all persons desirous to obtain the best, simplest, most perfect, and cheapest Wind Power now in use, or ever invented, can do so at the following prices, which have been regulated to suit the times:

5 feet diameter, frame included, . . .	\$75 00
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	125 00
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	150 00
14 " " " " " " " " " " " "	180 00

WM. J. TUSTEN, Benicia.

N. B. It is my particular request that all Orders or Letters be sent to me by Mail. 12

PHILIPS' SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER.

WE CHALLENGE A COMPARISON WITH ALL OTHER MILLS IN THE STATE.

This power is in truth what it certifies to be, a PERFECT SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER. It has been tested and proved for the last four years in the Eastern States in driving Grist Mills, Tanneries, Turning Shops, Circular Saws, Churning and Pumping, and it has taken the premiums at all the Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs wherever introduced, and is universally pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet invented. Its simplicity, simplicity and cheapness of it must recommend it to every farmer and mechanic.

We call attention to those beautiful Wind-mills in Benicia. They are the mills. The regulating power is simply the force of the wind acting on a wind-lever, which adjusts the wings exactly to the force of the wind, so that the stronger the wind blows the safer and steeper the mill becomes, presenting to a sudden gust nothing but sharp edges to its forces.

But its crowning excellence over all other wind power is, that it not only regulates itself, but it can be set to regulate itself to any desired speed, and that by a process so simple that a child can manage it.

Having the PATENT, none for the States on the Pacific, we are now prepared to furnish them at prices according to the size and power required. County rights for sale—also Oregon and Washington.

The prices at the shop for those adapted to agricultural and mechanical purposes, are as follows:

5 feet diameter, with 30 feet wind surface, . . .	\$125
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	150
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	180
14 " " " " " " " " " " " "	200

We are also prepared to Manufacture and Repair all kinds of Agricultural or other Machinery, near Steamboat Wharf, Benicia.

HYDE & BROTHER.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Several Parcels of EWES. Also a Few Hundred of HALF-BLOOD EWES—if called for immediately. Apply at this Office. 12

A. B. SOUTHWORTH,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

44 BATTERY STREET,

(Between California and Pine), and

BROADWAY, NEAR DAVIS STREET,
(Opposite Steamboat Landing),

SAN FRANCISCO.

10 Russell's Thrashers,

With Pitt's Power, made at Massillon, Ohio.

10 Case's Thrashers,

With Pitt's Power, made at Racine, Wisconsin.

50 McCormick's Reapers,

5-12, 6 and 7 feet cut, warranted latest improvements.

50 Easterly's Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.

Straw Stackers and Extras,

For Thrashers and Reapers; all for sale at the lowest rates.

A liberal credit will be given on approved Paper. (1)

HARVEST-1860.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

NOW OFFER

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Agricultural Implements
IN THIS CITY.

200 Of the Celebrated

REAPERS

AND

COMBINED MACHINES,

Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio, expressly for this market, with all the improvements for 1860. The space to take off the grain is adapted to the largest growth, which most of the Reapers in use are not. The Platform is level, while the raker stands upright, thereby working with ease. The Machine is light and strong; no breakage from any source reported last season. Out of Four Hundred in use, not twenty dollars worth of extras of any kind were called for. Without exception, the above Reapers are the best machines on this coast.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

Made with extra care, with Improvements, expressly to our order, by Nourse, Mason & Co., Massachusetts.

HILL'S THRASHERS,

Got up to suit the wants of this market as to strength and durability; also, four and six-horse Thrashers, all of the best make.

Horse-Powers, Extra Castings for Thrashers,

With a large and full assortment of

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

FOR SALE

As LOW as can be Purchased in this City.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis streets.

I'VE SEEN THEM!

THE FARMERS APPROVE THEM!

ESTERLY'S PATENT COMBINED

SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER,

IMPROVED FOR 1860,

AND FOR SALE IN STOCKTON.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN OFFERING a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower to the public, which he is confident will give entire satisfaction to all who use it, all the usual objections being entirely obviated, which are:

1. Too heavy draught.
2. Trouble and expense of having two separate mills—one for reaping and one for mowing.
3. The undisturbance—that is to say, they cannot be raised and lowered while in operation.
4. The Rake and Platform being stationary fixtures, the relative position cannot be changed.
5. They can only be used as Self-Rakers. In case of accident much time is lost.

All these Objections are Obviated in my Machine.

1. The draught is lighter than any Hand-Raker.
2. Only one Single-Sick is used for reaping and mowing.
3. It is perfectly adjustable, as will be seen by reference to the cut; any boy can raise and lower it while in motion.
4. The Rake and Platform are not stationary fixtures, but can be adjusted to suit the light you wish to cut, which is very important.
5. Instead of being only a Self-Raker, it can be changed, in case of accident of any kind, in five minutes, and make a much better Hand-Raker than it was before the Self-Raking Attachment was put on.

PRICES WILL BE LOW, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The Machines are set up in the Lot opposite the Weber House, Stockton.

For sale by J. N. STRETEL, Agent for San Joaquin County.

BONE DUST,

FOR FARMERS.

BONE DUST is the best form for the use of farmers, as a quick fertilizer, can be had in

Lots to Suit,

AT

FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER TON,

AT THE

SUGAR REFINERY,

Corner of Price and Harrison streets, San Francisco.

This article will be found of great value to gardeners, orchardists, vineyards, and farmers generally.

Those in want will apply at the office of the Sugar Refinery, Nos. 55 and 61 Sansome street, San Francisco. 9-3m

MR. & MRS. COGILL'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

AT

PHILHARMONIC HALL,

Stockton street, near Jackson

THE SCHOOL will meet TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours of tuition from 3 to 5 p. m. for Ladies and Children, and from 7-12 to 10 p. m. for Gentlemen and Ladies. The celebrated Lancers, Waits and Polka Quadrilles taught with success. Also, Children's Class EVERY SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 p. m.

Terms—\$2.00 per month, in advance.

Private Lessons at all hours of the day. All the polite and fashionable Ball-Dances taught. Also, Fancy Dances, Stage Dancing, etc.

Also, the following quadrilles: Vienneoise Empire, Prince Imperial and La Pyrene.

Terms reasonable. 20

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
155 Sansome street.

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MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,

BANKERS,

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SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

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SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our

Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium.

Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE,

AGENTS AND BANKERS,

MONTGOMERY STREET, CORNER OF JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW ON

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILBY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

THERE'S NO DEARTH OF KINDNESS.

BY GERALD HASKET.

THERE'S no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
Outward, we are sparing—
Trampling one another!
While we are busy yearning
At the name of "Brother!"

There's no dearth of kindness
Or love among mankind,
But in darkling loneliness
Hooded hearts grow blind!
Full of kindness longing,
Soul is shut from soul,
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

There's no dearth of kindness,
Though it be unspoken,
From the heart it buildeth
Rainbow smiles in token—
That there be none so lowly,
But have some angel-touch:
Yet, nursing loves unholly,
We live for self too much!

As the wild rose bloweth,
As runs the happy river,
Kindness freely floweth
In the heart forever.
But if men will hanker
Ever for golden dust,
Kingliest hearts will canker,
Brightest spirits rust.

There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
O, cherish God's best giving,
Falling from above!
Life were not worth living,
Were it not for Love.

Life and its Laws.

We copy an article from "The Laws of Life," on "Life and its Laws." This journal is comparatively new, and we welcome it to the field of labor and usefulness, with great hope and assurance of its success, on the principle that "Truth always prevails."

The article referred to will give our readers an idea of the value of such a paper for family reading. This journal is edited by Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D., and published at Danville, Livingston county, N. Y. It is furnished to subscribers at seventy-five cents a year.

The strong love of life which is planted in the very center of man's instincts—the tenacity with which he clings to it, when to the beholder it seems stripped of every attraction, should teach him that it has great intrinsic value and significance. And yet, abstractly, it is held at a very low estimate. Man cheats himself with the idea that life in this world is of very little consequence. Our very religion teaches us that it is a poor, vain thing, calls our bodies "vile houses of clay," and represents that to escape from them is blessed. When little infants, or persons in the beauty and vigor of youth, or in the strength and dignity of mature life, die, it regards them as having made a very desirable change, in leaving a world of suffering, sorrow and toil, for one of happiness and holiness. Christian parents talk about giving back their little ones to God, and while every fiber of their hearts quivers with anguish, they endeavor to gather comfort from the reflection that "What is our loss is their gain. Though we suffer, they are infinitely better off." According to this philosophy, the best use that can be made of life, is to dispose of it as soon as possible.

We think these are very mistaken views. And we think so, because we believe that God is wiser than man. He created man to live long on the earth—made every provision, and arranged every plan, to secure such a result. The earth, air, water, trees, fields, fruits, snow, ice, rain, sun, moon and stars, all conspire to furnish him with the means of existence, to give him health and vigor, and to make his dwelling-place cheerful and beautiful. So strong is the power of life in him, that the feeblest has to struggle hard to throw it off. Often we see one in whom life seems nearly extinct, the vital spark just ready to depart, and the person longing and striving to die, and yet such a one lives on and on for years.

We do not believe that God would have made so minute and complete provision for the continuance of human life, if in His mind it were not of great worth. He undoubtedly might have created our spirits and placed them in Heaven at once, if He had conceived that to be the better way. But He chose to fit up this earth for our temporary abode, and to make us up in part of earthly material, with the design that we should stay here till the spiritual of us had, in accordance with the laws of its nature, grown and developed to that degree that it was ready for another state, when the earthly should drop off easily and quietly as any other natural process takes place. It is true that by reason of sin and sorrow, life becomes toilsome and tiresome, and oftentimes burdensome, but that does not justify us—certainly it does not justify the Christian, in longing to lay it down, or in concluding that we should be a great deal better off if we could get out of this world. We are not to be excused from duty simply because we are tired of it. We are not entitled to go to Heaven till we have served our full time on earth. What is here, we know; what is beyond, we cannot know till we pass onward. And no being on earth has yet attained to so great wisdom as to be able to estimate the consequences of one's passing from this life into the next in infancy or youth—to calculate how different is his position and relation to existence from what it would have been if he had received that education which his residence here was designed to give him.

Holding these views, life appears to us a sacred thing; a thing to be cherished and honored. But how shall it be secured? All around us we see human beings dying—in infancy, in childhood, in youth, in manhood, in ripen life, when all the powers of body and soul have reached their highest point of vigor, and not one in a thousand dying in old age. How can all this be, if God has thrown such securities around life? Simply because life has its laws, and men constantly violate them. If the Creator had left everything at hap-hazard, then it might have made no difference. One might as well have lived one way as another, and he would not have died till his time came. But in His great wisdom and goodness, He has made human life subject to exact laws, and thus given it its security and dignity. And the very nature of law is to cause suffering by its infringement. One of these laws is that man shall have sleep; another, that he shall have food; another, that certain substances if taken as food shall nourish the body, while certain other substances so taken shall destroy its life. Another of these laws is that he shall have a constant supply of atmospheric air,—and so on. A complete disregard of these regulations will cause immediate death; and a partial disregard is mischievous in proportion to its extent. One cannot depart from them in one instance without diminishing his life-power. We can judge, then, how

great this power originally is, when we see persons violating every law of their constitutions daily, and still living for many years. We can see, too, the folly and impiety of saying that a man who dies at fifty, of dyspepsia, or rheumatism, or gout, dies by the providence of God. It is as much his own act as if he had destroyed his life at once by taking arsenic. And if it were not for his ignorance, it would be as great a shame to him as if he died of *delirium tremens*.

This ignorance need not exist. The laws of our life are not so hidden in mystery that they cannot be discovered. They are not more difficult to ascertain than the laws which regulate the motions of the planets; and surely a knowledge of them is as important to the welfare of humanity. "Nature as a mistress is gentle and holy," and she does not shut up her secrets from those who seek obediently and patiently to know them. Men have sat at her feet, and have learned of her. We, the editors of this journal, know that we have obtained more correct ideas of her operations than are generally entertained. Hence the existence of this journal. We wish to give these ideas to the people. They need them, and to the extent of our influence they shall have them.

But we have another object. We think the means generally used to restore sick persons to health are in themselves directly and powerfully calculated to destroy life; that thousands of persons die annually who would recover but for the medicine given them; and that thousands who do not die have their whole lives rendered wretched and useless by the terrible effects of these medicines upon their systems. Believing so, we are at deadly hostility to every system of medical practice which administers to sick persons as remedies substances which are injurious to persons in health; and we are determined, by every means in our power, and to the extent of our ability, by reason, by argument, by science, by philosophy, by facts, to show the people the wickedness of such a system. And to this end, also, will this journal be devoted. It will go to many who have been readers of "The Letter-Box," and who understand our position; but it will go, also, to many who are strangers to us, and hence it is proper that in this first issue we should make a statement of its objects. We shall give to it our best labors and our most earnest thoughts, and we hope so to conduct it that many who receive it now as a stranger, shall in the future be glad to welcome it as a true friend.

"Put some Gin in it."

"Oh dear, I am so tired, and that child is crying again for something to eat. Don't seem to me fifteen minutes since the nurse fed it."

"Bridget, Bridget, (there, that stupid girl is dozing—not much wonder too, for she was up all last night with the baby), Bridget, do you hear the baby crying? Take it up; bring it to me, and I will try to hold it, while you warm the milk."

"Call the stewardess to get you a tin cup of milk, so you can set it on the stove."

"Oh me, I do wonder if this night is a sample of all the nights, between this and home. Here I have only been traveling a day and part of one night, and am almost sick now: what shall I do by the time I get to New York? I wonder if the hot weather at the Isthmus will affect the baby much? (It's so cross though—I presume it will not be influenced by the temperature of the climate), however, I shall take every precaution for its health. Here, Bridget, don't forget to put some gin in it."

"Yes, ma'm, I have already."

"Well, do hurry, the baby is screaming, as though it will go into spasms."

We overheard the preceding soliloquy by a mother, with her child, but a few months old, on her way to San Francisco, to take the steamer for the Eastern States.

It is altogether probable that the child will not live to reach its destiny, and even if it should live to adult-life, its last condition will be worse than its first, if that "put some gin in it" is persisted in. And, from all appearances, it was a very important and seemingly indispensable ingredient in every cup of nutriment prepared for the child. It is quite bad enough to fill a child's stomach every fifteen minutes or half-hour with its natural aliment; but it seems almost intolerable to one who knows the results thereof, when the food is merely a substitute and adulterated with gin! Does not that mother ever think it would be better, infinitely better to throw her child overboard, or kill it outright by a short method, than to give it gin and have it suffer all the agonies of a *taper*, and die of *delirium tremens*, ultimately? Or, better it should be killed suddenly now, by some accident, than to live to adult-life, and be a drunkard? The propensity for unnatural stimulation being the most powerful in the organization, and there is no remedy for it; it being as much a part of the nature of that man as the blood which courses in his veins.

When will mothers realize that every action and word are indelibly impressed on their children, either for good or evil; and any wrong done in any way, either mentally, physically, or morally, to the child, it, in consequence, can never be so good and happy as it would have been, had not that wrong been done.

It is not one great influence that constitutes a man what he is; but the combined little influences of every-day life. As a collegiate education, or a back-wood's education, either, is not what makes a man; but the little every day education of his whole life—that constitutes his soul, great or small.

(For the California Farmer.)

A Stray Leaf.

WRITTEN ON RECEIVING MY FATHER'S DAGUERRETYPE IN A LETTER.

So you have arrived safely at your destination, at last! A hard ride has that overland stage given you; the blemish upon the picture proves to me that the Butterfield route is not exactly a field of butter; on the contrary, that you have had many a hard rub, and that you ever did arrive, we may well congratulate you.

Welcome! welcome! thrice welcome!

"Oh! that those lips had language!" They seem now ready to speak; and the little look of smile in the eye rather tells me that I might get an answer I was not expecting. The firmness exhibited in the mouth, as the lips are pressed, show to me the key to the success in managing so many big, strong boys, and saucy, romping girls.

The likeness of my Father is before me! What a rush of thoughts crowd into my mind, as I look into that kind old face, upon the finely formed head, the small penetrating eye, the bold Grecian nose, the firmly made mouth. This is my Father. The same blood that courses his veins is part of this hand that now guides this pen—though thou-

sands of miles apart, and oceans roll between us. What innumerable scenes of joy and sorrow, cares and pleasures, and everything which goes to make a lifetime, has he experienced. What would be the value of his long experience of seventy years, could it be imparted to a youth just starting in life!

I think my Father a great man. What child has not that right? Others think so sometimes—or, at least, a great Father,—when I tell them that sixteen times has he taught the infant lips to speak his name. Does not that justly entitle him to the envied name?

Of the six sons who grew to manhood, four pursue the honorable calling of their father before them (one of them, however, has long since found rest. Peace be to his ashes). The other two pursue equally honorable callings. All of the sons have married "good" wives, and have reasonably perpetuated their father's name. Of the six daughters who have grown to womanhood, all are living, and I trust are a blessing to their aged parents. All are parents and know a mother's love, which is like none other.

The rigid puritanical rules by which we were governed sometimes seemed severe, in days long since gone by; but now all are ready to exclaim, with uplifted hands, "It was right! it was right!" As we assume the responsibility as parents, we begin to see and appreciate, where we were once blind and prone to find fault. It should be the worthy ambition of every parent, with the increased advantages, to do as well as their parents before them. Should all do this, not so many would bring shame upon their name. My brothers! my sisters! shall we do this? If we do, we are sure to hit we shall neither bring shame or discredit upon our State's proud name.

We welcome you—thrice welcome you to this golden land, and only regret it is not the original, instead of the Daguerreotype, of our old father, and grandfather to our little ones, who only know you from faint recollections and from oft-repeated tales. The little grand-baby, that now lies in the cradle, may never be permitted to look upon his face or lip his name, yet shares his love.

The lines I see about the eyes and around the mouth—the swan's-down-like beard under the chin—the slight, thin gray hair—all tell me that age is creeping on, and Time will do its work. May Heaven grant many long years yet, added to the three score and ten which have past, and more, and that we may be permitted to meet face to face again on earth, is the sincere wish of the

April, 1860.

(For the California Farmer.)

"Daughters are Dowers."

So said once to me a dear sister who had laid low in her last resting-place, the only one, a fair child of three summers, and was congratulating me on the possession of four bright, blooming girls. "Daughters are dowers, and richly are you dowered in yours." My heart echoes her words, as I see "our eldest" gliding about my sick-room with noiseless tread, arranging my pillows that I may take a comfortable nap, and bringing fresh rose-buds and mignonette to breathe their perfume on the air, now robbing the dainty form of the little one whose advent among us has opened a new "well-spring of pleasure," and anon, bending her head over the sacred page as she reads to me in soft, low tones, words of divine love and truth.

"Daughters are dowers," I repeat as Kate and Annie vie with each other in the performance of various household duties, that sister May can have more time to devote to me and baby. And then, when the morning work is all attended to, take the little ones out on the hills for flowers, that mother need not be fatigued with their noise. And "daughters are dowers," once more I say, as a little voice whispers by my bed-side at night, "mother, have I been of any use to you, to-day?"

"Daughters are dowers," but do mothers ever think now much it rests with themselves whether they shall be so or not? As is the impress you make upon the fair page of their young minds, so will the character stand forth in pure rays of living light and virtue, or dimmed by shades of selfishness, ignorance, and it may be, vice. Is your highest ambition for your daughters that they may make a fine establishment in the world—that a brilliant match is the *summum bonum* to be attained? Then educate them for a life of frivolity and fashion. Let the adorning of their persons be their first object, and the cultivation of light accomplishments their highest pursuit. Or, are you only desirous to see them notable housewives? to have them excel in all the mysteries of cake and pastry, of jellies and pickles? to be known in the circle of your acquaintance as the most faultless of housekeepers? Then train them to this end, but expect nothing more. All this is very well in its place, but "it is not all of life." It is well that the house be "swept and garnished," but let not the immortal mind be empty.

Would you have your daughters dowers, the ornaments of your home, a blessing and a perfume upon your path? Then build upon a noble foundation of truth and integrity, a superstructure in which every grace of a lovely christian character shall receive its due development, and find its appropriate place.

Cultivate their affections. Let the first home-lesson be that of love, "love, their cradle song." Teach them both by precept and example that kind words and gentle tones make the sun-light of home, while selfishness and discord would mantle the fairest abode with gloom.

Cultivate their taste for all that is beautiful in nature and art. Teach them to love birds and flowers, all beautiful objects, all sweet sounds, and God in everything.

Cultivate in them a taste for reading. Select their books, and converse with them of what they read. Then shall they be the congenial companions of your leisure hours, and no matter how secluded may be your situation, how isolated your society, you will not feel lonely.

Cultivate their moral perceptions, while you inculcate the most undeviating regard for truth, and the strictest sense of honor; refine also their taste for "whatsoever things are lovely and of good report." Let the fountain be pure, and the waters that flow therefrom will be pure also. Then shall no word that is unseemly sully their lips, no unchaste action their lives.

Above all, let religion be the ruling spring of all their actions, the bible their daily study and guide. Then shall your "daughters be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." Then shall they be "dowers" indeed. F. A. O.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN
COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivalled Burner;

THE
Most simple, Convenient, and Economical
Lamp in use,
JUST RECEIVED,
EX
EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-
DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER,
AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIERS.

For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS,
Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS,

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,
STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS,

PARLOR LAMPS,

SUSPENSION LAMPS,

SIDE LAMPS,

KITCHEN LAMPS,

BILLIARD LAMPS.

PRICES LOWER
Than Ever Before.FOR SALE IN LOTS
TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES:

Corner Montgomery and California Streets,
AND
Washington street, third door below Stockton.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

PACIFIC
Oil and Camphene Works
HAVE REMOVED

TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER
OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS.

Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of
Burning Materials,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL,
from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna."
5,000 Gallons SPERM OIL, from Honolulu.
For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote"
and "Black Hawk." A superior article at
a low price.

ALSO,

3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases, at
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Massachusetts."
The best Oil ever imported into
this market.

ALSO,

6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast,
in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL.

ALSO,

5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other
brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

CAMPHENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than
2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours,
We can sell

Camphene of a Better Quality,
and at

LOWER PRICES

Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.
"Large Sales and Small Profits"

Will be the rule of our house.

STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY
RENOVATED,
RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.
C. I. HUTCHINSON,
Proprietor.

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,
K street, corner Sixth,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Mantels and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and
Grave-stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone
Sills, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable
terms.
All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch.
Also, Calced Plaster for sale. v8-18-3m

SAMUEL JELLY,
IMPORTER OF

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver-ware, Cutlery, &c.,

124 J STREET ONE DOOR BELOW FIFTH,

SACRAMENTO.

Watches Repaired and Jewelry Manufactured.
Agents for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will
commence on THURSDAY, August 1st.
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a
polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to
virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy,
and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue
both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition, per session.....25
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session.....10
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay
the bill in case of sickness).....10
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting forms extra
charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German
Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no
deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except
in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present
at the opening of the session.

DAY SCHOOL.

There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the con-
venience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer
that their children should return home every day.

TERMS:

Tuition, including the branches specified.
Senior Class, per month.....\$6
Junior Class, per month.....4
Primary Class, per month.....3
Letters may be addressed to the

SUPERIORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION of THIS IN-
stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 22d.
The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the
Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory
Department.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session.....35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session.....10
Stationary, per session.....45
Medical attendance and medicines, (unless it be
preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness,) per
session.....10
Vacations, if spent at the College.....35
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each
one over two pays only half price.
Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philoso-
phy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form
extra charges. School Books are furnished at store
prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.
Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of
Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A.
Marachei, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence
Jan. 10th, 1860. Parents are requested to send their
sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening
of the session.
For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., ad-
dress the Principal for a circular.

C. J. FLATT, Principal.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Ses-
sion of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence
on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM
awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMEROTYPES
and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who
favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than
can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I
would say to my patrons that I am now producing better
work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to cor-
respond to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no
one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on
account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished.
Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates,
Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall
hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the above named Society
have opened an office at Room No. 7, Armory Hall Build-
ing, corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, in San Fran-
cisco, where all communications to the Board will be directed,
addressed to the Secretary, and where applications can be
made for certificates of Membership, or for any information
connected with the interests of the Society.
8-11

FRANK P. FARGO, Secretary

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1860.

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The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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TERMS—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

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Insects and how to Destroy Them.

Folsom, May 12th, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: I see in your last number a very good item inviting your subscribers to send insects and vermin that infest the trees and vines. My grape-vines are infested with a little green fly with white wings, and I know it is common through the State (Mr. Davis, of Yolo, speaks of it in Agricultural Report of 1859), and thinking you to be acquainted with it I do not send the specimens. It sucks the juice from the under side of the leaf, and it curls and dies. Please tell me, if you know, how to destroy them, how long they live, and where they are likely to lay their eggs. Tobacco juice does little or no good. The insect is about the size of a common flea, and about as active in its habits. Mr. Davis' plan of prevention, I am satisfied, is good. I only wish to know what is best to do now. Yours truly, D. H. T.

In reply to our correspondent, we publish from the valuable work by Choberton, facts and information that can be made available to destroy any or all the insects that infest the vine. The fly that our correspondent names is the insect called "Thrip." Stryking with "cold water" is one of the best remedies. This can be done by a powerful hand-syringe, taking pains to throw the water up under the leaves. Where a force-pump can be had, and the hose used, it would be preferable, as the more power the better. Remember, this is to be done at evening. Water around the roots to too great quantities causes injury of another character. We hope to hear further from our friend and all others upon insects of all kinds, on fruits and vines.

Where the treatment described in the foregoing pages has been adhered to, there will be little trouble with insects in the late graper, but in early forced houses, with the most careful watchfulness, they sometimes make their appearance during the middle and after-part of summer; also in the vineyard and all out-door culture of the grape, either one kind or other will, at times, commit great ravages, or do much mischief if they be not speedily destroyed; and "prevention is better than cure," was never more *appropos* than in this case, for if a plant of any kind is suffered to remain infested with these pests, you may bid good-bye to health and productiveness. Therefore be on the look-out, and when the enemy shows his advance-guard, rest assured that if not speedily routed, a numerous army will follow. Attack his out-posts, carry war into his centre, destroy his flank and rear, and completely annihilate him, or you will find that he will continue to give annoyance. Give him no quarter, for he keeps no truce, and so long as he has one helpmate of the opposite sex, he will persevere in bringing up his myriads of offspring, which are soon ready for active operation and renewed destruction.

The insects which attack our present subject, are red spider (*acarus*), several species of *coccus*, as brown turtle, and white scaly bug, mealy bug, brown and white tortoise-shell scale, black and green fly (*aphids*), thrips, fretters (*cycaide*), cock-chaffer, &c., and occasionally the caterpillars of some moths.

The red spider is a very small, dark red insect, almost invisible to the naked eye, which locates on the under side of the leaves; it delights in a dry, hot atmosphere, and if left long unmolested, will spread over the whole house, spinning an elegant network, among which it travels with the greatest facility, feeding upon, poisoning, and disfiguring the plant. It may be destroyed by syringing and a damp air, and can be completely eradicated by the use of sulphur, used as advised for mildew. Indeed it is doubtful if it will exist at all if sulphur be exposed occasionally to a high temperature, without being ignited. The writer applies it at times in his plant houses, and is never troubled with either red spider or mildew; even among roses when forcing in the winter, and the only trouble is, to sprinkle a small quantity over the hot water pipes, or coolest end of the flues, three or four times during the season. If proper use be made of the syringe, the sulphur will not always be required, but when applied it answers the double purpose of preventing the spread of both red spider and mildew.

The different species of *coccus* and mealy bugs may be destroyed by the preparation recommended for the vines as the wash to be used in the fall, page 65. The scales generally adhere to the bark, and the brown ones are often so near the color of it as to require a close look to see them; here they stick, sucking the juices, and ejecting their sugary excrement, which spreads over the leaves, and stops up the breathing pores. The mealy bug is to be found in the crevices between the bark, in the joints, and among the bunches, in the form of little cottony-looking substances, in which case it should be taken out with a small brush or pointed stick, for if left in its lurking places, the bunches among which it is located will be disfigured and too dirty for use. The tortoise-shell scale is more solitary in habits, and in appearance like a small tortoise-shell; it is to be found in the same places as the brown scale, lives upon the juices of the vine, and can be destroyed

by the same means. *Aphids*, or green and black fly, are small insects, sluggish in movement, having prominent antennae, a large abdomen, and a long proboscis, with which they pierce the cuticle of the tender shoots, and draw out the sap, which quickly brings decrepitude into the advancing extremities. They are viviparous and gregarious, and increase amazingly fast.

Thrips are small, active, linear-shaped little insects, which congregate on and run over the under surface of the leaves, disfiguring them, and eating the epidermis or outer covering; and the *fretters* (a species of *cycaide*) move by short flights, or rather jumps when disturbed; they are somewhat linear and triangular in form, small, and of a palish yellow color, and like the last they feed on the outer covering of the leaves. All the last three varieties can be destroyed by fumigating with tobacco, but care should be used in the operation, so as not to apply too much while the leaves are young and tender, for in that state they are soon injured.

The rose bug is a lightish brown little beetle, with a small head, and long proboscis. In some parts of the country it is very destructive to hardy grape-vines, before and about the time of blossoming. It congregates through the daytime often in great numbers, and eats the tender flower stems, thus destroying all future prospects for the season. The most effectual way of keeping this troublesome customer in check, is by hand-picking, at intervals through the day, more particularly early in the morning, for although it may be caught at any time when at rest upon a plant, it is more sluggish before the heat of the day commences. Being only the visitors of a period, annually, a careful watching for three or four weeks is requisite at this time, after which it disappears, and is no more trouble. The cockchafer beetles are larger, more oval in form than the foregoing, and of several colors; they attack the leaves and young shoots through the season, but are not so destructive. The same process (hand-picking) will have to be resorted to for their destruction. There are also several kinds of the larva of humming-bird moths that occasionally feed upon the young stems and edges of the leaves, and which, being so near the color of the parts they feed upon, and cylindrical in form, are somewhat difficult to find; consequently, when it is seen that injury is being done, a sharp look-out ought to be practiced, and a quick eye will soon get accustomed to the detection of these, and any other kind of caterpillars that occasionally may be annoying. And here we may state that the best advice which can be given in this matter in a general way is, to remember the old saying that a "stitch in time saves nine;" and if we do not wish to cultivate our destructive propensities, by having to destroy an immensity in number of God's links in creation, we ought to have a benevolent feeling, and recollect that the earliest and first onslaught upon the precocious sapling will render unnecessary the putting to death of countless myriads afterward, each of which, in the true sense of reason, has as good a right to live as ourselves.

With regard to the graper under glass, if the insect world is "legion," and the generations quick in succession, they are easily kept down, and nothing but gross negligence or ignorance will permit them to get ahead. Use water freely during the earlier periods of growth, drive it into all crevices of the house, and judiciously over the vines, and you may generally defy all the host of them. If after the fruit begins to ripen they should make an attack, the sulphur and tobacco may be applied as recommended, when their comparatively small numbers will be speedily put to the rout.

We find the following in the Columbia Times (Tuloume county), of the 10th inst., in relation to insects on fruit trees:

Quite a large number of peach and plum trees in this vicinity have perished, within a few weeks, from causes it is not possible at present to discover. We have observed that several of our exchanges refer to diseases or blight among the fruit trees in their neighborhood. The San Joaquin Wheatman traces it to an insect somewhat like a weevil, which bores into the very heart of the tree, and affects its vitality. We have examined many of the diseased and dead trees in this locality, but can find no trace of such an insect. In the garden of W. F. Hassell, Esq., we saw well grown peach trees, which, but three weeks ago, were covered with bright and healthy-looking blossoms, but now are completely dead and withered, from root to branch—the wood, when broken, presenting the appearance of having been dead for years, being quite rotten. If the insects described are the cause of the blight in the San Joaquin Valley, we feel certain that other causes must be sought for it, up here in the mountains. With reference to the graper, which each year increases in importance, owing to its increased culture on our hillsides, great complaints are made of the ravages of a small fly, which made its appearance, for the first time, on the vines in this district, last season, in some cases entirely destroying the crop of fruit, and more or less affecting the vine in every direction.

We have tried several experiments, with the view of discovering an exterminator for the pest, which threatens to materially retard the culture of the grape in this section. The best remedy we could find, was a solution of aloes and tobacco, made very weak, which effectually killed them, while fumigating them with sulphur and tobacco, as recommended by some, merely causes them to fall to the ground, when they shortly after recover, and appear to act with redoubled energy on the leaves of the vine. The insect which infests the vine in this neighborhood is of a pale straw-color, with semi-transparent wings, on which are several black or brown spots. Under the magnifying glass, we observe it to have two pairs of wings, the outer ones being longer and thicker than the inner. Its head is furnished with hair-like antennae, while the whole shape of its head being very similar to that of a grasshopper; its powers of locomotion appear to be limited to a sort of jump, which it makes when the leaves on which they are are shaken. It propagates very rapidly, by depositing small, transparent, gummy-looking eggs, which are always separate and at a distance from each other, on the under-side of the leaf, mostly near the midrib. As the subject is of much importance, we shall feel obliged to any of our friends who can

furnish us with any information about it, for publication.

Since writing the above, we have been informed by one of the most practical gardeners in our county, that peas, planted between the vines, will remove the fly from them.

The Tuloume Courier says: We are sorry to observe, that our whole crop of grapes is threatened this year with that dreaded vineyard pest, the grape-fly. It would appear that throughout the whole country around us, among the gardens, ranches and vineyards, the fly is observable in immense quantities. This fly was first noticed here, the year before the last, attacking the grape late in the season, when the fruit was nearly ripe. Last year they came earlier, when the grape was well set, and now, when the vines are but just out of blossom, and in numbers beyond anything of the kind ever seen here before. Our readers would like to know of a sure remedy for this evil, which has been tested by experience. We believe that a strong suds, made of whale-oil soap, if syringed upon the leaves and vines, would kill the insect; but this method is a very tedious one; yet it is better to do this than to lose our grapes. Can any one inform us of a better method?

Alameda County Agricultural Society.

PREMIUM LIST.

For Second Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, to be opened in the City of Oakland, on Tuesday, June 5, 1860, and continue five days.

The following premiums will be awarded to successful competitors, subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter named. When desired, Medals or Diplomas will be awarded instead of the cash premiums.

[N. B.—The premiums below are for the best article, or animal, in each department; and where the same premium is offered for several different articles, or animals, in any of the numbers, the said premium is only placed at the end of the list, to avoid repetition, where it applies to each.]

CLASS I.—HORSES.

In making the awards in this class, the general good qualities, such as style, action, constitution, powers of endurance, as well as speed of the animals, are to be taken into consideration.

No. 1.—Thorough-bred. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$50; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$25; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 2.—Roadsters. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$40; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 3.—Draft Horses. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 4.—Match Stallions. Span Roadsters, and Span Draft Horses, \$10 and diploma each.

No. 5.—Speed. The test of speed will be made under the supervision of the "Oakland Jockey Club," upon whose award the premiums will be paid.

Running, Trotting, Pacing and Walking—single mile, each \$50; Span Trotters, and Span Pacers, single mile, \$50. An entrance fee of \$10 will be charged all competitors in the trial of speed.

No. 6.—Grade Stock. Matched Geldings, 4 yrs old and over, in harness, matched Mares, 4 yrs old and over, each \$20. Geldings, under 4, \$10; Mares, under 4, each framed diploma. Single Gelding, single Mare, and single Saddle Horses, each dip.

No. 7.—Ponies, Jacks and Mules. Span Ponies, framed diploma; single Pony, diploma; Jack, \$20; span Mules, framed diploma; single Mule, diploma. Sweepstakes.—Stallion, \$100; Mare \$50; sucking Colt, framed diploma and \$15; Cal. Horse, dip.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.

Authenticated pedigrees will be required of all animals entered as thorough-bred.

Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bulls 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma; Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and Heifer, 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma.

No. 9.—Duroc Stock. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma. Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and Heifer, 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma.

No. 10.—Ayrshire Stock. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma. Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and Heifer, 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma.

No. 11.—Hereford Stock. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma. Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and Heifer, 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma.

No. 12.—Alderney Stock. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma. Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and Heifer, 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma.

No. 13.—Work Oxen. Work Oxen, 4 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 3 yrs old and under 4, diploma.

No. 14.—Fat Cattle. Bullock, framed diploma; Cow, diploma.

No. 15.—Calves. Pen of Calves, not less than five, by one exhibitor, framed diploma.

Sweepstakes.—Bull, framed diploma and \$50; Cow, diploma and \$25.

CLASS III.—SHEEP.

No. 16.—Long Woolled. Buck, 2 years or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, diploma and \$10.

No. 17.—Middle Woolled. Buck, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, diploma and \$10.

No. 18.—Saxon. Buck, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, diploma and \$10.

No. 19.—French Merino. Buck, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, diploma and \$10.

No. 20.—Spanish Merino. Buck, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, diploma and \$10.

No. 21.—Grade Breeds. Buck, 2 yrs or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, diploma and \$10.

No. 22.—Fat Sheep. Three, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma; three, under 2 yrs old, diploma.

CLASS IV.—SWINE.

No. 23.—Large Breed. Boar, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Sow, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 24.—Small Breed. Boar, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Sow, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 25.—Other Breeds. Boar, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Sow, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 26.—Pigs. Six pigs, 6 months old and under 10, framed diploma; under 6 months, diploma.

No. 27.—Fat Hogs. Fat Hog, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; under 2 yrs, diploma.

CLASS V.—POULTRY.

No. 28.—Fowls. Collection of one exhibitor, framed diploma; three each, Red and Buff, Black, White, or Gray Shanghai, Black Spanish, White Dorking, Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, or Bantams, each diploma.

No. 29.—Turkeys. Pair domestic Turkeys, diploma.

No. 30.—Ducks. Pair domestic Ducks, Muscovy ducks, common Ducks, Top Knot Ducks, each diploma.

No. 31.—Geese. Pair Bremen, Chinese, Wild, or domestic Geese, each diploma.

No. 32.—Miscellaneous. Pair Guinea Fowls, Swans, or Pigeons, each diploma.

Diseases. Essay describing the prevailing diseases among poultry in California, and their proper remedies, \$25.

CLASS VI.—FARM PRODUCTS.

No. 33.—Field Crop of 1859. Best crop, not less than 2 acres each, of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, 1 acre Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Flax, Broom-Corn, Onions, Cabbages, Squashes, Pumpkins, Sugar-Beets, Rutabagas, Mangel-Wurtzel, Carrots, Chufas, Hops, each diploma.

No. 34.—Samples. Sack each of Sonora, Australian, Chili, or Egyptian Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn, Peas, Beans, Flax-Seed, Onions, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Timothy-Seed, Red-top-Seed, sample Wheat, Barley, Oats, or Rye, in head, each diploma.

CLASS VII.—FRUIT.

No. 35.—General Collection. Largest collection of Fruit, framed diploma.

No. 36.—Apples. Largest variety, growth of 1859, or best dish, each framed diploma.

No. 37.—Peaches. Display of Peaches, or single variety, each framed diploma.

No. 38.—Plums. Display of Plums, or single variety, each framed diploma.

No. 39.—Cherries. Largest number of varieties, single variety, or hand-some and most prolific branch, each framed diploma.

No. 40.—Strawberries. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, seedling, or largest display of Strawberries, each framed diploma and \$10.

No. 41.—Raspberries. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, framed diploma.

No. 42.—Currants. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, each framed diploma.

No. 43.—Gooseberries. Largest collection of varieties, framed diploma; best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, each diploma.

No. 44.—Grapes. Display of Grapes, diploma.

No. 45.—Blackberries. Varieties, single dish, or seedling, each diploma.

No. 46.—Other Fruits. Exhibit of any new and desirable fruit, diploma.

No. 47.—Preserved Fruits. Exhibit of Preserved Fruits, Stone-Fruits, Small Fruits, Domestic Wine, Cordials, Jams, Jellies, Pickles, or Dried Fruits, each diploma.

Corn-Sheller, Scythe-Snath, Hay-Press, Churn, Cheese-Press, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrow, Bee-Hive, Ox Yoke, one-horse Wagon, two-horse Wagon, one-horse Carriage, two-horse Carriage, Team Harness, Carriage Harness, Saddle, Ladies' Saddle, or Windmill, each diploma.

Field Contests. Best Reaper (to be tested in the field), Mower, combined Reaper and Mower, Plow, or Gang of Plows, each gold medal.

CLASS XII.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 100 pounds Flour, 100 pounds Corn Meal, 100 pounds Buckwheat Flour, 25 pounds Farina, barrel Crackers, barrel Soda Biscuit, barrel Pilot Bread, 10 pounds Butter, 25 pounds Cheese, 25 pounds Sugar made from cane, 25 pounds Beet Sugar, Sirup, 25 pounds ground Coffee, 10 pounds Mustard, 10 pounds ground Pepper, 10 pounds ground Allspice, 25 pounds Lard, 25 pounds Soap, Olive Oil, 25 pounds Candles, 10 pounds Starch, Leather (best and fancy finished), Honey, Vinegar, Corned Beef, Salt Pork, Hams, Bacon, pickled Fish, Brick, Granite, Furniture, Blacksmith Work, Tin Work, Brooms, Pottery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Salt, Catsup, Raisins, or specimens, each diploma.

CLASS XIII.—HOME INDUSTRY.

Tailor Work, Millinery, Sewing Machine for family; Machine, Shell, Hair, Bead, and Needle-work; Shirt, Quilt, Dress, Crochet; Embroidery in Cotton, Silk, and Worsted; Knitting, each diploma. Domestic Baking (including bread, pies, cakes, etc., open to all), framed diploma and \$25. Bread, diploma; Domestic Baking (including bread, pies, cakes, etc., by "Miss" under eighteen years of age), framed diploma and \$25; Bread, by "Miss" under eighteen years of age, diploma.

CLASS XIV.—ARTS.

Landscape (California scenery), Portrait, Oil Painting on canvas, Painting, Sign, Water-color Sign, Drawing, Engraving on Wood, Lithograph, Copperplate, Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Amphotypes, Printing, Book-work, Newspaper, Cards, etc., Penmanship, Marble Monument, Marble Mantle, Plaster-work, Wax Fruit, Wax Flowers, Leather Work, Drafting, Sketching, each diploma.

CLASS XV.—FARM, ORCHARD, ETC.

Improved Farm, Stock Ranch, Dairy, Orchard, Nursery (Fruit-trees), Nursery (Ornamental), Strawberry Fields (ten acres or over), Raspberries (five acres or over), Apiary, and Swarm of Bees—each framed diploma.

Any animals, or articles, not enumerated in the foregoing list, if deemed worthy by the Committees, will be awarded special premiums.

Competition in the above list is open to all, and we cordially invite citizens of other counties to exhibit at our Fair.

CLASS XVI.—RULES.

I. Each member of the Society will be furnished with a badge, at the office of the Secretary, upon presentation of certificate of membership, and will be expected to wear the same, during the Fair, and which shall not be transferable.

II. Price of single admission to the Fair, or Cattle Show, fifty cents. Single admission to both, one dollar. Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady to all the exercises of the Fair, and at the Show Ground, three dollars. Clergymen, editors, and delegates from Agricultural Societies, will be presented with a complimentary card of admission, on application to the office of the Secretary.

III. All exhibitors, who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles, or animals, entered at the office of the Secretary, as follows: For the Pavilion Department not later than 10 o'clock, a.m., of Tuesday, the 1st of June; for Cattle Ground, not later than 4 o'clock, p.m., of same day. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

IV. The Society will not be responsible for the omission to exhibit any article, or animal, not entered strictly in accordance with its rules.

V. No article, or animal, entered for premium, can be removed or taken away, without special permission, before the close of the exhibition. No premiums will be paid on articles, or animals, removed in violation of this rule.

VI. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached, with the name and number of the exhibitors, as entered at the Secretary's desk; and exhibitors, in all cases, must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles, or animals, on exhibition.

VII. Those who wish to offer animals, or articles, for sale during the Fair, must notify the Secretary of such intention, at the time of entering, and have a card attached, with the owner's name, price, &c.

VIII. The Board of Managers will use every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be accountable for loss or damage. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

IX. Judges will be selected with reference solely to the highest order of fitness, provided always that no person will be permitted to act as Judge in the department where he is a competitor.

X. In all cases, can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums, but will recommend to the Board of Managers any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice, and for which a premium has not been offered.

XI. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding and character of the breed which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding, and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over-fed animals.

XII. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during the adjudications.

XIII. The Superintendent will attend each set of Judges in their respective departments, and point out the different animals to be examined; will attach price-cards to the articles, or flag up the successful animals, after the report of the Judges have been made up and delivered to the Chairman of the Board of Managers.

XIV. The Judges will withhold premiums on animals, or articles, which, in their opinion, are not worthy.

XV. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of Exhibition, to keep proper order.

XVI. Animals, when duly entered, will be well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed during the hours of Exhibition, except by permission of the Board of Managers.

XVII. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignees, or from whom only premiums on such articles will be awarded.

XVIII. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the sixth of June, assemble them at the Society's room, furnish them with blank books, in which to register their awards, and to have the Judges conducted by the Assistant Marshals to their respective departments of the Exhibition.

ALP. H. MYER. ALP. RED LUELLING. HARRY LINDEN. LOUIS BRUGHIÈRE. ROBERT BLACOW. FRANK F. FARGO. J. W. DOUGHERTY. Board of Managers.

Farmers, Remember your Bags.

GRAIN-GROWERS, don't postpone getting your drilling-bags ready in season. Owing to the immense crop of grain, bags may rise.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. B. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
(CONTINUED.)No. 11 San Miguel Mission Indians
(Lower California).

Vocabulary of the Indians living near the Mission of San Miguel, in Lower California, thirty miles south of San Diego on the Ocean Coast, taken by the Author in November 1856.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Maha	grass	simi
wicked spirit	chellitch	oak	esnow
man	cutch	place-tree	ha-rah
woman	ysing	redwood	hylaawatis
boy	yemoy	flesh, meat	co-quiy
girl	cutch	wolf	hatch-a-cuil
infant, child	yemom	dog	abut
father	ensul	par	par how
mother	etal	kaitap	kaitap
husband	n'yecutch	squirrel	hak-mahl
wife	ysing	rabbit	con-i-you
son	cutchilemam	hare	he-quool
daughter	siemam	rattlesnake	he-ahy
brother	ysimile	egg	a-k-ma-ye-tch
sister	y chao	goose	chor
an Indian	ly pai	duck	han do mou
head	hho	pigeon	kiwey
hair	halah	partridge	ug-ma
face	hiy ud	hawk	hek-pah-wat
forehead	pushlomay	sea-muscles	ca-buool
ear	ehamul	aloues	hit-cul
eye	eyuh	fish	hot-ch-ya
nose	nariz	white	nomasup
mouth	ab	black	neil
tongue	anapillk	red	ebut
tooth	ayou	blue	ha-pusoo
beard	alami	yellow	ha-quack
neck	amaet	green	ha-pusoo
arm	ahell	great, big	matta may
hand	ahell	small, little	matt-illi-mam

Indian shoes	of deer-skin	hamayon	strong
bread of acorns	senow	old	
pipe, calumet	moqueen	young	
tobacco	tabac, or up	good	
sky, heaven	hamey	bad	
sun	enuyi	handsome	
moon	hab-lathl	ugly	
fingers	ser-rap-pis	live, life	
nails	kwat-la-lwow	dead, death	
body	ymat	cold	
belly	etah	warm, hot	
leg	ymil	I	
feet	mme	thou	
toes	mme	he	
bone	akk	we	
vulture	ishpa	you	
whale	ishpan	they	
heart	eya	this	
blood	h'what	that	
town, village	nay-waw	all	ab-hun, maya-wup
chief	quipuy	nemant	many, much
warrior	qui namy	who	ab-hun
friend	haca may	near	sil
house, hut	waca	to-day	nepil-pilya
basket, or kettle	enpoll	yesterday	tinney
and	happatall	to-morrow	may yokal
arrow	apul	yes	ab-hun
bow	alim	no	ho-mow
ax of stone	hatchet	owil east	ne-a-che-puckchis
knife	abagow	west	ka-yu-bop
star	kullup	north	ka-tuhl
day	enya	south	a-waks
light	tenya	one	bin
night	tenyum	two	ho wop
darkness	abun	three	ho muk
morning	mi-e-car	four	se papp
evening	etini	five	serpup
spring	abun	six	chip hok
summer	sigh	sweet	neyuel
autumn	a-pulh	bitter	ha quack
winter	hacachor	acid	wil-itch
wind	matha	eat	assowo
lightning	wilhyap	drink	assowe
thunder	a ker	ran	annow
rain	akwee	dance	enema
snow	alap	go	kalyapai
hail	alap	sing	kachi yon
fire	hak-kal-rup	sleep	cha-ma
crow	ahap	speak	kayba
bear	numul	see	neou
sea-otter	pap-pil-ya	love	minaworl
owl	hetcha-ak	kill	yamu tch
turkey-buzzard	hib-pe	salt	seil
horn-owl	kit-ta-quack	tortoise	ka-kup
water	ah-hu	fly	neepil
ice	how-warh	muskele	muspil
earth, land	ahmut	crown of feath-	ers
sea	ha	ers	forchif how-wul
river	hachapay	wings	cha wal
lake	possa	oats	en-pay
valley	mitah	mustard	mortarza
hill	emot-lily-mam	scorns	es-nwey
mountain	mut-y-mi	salmon	e-vey
island	ha-weil	sit	kannp
stone, rock	awel	stand	ka-pa-que
iron	as-row	come	ka-a-widis
gold	mattawottis	earthquake	mata-indis
maize	hayetch	eclipse	enaw-e-nual
oak-tree	esnow	boat of tule	or
wood	ha-ahl	bullrushes	hekwe
leaf	hayal-lumum		

The foregoing vocabulary of the Indians of San Miguel Mission, formerly belonging to the Dominicans, and situated on the Ocean Coast some thirty miles south of San Diego, was given to me by an Indian neophyte about forty-five years of age. His appearance was similar to the Monterey Indians, but much taller and more spirited; the iris of the eye was of the usual coffee-brown. He was in his youth more or less acquainted with the Indians of the neighboring Missions of Santo Thomas, San Vicente, Santo Domingo, Santa Rosaria, and San Fernando Villacata, the last one within a hundred miles of San Miguel to the south. Another Mission, that of Santa Catalina, was in a valley on the eastern side of the mountains, not far from the mouth of the river Colorado. The Indians of Santo Thomas spoke nearly the same language as those of San Miguel, as also did many of those living at Santa Catalina. This last had neophytes of several different tribes, but they were chiefly Yumas and others of the Colorado bottoms. These Indians were very large men, treacherous, quarrelsome and warlike; they once burnt the Mission of Catalina, as they had previously done that of San Pedro, and killed several of the priests and many soldiers.

The Indians of the first-named five Missions all spoke about the same language, and it seems there are many words in the San Miguel language which are spoken by the Yumas of the Colorado, as given by Lt. Whipple in 1849, and those of San Diego. The rancherias of the San Miguel Mission were Otat, Hawai, Ekquall, one in the mountains, Hassasi one on the sea beach, Inomasi was another on the beach, and Nellmole and Mattawottis were others. It seems by Padre Junipero's Journey, in 1769, from Loreto to San, Diego, by land, that these Coast-districts were very populous with Indians.

Our Indian states to us that the women of these clans and rancherias were of light color and very good looking, and the men were tall and robust. He says his father used to tell him that the Indians were very numerous in his day. When a death took place, the body was burnt, and a great time of wailing was held. All the affiliated tribes had the same custom, and they all had their dances and songs of war, love, death, marriage, frolic, etc. They all used boats of reed, or carisso, with which they fished. They lived on fish, whale-meat, muscles, aloues, acorns and grass-seeds; but they never planted maize, or any thing else for food. They had an indigenous kind of dogs which they used for food, which were very much like those now found on the ranchos in the southern part of the State. Muscles, aloues, and other shell-fish, were also abundant, and also ground-squirrels, hares and rabbits.

The Missions south of San Fernando Villacata to San Jose, of Cape St. Lucas, were founded by the Jesuits, between 1690 and 1767, in which last year they were expelled from Lower California by the Spanish government. Between 1767 and 1772 these Missions were placed under the charge of the Franciscans of San Fernando College. When the Franciscans were given the charge of Christianizing the Indians of Alta California, the Government at Mexico gave the old Jesuit establishments up to the Dominicans of the College of Santiago in the city of Mexico, who took possession about the year 1772, and extended the Missions of Lower California as far up as San Miguel, along the Pacific coast, and finally to the east, about 1816, as far as Santa Catalina. The Mission of San Pedro el Martyr had been founded by Padre Cayetano Pallos, about 1787, near the junction of the Gila and Colorado, to keep open the communication with Sonora; but it was destroyed by the Yumas a few years afterwards.

A highly interesting account of the travels and sufferings, in 1827, of an American company of trappers, from New Mexico, under Capt. Paty, to the Gila and Colorado, who were taken prisoners by the Spanish authorities at Catalina Mission, and finally passed over to San Miguel and San Diego, was published by his son in Cincinnati, about 1831, after his return from California, his father having died in prison in San Diego. This book has now become very scarce; in many respects, it is a very valuable work.

Following down south, the Indians of Lower California, on the 1851 map of Mexico, Texas, and California, by the Geographical Institute of Weimar, Germany, are named as follows: From San Miguel to San Vicente, they are called Icas; from San Domingo to San Francisco Borgia, in latitude 27°, they are named Uchitas; from thence to San Ignacio, in 26°, they are known as Lamioines; from thence to Loreto, they are named Cochimes; from Loreto to La Paz they are called Monquis; from La Paz to Cape St. Lucas, in latitude 24°, they are termed Coras, or Perceus. The territories of these last four tribes were the scene of the Jesuit labors, and these names are doubtless from their authorities. We have no account of any of these languages being preserved in published works, though the Jesuits and Dominicans are said to have prepared careful manuscript vocabularies of all the Indian nations they converted, in Lower California and Sonora, for religious purposes, and there is very little doubt, valuable manuscript vocabularies, grammars, etc., of all the tribes of those countries are existing in the old archives of the Peninsula, and of the towns and churches of the State of Sonora. Indeed, we have been told the old Jesuit and Spanish archives of Lower California were secreted by the Mexicans, at the Real de San Antonio, during the American Occupation of 1847 and 1848.

It has been stated to me, on many occasions, by the refugees of 1848 from the Peninsula, several of them foreigners speaking English, that they never met with, within the districts of the old Jesuit establishments from San Ignacio to Cape St. Lucas, a single California Indian, young or old, who had been baptized by the Jesuit priests; they had all died out of the country. And this was the assertion also of several fifty-years-old natives of Lower California, who are yet living in Monterey. The country below San Ignacio is the most populous and wealthy, and has very little connection with the frontiers north and east of San Fernando Villacata, which is very thinly peopled even by Indians or rancheros, unless we except the Indians of the country on the Gulf-head, and Colorado borders. In 1802, Humboldt makes the entire population of the Peninsula (except the Colorado vicinity) at 3000 persons; but Forbes says this is too low, and that "he can state with confidence, the population of all classes does not exceed 14 or 15,000." We have no means of proving the correctness or incorrectness of either Forbes or Humboldt, on the population of Lower California, from 1802 to 1859. At any rate, the population of that country is decidedly of Indian and Spanish mixed blood, without any reminiscences of their Indian extraction—doubtless, like the poorer class of Alta Californians, they were the children of Spanish and Mexican soldiers, fathers and Indian women of the Missions.

There is one thing to say of the preservation of the archive papers of the Californians and Sonora, and indeed of all the dry parts of Mexico, that unless burnt or stolen, there is little other danger to encounter from mold or decomposition, if kept in proper places, two hundred years. There are said to be very valuable manuscript works on the Indian languages and history, and the early settlement of Sonora, by the celebrated German Jesuit Missionary, Father Francisco Kino, and his companions, from 1690 to 1765, still well preserved in the pueblo of Oquitos, near the city of Altas and other places in that State, which it is to be hoped will one day be disentombed and given to the world.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A picker-up of loose coal in the streets of New York recently purchased a farm near the city for \$8000, and "retired from business." What a lesson for the thousand loafers and idlers that hang around the drinking saloons and other attractions for such kind of men on Montgomery street in our city. How much better for them to pick up coal, rags, or old junk, and earn a living, than like a parasite to feed on others.

[From the Philadelphia Farmer and Gardener.]
Scab-Louse, or Pear-Tree Scale (Coccus San-gulineus).

BY S. S. BATHYON.

This insect has increased so rapidly, and has been so injurious to my pear trees—or, rather, my pear tree—and also the other fruit trees, that I have thought it might be of some interest to some one to have its character and its private doings shown up for the benefit of whom it may concern.

The scientific name is only given approximately, and was adopted on account of the bloody color of the insect and its eggs, and especially on account of the bloody appearance presented by the trees, when rubbed by a brush or other instrument, to remove them. About five years ago, a next-door neighbor informed me that he had a young pear tree that was suffering from some cause which he alleged he could not discover. The bark became scurfy, the leaves languid, and the fruit wilted and comparatively tasteless; besides ripening very imperfectly. I examined the tree very casually, and saw that the bark of a great part of the tree, and especially the smaller branches, was covered pretty thickly, with small scales, of white cottony tissue. A friend recommended a scrubbing with alkali, two or three applications of which turned it a blood-red, and finally killed it; but whether its demise was caused by the insects or the alkaline scrubbing, I did not learn at the time. I had a fine young Pound Sweet apple tree, that stood a few feet north of where my neighbor's pear tree stood. This tree had borne a maiden crop of nine fine large sized apples. My neighbor removed his pear tree, and the next season my apple tree looked sickly. It had the same mangy appearance that the pear tree previously had, but all this time I had no suspicion that the white cottony scales had an insect under them. I applied a solution of salt with a stiff brush, but after a year or two, the vitality of the tree became too weak to force out the leaves and the bloom. It was then that I pruned it off even with the ground, and burned the trunk and the branches. A wild rose, that stood immediately north of the apple tree, ten or twelve feet, shared the same fate. In the meantime I had reared a fine pear tree—grafted on quince—to a bearing condition, having borne two crops. This tree began early to exhibit the same appearance as the former ones did, which led me to make a closer examination of the cause; and placing some of the scales under a strong magnifier, I discovered that each one contained a scab-like insect, and from ten to fifty crimson-colored eggs or animals. The adult insect is very simple in its organization, being fastened by apparent suction at the one end, to the tenderest branches of the tree; the other end being loose and surrounded by the eggs or young.

I have examined them at various periods, from March to September, and have not been able to find any more highly organized than those represented in the accompanying drawings, which leads me to infer that what seemed to be the eggs were really the young insect, and that, like some other species, they propagate by *diagenesis*, that is, by "alternation of generation," like the aphids, or perhaps altogether *inc. concebitur*, without the intervention of a male, or at intervals of long periods. In the course of two or three years my pear tree was so encrusted that the fruit would not ripen, although I every spring gave it a thorough scrubbing with a solution of soap and salt. Of course after it had leafed and blossomed I could do little more scrubbing, for fear of doing "more harm than good," as the insects during the summer scattered themselves over the young and tender ends of the branches, as they increased in growth. The parts of the tree from whence they were removed turned first reddish-brown, and then almost black, raising up the bark in blisters.

Although I have been paying some attention to them for the three years past, yet I have never seen any that I could recognize as male insects, all having been accompanied by a greater or lesser number of eggs. After the eggs are all deposited, the parent insect shrivels up into the merest atom. I believe that by great care and thorough cleansing during the season when the trees are without leaves, and until they have attained a vigorous growth and a rough heavy bark, they can be reclaimed; for then the insect could not do them much harm in moderate numbers. But until then, it behooves fruit-culturists to attend to them before their numbers multiply too greatly to be removed with certainty, for it really appears that every year, or every cycle of years, develops some new enemy to the various vegetable and fruit productions of the earth.

I am persuaded this insect is not the "Apple Bark-Louse" (*Aspidiotus conchiformis* Gmt.) alluded to by Dr. Fitch in his "Reports," and yet this insect, or one very similar to it, exists in New York State, and has been illustrated in the "American Agriculturist" of last year. The insect is much smaller than the apple bark-louse, and appears like a small black dot at the upper end of the cottony scale,—which resembles, in texture, material and the manner of adhesion, the little disc with which some species of spiders cover their eggs, except in shape, being ovoid, whereas the spiders are spherical. The eggs at first are pale red, and as the season advances become a blood or crimson red, and also increase in size. This appearance they retained until late in the season, when my observations were interrupted by their removal from the tree, by an application of soap and tobacco. But the following spring they appeared just as I had seen them the previous summer, and to get rid of them effectually, in despair I also pruned this tree even with the surface of the earth, and burnt it, since which time I have not observed the insect on any of my other trees, which, however, are very few in number.

Neither is this insect the "Pear Bark-Louse" alluded to by Fitch and Harris (*Leucanium Pyri* Slenk.), which grows to the size of a "half pea," and is always found on the under side of the branches. I have therefore called it the "pear tree-scale" or "scab-louse," to distinguish it from other species of bark-lice that infest the different fruit and ornamental trees. On further observation it will doubtless have to be, ultimately, referred to some other genus than *Coccus*—perhaps *Diapira* or *Aspidiotus*. Whatever its name may eventually be can have very little effect upon its character,—which is a notorious bad one about our houses—other than that we may be able to identify it as the same individual, whenever, or under whatever circumstances we may find it. If these remarks elicit the observations and experiments of others upon the same subject, it is about all the merit I claim for them.

There are 20,000 acres of land under cultivation in Siskiyou county. 90,000 bushels of wheat; 91,250 bushels of barley; 135,000 bushels of oats; 10,000 bushels of rye; 10,000 bushels of corn; 6,250 bushels of buckwheat, and 12,500 tons of hay were raised by the farmers last season.

At what time of day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

On Cranberries.

Editor Farmer: While many desire to know what resources Oregon contains, many of those who have cranberry land, or swails, scarcely believe them worth cultivating, and really do not know what valuable properties they contain. As now is the time to set our cranberries where there are none, let me suggest to your readers a few hints on their culture:

1st. The land must be prepared by taking off the top soil of a swail, then plow the soil beneath it, and reserve the sod for an embankment around the land so plowed.

2d. Cart on the plowed land about forty cart-loads to the acre of sand, and spread it all over equal.

3d. Get your cranberry sets from the swails or swamps where they grow, set them about two feet apart each way, and keep running water through the patch; but embank the patch up, and at each end have a flood-gate to let the water in or out; lightly flood the patch in spring and summer, until the blossoms appear, then let off the water, and about September rake them with a cranberry-rake to gather them.

A man and a boy can rake about thirty bushels a day. When raked, they have to be washed to get out the leaves, straws and dirt; then placed in a barrel, and fill the barrel with water, and the cranberries will be fit for sale, and will keep good for one year.

In Boston, cranberries were worth, last fall, \$15 a barrel; Philadelphia, \$16 50; San Francisco, \$18; and London, England, \$21.

Each acre will generally produce thirty bushels the first year; forty-five to sixty the second year; seventy to one hundred bushels the third; and frequently as high as three hundred bushels an acre in succeeding years.

The only attention required, after the first year in cultivating them, is to clean out the weeds until the vines cover the whole surface, and manure each spring with sand. In winter, they should be overflowed, to protect them from frost.

Cranberries can be found wild and fit for sets in the following places: On Clatsop Plains, in the Scappoose and Klaskanine Mountains, near the road leading from Tualatin Plains to St. Helens, all in Oregon; and in swamps near Lewis river, at the back of Vancouver, in Stoke's Prairie near Cowlitz, and in various parts of the swails and swamps near the Cowlitz, all in Washington territory.

Farmers, who can, ought to cultivate this most excellent berry. It is good for jam, for pies and tarts, and for preserving generally. They also make good home-made wine and vinegar. Let those who can, try to raise one-fourth of an acre each year, and they will be amply repaid for their trouble.—[G. M. E.] in Oregon Farmer.

A Mountain Ranch.

A fine place, located near Red Bluffs, and called the "Star Ranch," is described by the Beacon, as follows: "This is one of the best gardens in the State. It is picturesquely situated, about half a mile above town, on the west side of the river; on the south and west rise high hills, which are now covered with the dense foliage of the oak and the manzanito; to the north stretches a well-timbered plain, while at the eastern base flows the Sacramento, the banks of which are lined with majestic cottonwoods. Standing, or reclining either, upon the grassy bluffs, a magnificent view is had of this gorgeous panorama of nature, assisted, it is true, by the skill and industry of man, in bringing some of its choicest beauties to perfection. At our feet lies the lovely garden, neatly arranged, yet with enough of irregularity to make it appear natural; the rarest flowers, exotic and indigenous, of every hue, are blooming in profuse luxuriance. Fruit-trees, plants and vegetables, occupy a large space, their verdure giving variety to the scene, rather than detracting from its harmony. The little field of wheat in the background, waving to and fro in the gentle evening breeze, lends an additional charm to the picture; while, over all, the wide-spreading oaks here and there rear their lofty heads, affording a most agreeable shade to the visitor, after a ramble through the garden and adjacent grounds. Here is a miniature farm, under the highest state of cultivation, delightful in itself to look upon, and reminding one of the far-off homestead where our joyous childhood was passed. But turn the eye to every point of the compass, and you gaze upon a landscape which, for grandeur and loveliness, cannot be excelled—the green fields, wooded glens, and snow-capped mountains, now tinged with the golden rays of the declining sun, no pen can accurately describe, no pencil delineate. Messrs. Furness & Co. have leased the 'Star Ranch' for a term of three years, and are sparing neither labor nor expense in beautifying the grounds, and in making them useful to our citizens and profitable to themselves. The soil is rich, and the arrangements for irrigation are excellent; the reservoir is capacious, and abundance of water is conveyed to it from the river, by machinery of similar construction to that invented by Dr. Tiersan. Before their lease expires, these gentlemen will have been liberally rewarded for their energy, guided by intelligence and experience."

FICKLE AS WOMAN'S FANCY.—It would be hard to conceive of a more variable, fickle, changeable half-day, in a meteorological point of view, than was the first half of this third day of May. Slight mist, moderate showers, heavy rain, a little cloudy, bright sunshine, hailing and quite stormy, have all been allowed a short reign, and just now as we write, we are at a loss to find a term that will indicate with any degree of definiteness, the existing "Condition of the State," of the atmospheric elements. But it is decidedly windy, and perhaps would be called by the acutely weatherwise, who, of course would name it right or wrong "unsettled."—[Sac. Eve. Post, May 3.]

Well, gallant editors, your simile may or may not be true, whenever you liken the weather to woman. But if woman is changeable or unsettled, let us look for the cause. In nature these change are not by derangement of laws, but in accordance with them, and the results are good. But what are the causes of disturbance in the atmosphere that surrounds woman? Who sends the clouds over the heart of woman? Who creates the storms? Who produces showers (of tears), and who could make the blessed sunshine upon the soul of woman, more than man? and yet the ungallant editors of the Post have attributed all the unsettled condition of society to a natural law; when, if they would only look into the cause rationally, they would see the fatal error they have made. We hope they will receive some letters from the other sex that will teach them a wholesome lesson.

As the "great" Barnum has paid every clock debt of his, he will probably hereafter avoid doing business on tick. Jo Cose says that's the tick-et.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN
COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivaled Burner;

THE
Most simple, Convenient, and Economical
Lamp in use,JUST RECEIVED,
EX
EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-
DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER,
AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIERS.

For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS,
Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS,

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,
STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS.

PARLOR LAMPS.

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PRICES LOWER
Than Ever Before.FOR SALE IN LOTS
TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES:

Corner Montgomery and California Streets,
AND
Washington street, third door below Stockton.
STANFORD BROTHERS.PACIFIC
Oil and Camphene Works
HAVE REMOVEDTO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER
OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS.Where they offer for sale
The Most Extensive Assortment of
Burning Materials,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL,
from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna."
5,000 Gallons SPERM OIL, from Honolulu.
For sale bySTANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote"
and "Black Hawk." A superior article at
a low price.ALSO,
3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases,
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
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12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Man-
chusette." The best oil ever imported by
this market.ALSO,
6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast,
in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
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COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL.ALSO,
5,000 GALLONS HOSION COAL OIL, and other
brands, at \$1 25 PER GALLON.For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
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CAMPHENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than
2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours,
We can sellCamphene of a Better Quality,
and atLOWER PRICES
Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.

"Large Sales and Small Profits"

Will be the rule of our house.
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Sequoia vs Washingtonia.

A WONDERFUL NATIVE AMERICAN.

Much discussion has been had in various quarters as to the proper name for the "Big Tree" of this State. Some English botanist applied the name of Wellingtonia; but this could not be endorsed by patriotic Americans, and the name of Washingtonia was applied by the latter, as being much more proper and deserving. But *Sequoia Gigantea* is claimed to be the correct name, as the trees belong to the same genus as our famous Redwood, namely, *Sequoia*. In support of the appropriateness of this last name, we find an interesting communication in the Philadelphia Gardener's Monthly, and which also gives a sketch of the remarkable genius of a Cherokee Indian. The writer says:

Your readers have all heard of the great trees of California; those remarkable productions which for size and magnificence are unequalled by any others known. One of these monsters measures 93 feet in circumference, and 300 feet in height. Another, prostrated, measured 40 feet in circumference 300 feet from the butt, and must have been between 450 and 500 feet long.

For the great tree, "big" trees, many call it incorrectly, the names of Washingtonia and Wellingtonia have been proposed; but it has been found to belong to the genus *Sequoia*, which contain the celebrated Redwood of California. Much has been written concerning the age of these giants, one writer making them of considerable size at the time of Moses. A section of the trunk of the tree first noted above, which was bored down with pump-saugers and upset with battering-rams and wedges, was carefully examined by Prof. Torrey, who counted all the rings and could discover but about eleven hundred. Still, they are sufficiently old to command respect; and should they be preserved to future ages, will continue most wonderful representatives of the vegetable kingdom.

Whence is the name *Sequoia* derived? Has it been intentionally applied, or is it an accident that this American tree commemorates the name of an American, of whom, perhaps, but few white men have ever heard. Away with the misnomers Washingtonia and Wellingtonia, and all honor to *Sequoia*, the American *Cadmus*, the inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet. Surely, if the genus were not named in his honor, it should be so now. History does not furnish forth a parallel to this untalented, this self-taught Indian, who struck out, as it were, at a blow, a perfect system of written speech; and these unrivaled trees may fully hand him up to fame.

Sequoia (or *Sequoia*), or George Guess, the inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet, was a half-breed, his father being a white and his mother a Cherokee. He was, at the time of the invention, not only unacquainted with letters, but entirely ignorant of any other language but his own. His invention appears more remarkable since he received no instruction from without, but by the unaided force of his reasoning and inventive powers, placed in the hands of his tribe the instrument by which they have advanced beyond all other Indians to a respectable degree of civilization. He appears to have possessed a reputation for talent when very young, and was especially expert in the manufacture of ornaments in silver, which were the admiration of his people. As an artist in colors he was excellent, drawing from nature with surprising accuracy. A man of extraordinary shrewdness, of diversified talent: passing from metaphysical and philosophical investigations to mechanical occupation with the greatest ease.

He early understood and felt the advantages the white man had long enjoyed, of having the accumulation of knowledge from generation to generation, stored up by means of written language, while the Red man could transmit his thoughts and discoveries by uncertain tradition alone. To remedy this difficulty, and place in the hands of his people the instrument of progress, was one of the great aims of his study; one which he accomplished beyond that of any other who ever existed in a rude state of nature.

The story of his invention is told as follows: *Sequoia* was present when a letter which had been found upon a prisoner was wrongly read by him to the Indians. Reflecting upon the power of the White man to impress his thoughts upon paper, the question arose whether the mysterious gift of the talking leaf was derived directly from the Great Spirit or the discovery of the White man himself. Most of his companions were of the former opinion, while he strenuously maintained the latter.

At one of the council-fires, at which the recollection of their fellow-tribes who had perished as if blighted by the touch of civilization; the retrospect of their former extent compared with the present limits of Indian power, filled the chiefs with gloomy forebodings, and disposed them to savor the influence of that civilization which rendered the white man immeasurably their superior. *Sequoia* arose from his seat and pointing to a book told them that there lay the secret of the white man's power; that it was by recording his thoughts and observations he had been enabled to effect the wonders they witnessed; and that if the Indians could but invent a method of writing their language, their inferiority would no longer be felt.

Having become disabled by lameness from partaking of the excitement of war and the chase, opportunity presented during his confinement for deep reflection upon the power of speaking by letters; the very name of which was not to be found in his language. From the cries of wild beasts, the talents of the mocking-bird, the voice of his children and companions, he knew that feelings and passions were conveyed by different sounds from one intelligent being to another. He at first attempted to represent these by pictorial signs, but finding them to multiply infinitely he abandoned the method. He possessed a stamp which had been made for him by a white man, with which he marked his work. He knew that the white man could express himself by signs; and he had a fragment of a book, a sealed book to him, for he did not know how these signs expressed the sound in English. His next effort was made to find a sign for every sound in the Cherokee language, but these became too numerous. At length his way appeared more clear. He found that many sounds were variously combined; that words could be divided into syllables; and that those same syllables aided in forming many words; and that his language was made up of but a few sounds variously arranged. Could he give a sign for each of these sounds, his end would be attained. He was living apart from his people, absorbed in his labor, seeing but one attendant who supplied him with food. He had reached the right track and made rapid advances and already believed he had completed his labors.

His daughter, however, possessed a more acute ear, and on teaching her the new alphabet, she detected differences which he had not perceived, and pointed out compound sounds he had supposed to be simple. By these joint analyses the language was reduced to eighty-five monosyllables, for each of which he had assigned a separate letter. This invention was made in 1821. Considerable improvement was afterwards made in the formation of the letters. In 1827 a font of type was cast and the first number of a paper called the *Cherokee Phoenix* issued.

The paper was originally printed partly in Cherokee and partly in English, and I am not aware that the plan has been changed. The alphabet, which is before me, is composed mainly of

English Capitals, Roman and Italian, small letters advanced to the dignity of capitals, Arabic numerals, some resembling the Greek letters, the remainder inventions and combinations of English, and new forms bearing no analogy to any ancient language, but allied to the inventions of the phonographer.

Like all other inventors, *Sequoia* was not permitted to pursue his investigations undisturbed. Alone, secluded from his fellows, who passed his wigwam without entering it, he persevered amid ridicule and the imputation of witchcraft and mystery. Without the knowledge of the pen as an instrument, he made his characters on a piece of bark with a knife or nail. Afterwards he procured pen and paper from an Indian trader. The ink he supplied from some bark whose coloring properties he had previously known. After seeing the construction of a pen he learned to make one, but the first being without a slit, his own sagacity soon removed the difficulty.

He was now prepared to bring his invention before the assembled wisdom of his nation, and demonstrate that he had indeed made a discovery with which no supernatural agency was concerned. His daughter, as yet his only pupil, was ordered to go beyond hearing distance, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment which he wrote out. She was then called in and read it to them. The father then retired, and the daughter wrote with similar success. The Indians were wonder-struck, but not satisfied. "I have learned to talk on paper, and hereafter the Indian may do what the white man has done," said *Sequoia*. "I will prove it to your satisfaction." He proposed to select several of the brightest young men of the tribe, to whom he might communicate the mystery. This was agreed to, not without a lurking suspicion of necromancy aiding the business. The tribe watched the youth for several months, and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The boys were separated from their master and from each other and watched with great care. The untalented directed what the master and pupils should write to each other, and the tests were varied so as to prove their accuracy and freedom from any collusion except a common knowledge of the signs invented by *Sequoia*, and to firmly fix their faith. *Sequoia* became at once distinguished. A great feast was prepared, in which he was made conspicuous. He became at once, school-master, professor, philosopher and chief. His countrymen were proud of his talents, and held him in reverence as one favored by the Great Spirit. The council of the nation voted him a money reward which he declined. A silver medal was obtained for him by the delegation to Washington City, in 1824, but what inscription it contained I have not learned.

From this hour the progress of the Cherokees has been onward and upward. Their system of government is republican, their religion the Christian; bringing the attendant blessings in their train—public schools and seminaries of high grades, for both sexes are in operation. Bible societies and agricultural associations prosper, and under the wise government of their chief, John Ross, every stimulus is given to aid in developing the resources of the country, and a wise improvement of the manifold social, intellectual and political privileges they are permitted to enjoy, and by which they have made so wonderful a progress in the pursuits and knowledge of civilized life.

Honor to the inventor, to the man who pioneered the path of civilization and enlightenment, and sowed the seeds of innumerable blessings, to be reaped by millions unborn. Let the name of *Sequoia* whose genius towers aloft above that of every other native of this inventive land, live forever in the majesty of the deities of the primeval forest that bear his name in the *Sequoia*.

To the above, the editor of the Gardener's Monthly adds:

Edinburgh does not give, in his *Synopsis Coniferarum*, where he names and describes the genus, any reason for his choice of the name, and as he was no less noted for his philological knowledge than his botanical, it is not at all unlikely that he knew *Sequoia*'s history, and that L. has hit on the secret.

The history is one of the most interesting we have had the pleasure of recording in our columns. Our intelligent correspondent, himself having family relationship with the Cherokees, renders the history the more reliable. With regard to *Wellingtonia*, we believe all European botanists have united in considering that Dr. Lindley was mistaken in dividing it from *Sequoia*, and no botanist has described it as *Washingtonia*. It is gratifying to the national feeling that *Sequoia* stands in the pleasant association L. has found for it.

IMPRISONED IN A VAULT EIGHTEEN YEARS.—A newspaper published in Colima, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to punish the criminals: "When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, and Gen. Pueblita ordered his arrest. A party of men went to his dwelling and knocked at the door. There was no answer, and they broke in. They found no one in the house and were about to leave it, when they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from the ground, saying, 'I am hungry!' The officer in command reported this to General Pueblita, who appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling, and after a careful examination, they found a movable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway, leading down to a vault, which was entirely dark, and had no connection with the air, save by the staircase and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault they found some books, a few articles of furniture, and a woman, who had been shut up there eighteen years. She was taken to Gen. Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light, where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied she had been buried in the vault for eighteen years, without going out for a moment; that she had been married and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of their fate; that, while imprisoned in the vault, she had had children by the curate, but she did not know what had become of them. After saying this much, she became obstinately silent. While this was passing, a sergeant of the Pueblita brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife. The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years, under the charge of having murdered his wife, this woman."

SCORPION SILVER-MINING COMPANY.—A new French company, styled the "Scorpion Silver-Mining Co.," has been formed and incorporated in this city, for the working of their lead, near the Comstock Lead, in the Virginia mining district, Washoe Valley. Their office in this city is at No. 93 Merchant Street.—[Alta.]

Very appropriate name for a Washoe mine. We think, before Washoe is forgotten, there will be several mines that will prove scorpion mines to hundreds, if not thousands.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

New York Seed Warehouse,
No. 11 Sansome Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBON ROOTS;
ALFALFA, pure, of the latest importation;
HUNGARIAN GRASS;
MESQUIT GRASS;
CLOVER;
TIMOTHY;
ORCHARD GRASS;
SHEEP'S FESCUE;
ENGLISH RYE GRASS;
And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA, pure;
VIRGINIA;
CONNECTICUT Seed Leaf;
FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety.
Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade.
Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application.



Seed Warehouse!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California St., between Montgomery & Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

KITCHEN-GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER,

FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS

IN CALIFORNIA, INCLUDING

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed,
OF THE NEW CROP.

Also:

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AND OTHER
BULBON ROOTS.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his seed from the best seed growers in the United States, France, and England, is enabled to sell at lower prices than any other house.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking orders for Seeds and receiving for the same. Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Boxes of Seeds containing 100 Papers for retailing, in such assortments as desired, will be furnished.

James Graves. H. F. Williams.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

FRUIT
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 57, 59 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

From the Baltimore American.

Baltimore-Made Agricultural Implements,
VERSUS EASTERN.

WE notice that Messrs. R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., of this city, received FIRST PREMIUMS for their deservedly famed Agricultural Implements at the recent Agricultural Exhibitions and Fairs held in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the South-western States, namely:

By the Maryland State Agricultural Society,
FOURTEEN PREMIUMS.

By the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society,
NINE PREMIUMS.

By the Sea-board Agricultural Society, held at Norfolk,
TWELVE PREMIUMS.

Also, awarded to Sinclair & Co., by the KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, FOUR (4) PREMIUMS on Sinclair's Patent Mower, for mowing and cutting corn-stalks, straw, etc., making in all

Thirty-Nine First Premiums

In favor of Sinclair & Co's Wares,

and showing a decided preference by the judges in favor of Baltimore-Made Implements.

Included in the above premiums were Sinclair's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machine, Sinclair's Patent Straw and Fodder Cutters, Sinclair's Patent Spiral Threshing Machine, Wheat Drill with Gears, Attachment, Serrated Clod Roller, Corn Shellers, Corn Drills, etc.

In the above estimate of premiums the following were not included in the different contests, all having received their quota of premiums at Fairs previously held, viz:

Horse-Powers, Spur and Level Graders, Corn-Mills, Bars and Iron, Fanning-Mills, Rolling-Screens, Agricultural Furnace, Chain-Pumps, Lime-Spreaders, Garden-Tools, etc., etc.

The Agricultural Implements and Machinery manufactured by us are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, great capacity, and particularly adapted for Southern use and usage. Planters and Merchants wanting supplies will be furnished with Price Lists on application.

R. SINCLAIR & CO.,
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

OPTICIANS

No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
Spectacles, Drawing Instruments,
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Soissors, &c.,
GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS
neatly done.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,

Produce and General Commission Agent,

No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling

Grain and Produce for five years past in this market

—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has

an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages un-

surpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer

to many of our most substantial merchants in the city,

and also to a large number of farmers throughout the

country.

N.B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are:

For amounts under \$5,000, 24 per cent; for \$5,000 and

upwards, 2 per cent.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Hall's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELTON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

83 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. I. Hutchingson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley, E. B. Crocker, Elam Carrington, M. F. Butler, A. R. Hill, E. A. Marsh, Charles B. Cooley, C. S. Lovell, R. B. Woodward, Bernard S. Fox, Jos. Dentell, B. F. Mauldin, W. W. Light, Fred Woodward, T. G. Phelps, John A. Satt,	A. Lamott, H. M. Henston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McRae, W. H. Parks, J. B. Wallis, J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopensline, B. R. Crocker, C. O. Jenks,	Thomas Hayes, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. C. Burridge, Jos. H. Nevitt, John R. Rogers, K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zellmer.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us? Please also direct letters to "Col. Warren, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent miscarriages for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

SEND THE FARMER AROUND.—How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the California Farmer. Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT," of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

OURSELVES—A SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned, the original and present Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, feels called upon to ask the public not to mistake his name for another which is often before the public. Having always been known and addressed by many people as *Oleander Warren*, and seldom by his initial letters, he has adopted that in all his business, for brevity sake, never supposing any one could make a mistake in the matter. But as some very serious mistakes have recently occurred, as well as many letters and parcels miscarried, and as the undersigned has learned with deep regret that his initial letters have been supposed other than they really are, and that he has been mistaken for another party, he refers to his full name below, and hopes that those who have made errors in the past will have the kindness to correct them, so that in future no mistakes or injustice may come to any one.

JAMES L. F. WARREN,
Original Founder and present Editor and Proprietor,
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Heavy Stockton Wagons.

Stockton is famous for her immense wagons, and heavy loads of merchandise. No part of our State where so much teaming is done, or where there is such long and tough roads as lead from Stockton to the mines, and the trading posts that do their business with Stockton, and we can add no place where such perfectly trained animals, complete harnesses, or teamsters who thoroughly understand their business or manifest the real pluck and grit.

We have often seen four, six, eight, and ten tons of merchandise upon one load, and six, eight, ten, and even twelve mules; and once there were fourteen mules attached to three wagons conveying freight to Mariposa—the entire gross amount of freight and wagons as follows:

1st wagon.....	18,000 lbs. freight.
2d ".....	6,000 " "
3d ".....	1,714 " "
Weight of feed.....	3,500 " "
	29,214 " "
Add weight of wagons—	
1st wagon.....	4,500 " "
2d ".....	2,500 " "
3d ".....	1,500 " "
Total.....	37,714 " "

This immense load of nearly forty tons was drawn by Mr. Warren, a "crack" teamster of Stockton. This we believe was the largest load ever hauled any distance from Stockton or from any other city. That it may be understood by those not familiar with this kind of teaming, it should be remembered that the three wagons are all lashed together, and the mules all attached to the first wagon, and thus with fourteen mules and three mountain teams of the heaviest make, fourteen tons are hauled over the hardest roads of our State, a distance of one hundred miles. As we have often said, the best mule-teams, the best wagons, and the best teamsters in our State are found in Stockton; the largest finest and best wagon we ever saw was built at the shop of W. P. Miller, who is known far and wide as a wagon-builder.

The Oakland Fair.

We present the Premium List of the Alameda County Agricultural Society for their June Fair, which commences June 5, and lasts five days. The List of Premiums embraces every important article, animal, and production, with works of Art and Household Manufacture. It is to be hoped that a widely extended interest will be manifested, and that this Fair will be crowned with complete success. To do this however, requires the active and earnest cooperation of all the friends of the enterprise, which alone can accomplish it.

Ship your Grain.

We are delighted to see the Wheat and Flour being sent out of our State. This will work a blessing to the grain-growers of our State. No matter if all the old crop goes out, and the new crop rise greatly in value—so much the better. Don't hold on for a rise—sell now—the rise by and by will pay you much better than a rise now. Ship it away; get every bag out of the country you can—and you will rejoice in the future.

Another Rain.

AGAIN the Rain falls! Last evening and this morning the rain came down gently for several hours. Generally, it was acceptable—only to the few the rain was unwelcome.

The fruit comes in slowly, by reason of cool weather. Cherries have made their appearance, at three dollars a pound—some less; Strawberries, scarce to-day, at 37 to 50 cents a pound. A few days of hot sun, and Strawberries will be abundant at 25 cents a pound.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—We call attention of contractors and builders to the Patent Plumb Level which is on exhibition at our office. It is believed to be one of the best implements ever invented. Rights for sale at this office.

The Industrial School.

The visit of many citizens, together with the President of the Board of Supervisors, and other officers of the City Government and several of the clergy of our city, editors, etc., was a source of pleasurable interest to all; and we were glad to see so many ladies present on the occasion, without any special effort, other than a general notice in the papers of the day. About one hundred citizens convened at the Institute, to see, hear and speak for themselves of the worth of such a charity to our city. We may add, noble charity, as well as a noble duty. We noticed in this morning's Herald and Call, most ungenerous and uncalled-for remarks touching this school, and as we were present on this occasion, we feel that our city papers have done great injustice in thus speaking.

The company assembled, after viewing the fine grounds, which are now well planted, were invited into the dining-room of the building, where the boys were partaking of their noon repast; and a good one it was. From thence, all were assembled into the school-room, where, under directions of the teacher, Mr. Peck, the boys (about twenty-five in number) went through reading, spelling, etc., exhibiting also their writing-books, and their proficiency in singing. In all these branches, they manifested a great improvement. Very great advance has been made in all departments of labor, study, care and exercise, since our last visit, some eight months since.

Mr. Rankin presented the school and its claims upon the public for their sympathies, in brief but appropriate remarks. Rev. Thomas Starr King addressed the friends present, the officers of the Institute, and the people, in his usual apt and most applicable remarks, bringing the subject on which he was speaking home to all.

Among the evidences of merit in the pupils under this system, we notice with much interest the oratorical abilities of a young colored boy, whose natural talent for public speaking is of an uncommon order. His bright eye gleamed with the hidden fire of his spirit enegies. We should like to hear the history of this boy.

We believe, with the entire assembly present, that this Institute demands, as it really deserves, the cordial support of every good citizen, and if there have been faults-finders, let them be just. If there have been desertions or difficulties at this place, it should be remembered that there have been more desertions and greater difficulties at institutions of our State that have cost millions; and that, too, when there was but little hope of reformation. With the young there is hope—good hope,—for, like the seedling tree, a good bad will make the whole tree good; whereas, an old tree requires every limb to be grafted, and the chances are ten to one in favor of the young. These, too, saved now, the other institutions will not be wanted.

We believe that great praise is due to the officers of this school, for their untiring efforts in behalf of the erring youth of our city. Our City Government should be cheered on in such works—not censured. To Captain Leonard and his daughters much praise should be given, for the manifest improvement in every department. We believe that, with a just show of kind feeling from our citizens, the Industrial School will ere long support itself.

GRAIN BAGS FOR FARMERS.—Now is the time for harvesters to see that their grain bags are ready. Do not put off this preparation till harvest day comes; then they will cost more. Now prepare; purchase good heavy drilling by the bale; then purchase a sewing machine and make the bags in the family; a farmer who has 2000 or 3000 bags of grain to harvest can save enough in this way to purchase a sewing machine; and this will be a good present for his wife and daughters who labor with him during harvest. Grain growers must remember that shippers of grain will not purchase grain for shipping that is put up in poor bags. Poor bags affect not only the price of the grain, but retard the sale. Be sure and buy a good sewing machine that will sew the bags strong, so they will not rip. We hear most excellent accounts of Grover & Baker's machines, especially for grain bags. We intend to have experiments made and report some for public good.

GO AND DO LIKEWISE.—Not long since, two prominent and respectable citizens met in a drinking saloon. One of them had imbibed too freely. The conversation turned upon personal matters, and in consequence of the spiritual influences, hard words passed, and a collision was only prevented by the forbearance of one of the parties and the timely advice of mutual friends. Next day they met: the aggressive party apologized and stated that it was all owing to the liquor. Whereupon both parties forthwith went and joined the Dashways as the surest safeguard for the future.—[Sac. Ev. Post.]

How glorious such examples! Would they were increased a thousand-fold; and when the wreck of mind, that proceeds from the use of Tobacco shall be duly considered also. We hope the Put-aways will also remove this disgusting evil that is sending its thousands to an early grave.

THE NEW BAKERY.—Families should take notice of the advertisement of Messrs. Wm. Horr & Co.'s New Bakery on Battery street. This is the largest bakery of the kind in our State, and will afford pleasure to any who visit it. Every kind of choice Hard-bread and Fancy-crackers, and of very extra quality may here be found. Having been over the whole establishment, we can attest to its excellence, and having eaten of the bread and cakes, we can attest to their excellence. The Graham Crackers are made here. These with other excellent kinds of bread are made to order for family use. See advertisement.

CALIFORNIA BEEF AND PORK.—Now that we have a "State Inspector of Provisions," we shall have a safeguard from being poisoned by much of that miserable still-fried pork, which has been sent to this country. We will venture the assertion that more than half the pork which has been imported into California the last few years, was more or less poisoned, by reason of its being the carcasses of hogs fed on distillery slops. We have some startling facts which we shall give on this subject soon. Buy only California Inspected Provisions.

The Yosemite Valley.

We would take this opportunity to present a series of facts that have been furnished us from Coulterville, relative to the present condition of the Yosemite trail and Valley, the route, and the conveniences for visitors to that famous place. At the present time there is considerable snow on the route, and the valleys are cold and chilly. In addition to this, the preparations in the Valley are not complete, nor can horses be had so readily at Coulterville the present moment, because the feed is not good on the route and in the Valley, and the exposure greater, and stables are not desirous to send horses at present. Another and greater objection to attempting the visit early: The snow on the mountains is still very heavy, and the rush of water over the falls will be much greater in June and July. This, added to better conveniences in the valley, more accommodations on the route, better-roads, and a much milder atmosphere, induces us to recommend a delay of a few weeks to visitors. Our experience, having visited the valley twice, and spent much time, enables us to speak confidently upon this subject, and therefore would recommend parties to delay until June 1, or during that month and July. In our next, we will give a sketch of the different routes, with distances, and point out places of accommodation. Several advertisements will be found in our columns, to which we call attention. We have information from the first parties that have visited the Valley, and they report very cold weather, little real pleasure, no feed for horses, and a severe cold time of it. They had a snow-storm up that way last Friday, and probably more since.

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED.—We are indebted to many friends for valuable public documents, by last steamer. From Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, we have received his valuable Letter of Address upon the Pacific Railroad (the Northern route), with estimates of cost and description of the route, and much valuable information, from which we shall make extracts, with many valuable documents Congressional, for which we express our thanks. From Hon. Senators Gwin and Latham, we have valuable documents, and from Hon. Representatives Scott and Birch, we have also valuable papers—to each and all, we express our thanks for their kind favors. We have received the Seventh Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association. This Report reflects great credit upon the Association; it shows the very prosperous state of the Institution; the interest which the members, the citizens, and the entire public, take in the welfare of this truly noble Institution. The Report shows the real condition of the Society, and presents, in tabular form, the whole minutiae of the Association, which must be highly pleasing to all the friends of our State. When such Institutions as the Mercantile Library and the Mechanics' Library show such evidence of entire success, it speaks well for our State.

T. OGG SHAW'S REAPER.—We have spent some little time in the Manufactory of this "Home Worker," and we have been among the workmen, and have seen the quality of the work on his Reaper and Mower. It CANNOT BE BEATEN in this or any other State; and we are pleased to learn that Mr. Shaw has orders always a head of his ability to supply. More than \$4000 a day has been sold recently. We hope the energy and perseverance of Mr. Shaw will meet with a liberal reward: for he deserves it.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.—Lovers of the beautiful should step into the handsome and well-supplied Book and Stationery store of Messrs. Wilson & Ford, in "Tucker's New Building," on Montgomery street. They will see a collection of gems, being copies of some of the finest works of art. Each picture will bear hours of examination and still new beauties be found in them. Mr. Wilson will show many beautiful specimens of stationery entirely new.

TO APPIANTISTS.—We invite the special attention of all apiarists to the card of Messrs. Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., who are now prepared to furnish Bees-Hives to any pattern and in any quantity. Persons holding "Patent-rights" can make favorable contracts with Messrs. H. G. & Co., for the manufacture of their Hives, and all who raise Bees can be supplied at their factory.

FRUIT BOXES.—Fruit-growers should now make their contracts for Fruit Boxes. Now is the time. Never wait till the day you pick your fruit. Contract for your Boxes; have them ready. Go down to Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.; they have a great Manufactory and can supply you in any quantity, and on the very best terms, too.

CALIFORNIA WOODS.—BEAUTIFUL.—Splendid black Walnut, Madrone, Olive, Cedar, and Sycamore, all of the most estimable quality, with Mahogany and other valuable Woods, on this Coast, can now be found at Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.'s Lumber Yard and Box Factory. Some of these Woods are the finest in the world.

GOOD DRILLING BAGS FOR WHEAT.—Grain-growers should bear in mind that common thin bags for wheat injures the sale; the bags burst and cause waste. Good drilling bags will pay; the wheat will always sell better. Purchasers to export will not take grain in common bags. Farmers, remember this.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This noble corps of young Christians are again preparing to unite for a "Floral Fair," which is to be held in this city on the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of this month. We hope our gardeners and florists will aid as liberally as they can, to make this Fair a happy and a prosperous one.

COVEN ONE.—We have received from T. Thibault, Esq., a sample of copper ore found eight miles from Crescent City. The samples appear well. They are from the Evoca mines.

PATENT MURKETO BAR.—A new invention. Rights for sale for families, cities and counties, at this office.

T. Starr King's Lecture.

The Second Lecture of this able divine was given on Tuesday evening, to a densely crowded house, and never has it been more evident than now, that the citizens of San Francisco know how to appreciate a high order of entertainment. During the entire time of the lecture (one hour and a half) the almost breathless audience received the glowing words and original thoughts of the speaker, and one striking feature of the interest felt to hear Mr. King is seen in the fact that the seats are all taken half an hour before the time set for the lecture, and we particularly noticed the fact that only four persons came in after eight o'clock. We hope this good influence may affect all public assemblies. The whole lecture was a splendid effort, but how strange a picture was drawn of the Great Philosopher that thousands in boyhood had pictured as the Great Sage, held up before us like a Washington, now presented as a barefooted run-about, and yet most truly shown.

Although the press are requested not to publish his lectures we see that several papers have attempted to do so. This cannot be done. To enjoy these lectures they should be heard. We hope they will long continue. The next lecture is on Monday evening next, at the same place, when all must go early if they would secure seats.

Jarvis' Ranch.

This fine Ranch is located on the stage-route from Vallecito to Columbia, Tuolumne County. The San Andreas Independent gives these notes of a visit to the Ranch: Upon reaching the summit of the southern mountain which incloses the Stanislaus river, the eye is most pleasantly relieved from the unmixered barrenness and desert aspect of the four or five miles over which it has just wandered. On the right are the unmistakable evidences of once rich mines, that even now afford profitable employment to a large number of men. On the left, with its orchard of peach, pear, plum, apple, nectarine, cherry, fig, vines, and all manner of fruits that will grow in this climate, skirting the road for several hundred yards; its neat, cozy, little cottage residence, embowered in an Eden of roses and honeysuckles; with here and there a clump of majestic oaks that have withstood the storm and sunshine of five centuries, lies the far-famed "Jarvis Ranch." It is the most tastefully cultivated horticultural farm anywhere to be seen in the Southern Mines, embracing an area of about 600 acres inclosed, and containing near 20,000 grape-vines and about 15,000 fruit-trees of various kinds, all of which are watered from springs that bubble up through the marble substratum that underlies the entire surface of this part of the country. A visit to this place about nightfall, with a short ramble over the well cultivated grounds, in company with the courteous proprietor, who is a son of New England, imbued with all the nice fancies and delicate tastes which characterize the home-life of his country-people, amply repaid the fatigues of a two-mile walk. We noticed one oak which measured twenty-seven feet in circumference, standing among a cluster of some eight or ten, the least of which cannot be less than six feet in diameter. These magnificent trees are all kept in a good state of preservation carefully guarded from the ax of the vandals who have desolated the surrounding forests. We believe it would be a safe rule to estimate the civilization of any people from the care with which they preserve their forest ornaments; and we hope the day is not distant when Californians will exhibit as much real veneration for the grand old oaks which kind nature has scattered over our sun-scorched hills, as the New Englander does for his elms, or the Carolinian for his catpalas.

Fine Stock—How it is Produced.

The Messrs. Blacow, of Centerville, Washington township, passed through Oakland last week (says the Alameda Gazette) with six of their splendid full-blood Durham cows, en route for Petaluma, where they are taking them to obtain the service of the valuable short-horn bull "Sir George," recently imported by J. D. Patterson, Esq., of New York.

The Messrs. Blacow are among the most enterprising and successful fine stock-growers in the State. Having the advantage of a thorough training in youth, under the best English breeders, together with an extensive experience in stock-growing on their own account, in Illinois and Missouri, and having some of the finest animals ever brought to California, they are improving every opportunity that offers an improvement in their stock. No pains or expense is spared to obtain the very best strains of blood that can be secured, and having a thorough knowledge of their business, they have no trouble in growing the choicest animals.

The expense incurred in securing the service above referred to is six hundred dollars, and yet they deem the investment a good one, as "Sir George" is probably the best animal of the kind ever brought to the State, and the cows of the Blacows are not equalled on the Pacific, so that it is fair to suppose that animals of no ordinary character will be bred by the means used by the enterprising proprietors. We are assured by a gentleman familiar with English herds, who recently visited the fields of the Messrs. Blacow, that he never has seen in England a lot of cows that will compare with this. It is their aim to grow only the best, and possessing the ability to discriminate between a good and an indifferent animal, and having the means to secure an improvement, they are determined to excel in their vocation. They have a herd now of nearly or quite 100 head of cattle, which may be regarded as the foundation of a certain fortune, which is truly merited, and which we wish them most heartily. The lovers of fine stock will find a visit to this herd one that will compensate for the trouble.

MORE RAIN.—This may be considered a remarkable season for the quantity of rain in May. It seems as easy to rain now as at any time during the winter. A lively rain poured down here most of last night, and appearances are favorable for more. These late rains seriously interfere with haying operations, as they are unexpected.

The Supervisors of Sacramento are endeavoring to ascertain the best mode, cost considered, of draining the city. The Bee suggests negative artesian wells for the purpose, they having been found to work admirably in many if not in all instances in which they have been tried.

Awarding Committees of the June Fair at Oakland.

We publish below the names of the Committees which have been selected to act at this Fair. We trust that individuals who may be notified of their election, will make known their willingness and readiness to act on such Committees, and thus promote greatly the object of the Fair. They should also give time and study to that duty from this time to that of immediate action; and what we say of these Committees, will apply to all Committees over the State. Great delays and injustice have always resulted from persons failing to say they cannot act, or saying they will, and not acting. Another evil arises from appointing persons not qualified for that special duty. Persons knowing themselves totally unacquainted with the subject, should never accept.

Class I. Horses.—A. B. Forbes, Wm. Hayward, A. W. Swett, W. H. Graves, Sabin Harris.

Class II. Cattle.—S. B. Martin, Amos Hersey, John McCormick, John Llewelling, J. B. Watson.

Class III. Sheep.—John A. Hobart, R. S. Farrelly, Asa Walker, H. Haile, George Fleming, Sr.

Class IV. Swine.—Jno. Kelsey, Lemuel Wilson, Samuel Milbury, James Hawley, W. R. Richardson.

Class V. Poultry.—James Lansing, D. E. Hough, A. Staples, F. K. Mitchell, G. W. Parsons.

Class VI. Farm Products.—Jas. Shin, John B. Ward, Isaac Yoakum, A. M. Crane, A. J. Coffee.

Class VII. Fruits.—A. A. Cohen, Thomas Bridges, Dr. E. Gibbons, B. Ackery, W. H. Boyce.

Class VIII. Garden Products.—P. Van Winkle, M. Fallon, Alex. Beatty, A. W. White, I. B. Rufford.

Class IX. Flowers.—Dr. H. Gibbons, J. H. Branton, W. F. Boardman, H. I. Thornton, J. P. M. Davis.

Class X. Gardens and Greenhouse.—J. A. Mayhew, P. E. Edmondson, A. A. Cohen.

Class XI. Agricultural Implements.—John Chisholm, O. Simmons, F. Coggeshall, W. P. Toler, J. M. Moore.

Class XII. Domestic Manufactures.—I. A. Amerman, Jas. Lentell, J. D. Cook, D. L. Perkins, Geo. E. Grant.

Class XIII. Home Industry.—Mrs. J. B. Weller, Mrs. W. J. Wentworth, Mrs. S. E. Allen, Mrs. F. K. Shattuck, Mrs. Dr. Newcomb.

Class XIV. Arts.—Dr. Newcomb, Dr. R. E. Cole, Dr. J. P. M. Davis, Dr. R. Worthington, Dr. P. M. Randall.

Class XV. Farms, Orchards, etc.—J. A. Mayhew, P. E. Edmondson, A. A. Cohen.

Miscellaneous.—A. D. Eames, G. W. Fontaine, A. S. Hurlbutt, Edward Hoskins, F. K. Shattuck.

More of the Bee Business.

EDITOR FARMER: Your paper of the 11th inst., containing a communication, under the same date, from Mr. Harbison, did not reach me until this evening. The explosion of the great gun has had such an effect upon my nervous system, that I have determined to take a good night's rest, before attempting to reply; and as that will be too late for your next issue, I wish to say that in season for your paper of next week, I will pay my respects to the distinguished apiarian and great gun of California. I am fully sensible of the responsibility and the danger of handling fire-arms; but the case seems to require it. I shall in my next however confine myself principally to the use of the dissecting knife. I remain your obedient serv.

L. KENNEDY.

INDIAN WAR IN CARSON VALLEY.—The murders committed by Indians in Carson Valley, noticed last week, it seems was a prelude to a regular Indian war. Exciting news was received from that region, by telegraph on Sunday last. Several companies that had started out to chastise the murderers, were led into an ambush and surrounded by a large body of Indians. Being thus placed at great disadvantage, the whites had to fight their way out as best they could, and it was at first reported that some seventy-five out of a hundred were slain; but subsequent accounts reduce the killed to about twenty-five. As might be supposed, the news created intense excitement throughout the State, many of those reported killed having been prominent and well-known citizens of California. Meetings were held in various places, money contributed, companies volunteered, and immediate steps taken by the Governor and U. S. officers to send troops and ammunition to the relief of the residents of Carson Valley. Numbers of troops are now on the way, and some have already arrived there. The number of Indians concerned in this war, is at present unknown, but it is supposed to be large, and a protracted war is anticipated.

RAILROAD TO THE MISSION.—The Morning Call translates the following piece of information from the Echo du Pacifique:

"We learn that in consequence of negotiations recently concluded, the house of Piche & Baroque finds itself invested with the rights of those who hold the railroad franchise to the Mission. We consider this arrangement as good news in a double point of view. It is, in the first place, a guarantee that this railroad, so long promised, is at length about to become a reality; and furthermore, it creates the hope that a certain number of our countrymen will find useful employment in completing the work already commenced."

KENNEDY & BELL'S CARPET WAREHOUSE.—We can recommend our readers to call at this splendid Carpet Warehouse where all the goods are of the best quality. Our readers in the country must not forget this Warehouse when in San Francisco.

FARMERS, NOTE THIS.—In a cloudy morning, it is a matter of importance to the farmer to know whether it will be sunny or showery in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their holes nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a clear day to the farmers. Spider-webs will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings; and fifty years' observation has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.—[English paper.]

The prince and beggar smoke! Saint and sinner smoke! The sage and savage smoke! Bishop, doctors, deacons, lawyers smoke! Little ragged, dingy, thieving, swearing boys smoke! Blackguards smoke, here, there and everywhere! This is equality, to your heart's content.—[Track's Anti-Tobacco Journal.]

WHILE some farmers are too stingy to thrive or grow rich; others, by a course of true liberality, are always going ahead.

NO ALCOHOL.—That well known remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility, the Oxygenated Bitters, which has effected such remarkable cures, contains no alcohol; yet it is not affected by summer heat, or winter's cold; and retains its astonishing virtues in any climate.

STATE SUMMARY.

A frost, quite severe, occurred on Saturday last, on the lowlands near Sacramento, causing some damage to vines and vegetables.

Beef cattle are cheap at Sacramento, according to the Union of Monday, which reports sales at as low figures as six cents a pound, and dressed and delivered at that.

The Supervisors of San Joaquin county have levied a special tax of three cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in that county, for the benefit of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

The Supreme Court has decided that the decomposed or crumbled quartz adjoining a ledge pertains to the latter and to the company claiming the latter, and can not be entered upon by other parties for sluicing.

Monstrous weather, for the week ending the 12th, is thus given by the Laporte Messenger: Beautiful weather in the first part of the week; a pretty hard rain fell during Thursday night, which was followed by snow on Friday morning. Snowing as we go to press.

We understand from the Santa Cruz News, that H. Van Valkenburgh & Co. will immediately commence the erection of a paper-mill in that town. The material which it is the intention of the gentlemen to use in the manufacture of paper is ordinary straw.

The Petaluma Argus says: "The crops of grain and grass throughout the Big Valley, Tomales and Bodega sections of this county, give promise of a more abundant yield than any previous year. The late rain has been very beneficial to the late-sown grain."

The Sacramento Board of Education has determined that hereafter pupils in the grammar schools shall go to different schools, according to their sexes. The change is an important one, and the example is worthy of consideration and attentive study.

The Napa Reporter says: "Mr. William Harris, of Knight's Valley, has been very destructive upon the panthers in his neighborhood. Within ten days he has killed five, one of which weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and measured eight feet in length. Besides these, he killed two wildcats."

A TRAVELING impostor lately vaccinated the child of a hard-working man named Ellison, at Grass Valley, and the vaccination caused erysipelas, convulsions, and finally produced death. The National is justly severe upon the vagabond vender of the vaccine matter.

The settlers of Big Valley and Tomales, Sonoma county, held a public meeting on the 20th inst., to consult on the Muldrow-Welby Claim, and after due deliberation, resolved that they had no faith in it, and would not recognize it, and also that they would not permit any United States surveyors to survey through their farms.

At Mariposa, the Gazette says, Friday and Saturday last, were extremely cold, and a frost is reported in various places. The grape crop has undoubtedly suffered severe injury by this cold spell. At Colorado, only four miles from this place, snow fell five inches deep, about May 4th.

The editor of the Shasta Courier has seen a pig with one head, one month, one pair of eyes, and two bodies, four ears, eight legs and two tails. The two bodies of this remarkable specimen of juvenile swine commenced uniting about the navel, from which point upward they gradually run into each other, until they terminate in one head.

Says the Calaveras Chronicle: On the 10th inst. the rain fell copiously—more so than at any late a period in the season for several years. Fruits, grain and garden vegetables never were more flourishing, or promised a more abundant yield, but it is feared that heavy rains will greatly injure the hay harvest. The quantity of grass is abundant, but the difficulty of caring unusual.

The Hydraulic Press says, peaches will be plentiful in the gardens and orchards of San Juan, in spite of Jack Frost's late visit. Early vegetables were considerably clipped, and some planting must be repeated. The late storm did considerable damage to advanced hay and grain crops in the valleys, but was immensely beneficial to mountain meadows and cultivators.

NEARLY the entire peach crop appears to be destroyed in the vicinity of Oakland, by what is called "the curled leaf." The Alameda Herald says trees that blossomed very full, and set their fruit bountifully, are now shedding the same, which has been caused by this blight. This disease is supposed to be caused by sudden and extreme changes of the temperature of the atmosphere, after the foliage appears in the spring.

A WRITER from Murphys, under date of May 9th, states that a gentleman had just returned from Carson Valley, over the Big Tree road. He met Capt. P. B. Connor, who says that pack animals can now safely cross as fast as they please. Any amount of goods can easily be transported across on rough sleighs, by driving the teams tandem. The person alluded to above left the Captain at Grizzly Bear Valley, on Monday night last. Connor expected to be in Carson Valley in four days from that time.

Know the San Jose Reporter, we learn that the wonderful cave lately discovered near Rattlesnake Bar, in Placer county, has been rented by the discoverer, Mr. Gwinn, to Moore and Smith, for a term of two years, with the privilege of seven, for one-fourth of the entire proceeds. No liquor is to be kept near, and preaching upon the Sabbath is to be had as often as practicable in the cave, and the proceeds, after defraying the expense of lighting, accrues to the benefit of the Church whose pastor officiates.

A REAPER and MOWER has been invented and patented by Messrs. Sheets and Pressey, which is described as follows: The peculiarity of their invention is, that the knives cut directly forward, instead of transversely, as in other machines, thus doing away with all the gear necessary to produce a transverse motion. The simplicity of the gear and the strength and durability of the machines will enable the inventors to furnish their work at a great reduction on present prices.

SOME-BIRDS, says the S. A. Independent, are multiplying with wonderful rapidity all through the mining settlements. A few years ago they were rarely seen here; now every bush is musical with their songs. Swallows and the little black martins are crowding into the villages, building under the eaves, and chattering from their lodging-places incessantly, all day long. They are a lot of "social cusses," but do not seem to be aware that by their chirping and their mad habits, they too great familiarity is apt to breed contempt, if not worse.

In accordance with the laws of the State, the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer counted the money in the Treasury, on Friday last, and found \$339,318 15 at the close of business, apportioned in the different funds as follows: General fund, \$193,203 43; school fund, \$17,722 94; hospital fund, \$5,794 81; military fund, \$382 85; library fund, \$178 94; interest and sinking fund of 1857, \$194,121 63; swamp-land fund, \$110,527 31; State school land fund, \$10,058 71; estate of deceased persons, \$39 09; H. Smith, Jr., absent heir, \$3,119 29. Total, \$339,318 15.

Don Guillermo Castro, the grantee of a large tract of land in Alameda county, the Herald says, has recently commenced action against about eighty of the occupants upon it, to recover possession. Some of the parties, who have been cutting wood upon it, have been enjoined from further depredations, and we learn that those having growing crops will be enjoined from gathering them. The decision in these cases will settle an important controversy to both of the parties litigant. Some of the lands sued for are very valuable, being under a high state of cultivation, and extensively improved. The occupants of such premises will either compromise for the title, or run the risk of losing valuable improvements.

WITHIN a year a notable addition has been made to Sierra County manufactures, says the Downsville Citizen, by erection of an iron works, including furnace and lathes, owned by S. and H. H. Purdy—Father and Son. They commenced casting nearly a year ago, and are now producing castings of every description required by local trade. From eighteen to twenty-five hundred weight of iron is melted at once, requiring about two hours blast; but with addition of a large fan which they are now procuring, a much greater quantity of metal can be wrought and in a shorter time. Their castings are equal to any produced in the State, and the lathes work is equally complete. A blacksmith-shop and a large stone turned by water completes their establishment. Charcoal is chiefly used, at a cost of from 22 to 30 cents a bushel; stone coal, delivered here, is worth \$90 a ton, and costs about one-fourth more than the former, though blacksmiths say they can work more expeditiously with stone coal.

THOROUGH-BRED

French Merino Sheep

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.

ALSO:

NEW MILCH COWS,

Of superior quality, being the selections from the herds of blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stocks in the Atlantic States.

The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these classes of Breeding Stock of the highest grade. To these will be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.

In the first class of Stock named—

THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP—

the undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-Breeders of California those important and material points that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-Raiser, even to a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any country. On these points, we hope to speak to Stock-Raisers of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a

Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes,

for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to commence with Thorough-Breds at once.

HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS,

raised under my own eye, can also be furnished, when wanted, with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have the full guarantee of the undersigned as to what they are.

The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch, Feather River, opposite Nicolaus, Butte county, by

A. L. BINGHAM.

WILLAMETTE

Woolen Manufacturing Company,

SALEM, OREGON.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO

manufacture the following ALL-WOOL GOODS, viz:

Superior fine FAMILY BED BLANKETS, large size;

" MINERS' and INDIAN do;

" FLANNELS, white, red, gray, &c, plain & twilled;

" TWEEDS—assorted colors and styles;

" CASSIMERES—heavy and light;

" STOCKING-YARN—assorted colors.

All of which we propose to sell AS LOW AS THOSE IMPORTED of like description. Orders solicited.

LUCIEN E. PRATT, Agent.

WANTS N OPPORTUNITY!

A YOUNG MAN, of good experience, wants an opportunity

To Take Charge of a Ranch on Shares,

where his experience, labor and entire interest and earnest desire for success may secure to him a just reward.

A SHEEP-RANCH

would be preferred. The best of references can be given.

Address, H. H. U., at the Farmer Office. 13-3m

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A

portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.

Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent

Apartists of our State, and having made large numbers

for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest

expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.

All Patentees will find it for their interest to arrange

with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination

of every good improvement.

We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth

Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives,

in the Rough Material.

ROBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

13 Between Beale and Main sts., San Francisco.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

BOX-FACTORY

The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture

BOXES, of all kinds and all dimensions, at the shortest

notice.

Having superior facilities for working up lumber, with

all the newly improved machinery, orders to any extent

can always be filled, on the best terms.

LUMBER of all kinds, for making Boxes, to any

extent.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

Market street, between Beale and Main,

KENNEDY & BELL.

Ex Mary L. Sutton and Fleetwing.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS!

100 pieces Bigelow Brussels—New

and very Beautiful.

50 cases Wide Oilcloths—Marquetry

and Inlaid Marble Patterns—something new, and the finest

goods ever imported into this State.

300 cases Oilcloths—From Three to Six

Feet Wide, New Styles and Low Prices.

We call the attention of the Trade and Country

Merchants to the above goods.

20 cases Window-Shades and Fxtures.

Also, a very large assortment of

Three-Ply Ingrain and Stair Carpets,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Etc., etc.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES,

At KENNEDY & BELL'S,

Southwest corner Montgomery & California sts.,

13 SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned having removed his

STEAM SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER

BAKERY

To the commodious building of Messrs. RANKIN & Co., on

BATTERY STREET, between Pacific & Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Where, having increased facilities, he will be enabled to

furnish to the trade, a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF BREAD,

On favorable terms. Particular care is given in the preparation

of

Soda Biscuit,

Butter and Water Crackers,

Jenny Lind Cakes,

Ginger Snaps,

And Family Crackers,

Of the best kind. Also—

GRAHAM CRACKERS.

These can always be had fresh, for family use, in any quantity.

Theatrical past favors, he respectfully solicits a continu-

ance of the same.

WM. HERR.

LIVERY STABLE,

MAIN STREET, COULTERVILLE.

W. G. WOOD, PROPRIETOR.

AT THIS STABLE MAY AT ALL TIMES BE

had SADDLE-HORSES suitable for Ladies, as well

as Gentlemen.

PACK ANIMALS, &c., for extended trips.

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, with fine HORSES, also may

be obtained at all times.

Animals kept by the day, week or month, at reasonable

rates.

Horses and Mules Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Particular attention will be given to Selling and Buying

animals on Commission. Mr. WOOD has made special

arrangements for visitors to the Yosemite, and has provided

Saddles and other accommodations having reference to the ease

and safety of the rider. All the accommodations of a First-

Class Livery Stable may be found, and a share of patronage is

solicited. 13-3m

CITY HOTEL,

COULTERVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE COUNT, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE

Hotel would respectfully inform the

citizens of Coulterville and the public

generally, that he can be found at

THE OLD STAND,

of which he is now the sole proprietor, and is prepared

to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in as

good style as any house in the county, and at as reasonable

rates.

Every attention and facility rendered to travelers

to the Yosemite Valley, and special attention to expedite

them. 13-3m

A. B. SOUTHWORTH,

DEALER IN

ACRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

44 BATTERY STREET,

(Between California and Pine), and

BROADWAY, NEAR DAVIS STREET,

(Opposite Steamboat Landing),

SAN FRANCISCO.

10 Russell's Thrashers,

With Pitt's Power, made at Massillon, Ohio.

10 Case's Thrashers,

With Pitt's Power, made at Racine, Wisconsin.

50 McCormick's Reapers,

5-1-2, 6 and 7 feet cut, warranted latest improvements.

50 Easterly's Combined Self-Rak-

ing Reaper and Mower.

Straw Stackers and Extras,

For Thrashers and Reapers; all for sale at the lowest

rates.

A liberal credit will be given on approved Paper. (11)

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE

SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

AND

Flour Store,

31 Sacramento street,

(Between Front and Davis).....SAN FRANCISCO.

DEETH & STARR,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.

Special attention given to preparing the

GRAHAM CRACKER

Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wine, Sugar, Soda, Navy,

Water, Picnic, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.

A nice lot of Laying Hens—A VERY choice

lot of Poultry of the Brahama Pouter and Black Spanish

Fowls, can be had if applied for immediately at the Farmer

Office. 94

HARVEST--1860.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

NOW OFFER

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Agricultural Implements

IN THIS CITY.

200 of the Celebrated

REAPERS

AND

COMBINED MACHINES,

Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio,

expressly for this market, with all the improvements for

1860. The space to take off the grain is adapted to the

largest growth, which most of the Reapers in use are not.

The Platform is level, while the raker stands upright,

thereby working with ease. The Machine is light and

strong; no breakage from any source reported last season.

Out of Four Hundred in use, not twenty dollars' worth

of extras of any kind were called for. Without exception,

the above Reapers are the best machines on this

coast.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

Made with extra care, with Improvements, expressly

</

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS

THERE IS MUCH IN THIS LIFE AFTER ALL.

There's much in this life, after all,
That's pleasant, if people would take it.
On some of us trouble must fall;
But, I am sure, most of us must make it.
Let us look for the ups and the downs,
And try to take things as we find them;
And, if we are met by the frowns,
Believe that the smile is behind them.

What have we, we did not receive?
Is not the world sufficiently roomy?
Then, why should we wish to believe
We were sent into life to be gloomy?
We may meet with some rubs in our way;
But don't let us tremble for fear of them—
Rather hope they'll not come in our way,
And do all we can to keep clear of them.

There are regions of quicksands and rocks,
And it's difficult, too, to steer round them.
A good plumb-line might save us some knocks;
But, it's no easy matter to sound them.
For our needle may point the wrong way,
And our chart do no more than mislead us,
Till we find that "each dog has his day,"
And a friend's all alive to succeed us.

But there's much in this life, after all,
That's pleasant, if people would take it.
Though on some of us trouble must fall,
Full sure I am most of us make it.
Let us look for the ups and the downs,
And try to take things as we find them;
And, if we are met by the frowns,
Believe me that a smile is behind them.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something, be not idle;
Look about thee for employ!
Sit not down to useless dreaming;
Labor is the sweetest joy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay,
Life for thee hath many duties—
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway!
Gentle words and cheering smiles,
Better are than gold and silver,
With their soft and dispelling wiles.
As the pleasant sunshine falleth,
So, let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darkened hearth.

Hearts there are oppressed and weary;
Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning,
From this perfect fountain head,
Freely, as thou freely givest,
Shall the grateful life be shed.

Moral Atmosphere.

An eminent divine once said: "Hope is as necessary to our existence as the atmosphere we breathe"—implying that breathing atmosphere is an indispensable prerequisite to living. He might have added, with quite as much earnestness and truth, that a pure moral atmosphere is as necessary to a healthy religion as a pure physical atmosphere is to the aeration of the blood.

Every individual, of any degree of normal sensibility, feels the effect of an impure atmosphere when near a stagnant pool, or in an alley or narrow filthy street of a crowded city. The effect is seemingly a temporary one, and often apparently momentary, as it is not perceptible after breathing a short time the pure air again; yet it is, in one sense, an eternal thing, because you have been deprived of so much pure air, which is the first cause of a legion of injurious effects—such as imperfect aeration of the blood, a deposit of carbonic acid in the system, which otherwise would have escaped; in short, a slight disturbance of the harmony of all the functions of the animal economy. A repeated and continual coming in contact with impure physical atmosphere degenerates the organism in proportion to the power of resistance on the part of the individual and the quality and intensity of the impurity of the air.

This law of our organization, by which we detect instinctively and so acutely the impurities around us, is one of the greatest safeguards to the preservation of health. So it is with *pain*, that great dread of humanity; it is one of the greatest blessings of the physical system. If there were no such monitor, we would be a bruised, mangled, distorted set of beings, taking no cognizance of broken limbs, crooked spines, or mangled faces, or bullet-holes. It is not the incapacity of locomotion or the distorted features, which render the fear of these things an ever-present safeguard to us. It is the dread of the pain they give.

Now, is there not, inherent in every soul, a corresponding perception of moral and spiritual impurities around it? 'Tis true that this perception has its degrees of acuteness, owing to the health and education of the soul, but it is most certainly as natural an element of the soul as the power to detect an undue amount of carbonic acid gas is inherent in the body. Those who live actual lives—who dwell in the "internal" and study the "innermost," and have cultivated moral perceptions; who have always breathed pure moral atmospheres—readily detect the ever-varied influences of everyday life. They cannot but experience that there is not one whom we meet—even friends and children—who does not exert an influence, either good or evil, on our characters; just as the physical atmosphere affects, healthily or unhealthily, the body.

We may even say, further, that probably we have never met a single human being who has not, in a greater or less degree, rendered our future different from what it otherwise would have been, so close is our relationship, and so intimately connected spiritually are the children of the All-Father, though we blindly refuse to recognize the brotherhood. Is there a woman, who realizes and recognizes her soul's life, who does not shrink, with involuntary dread, from a face she has seen, only for a moment perhaps, in some insane hospital, or even in everyday life? In our crowded streets, are there not faces of wrecked souls that you wish to forever shut out of your memory? Do we not all remember a face so base and ignoble, impressed with its criminal life, is it not so indelibly impressed on us that we cannot mistake it for one beautiful—one whose beauty and purity shed a halo of glory about it? No! not these moral atmospheres are quickly perceived and indelibly impressed on every soul.

Children receive their first impressions of moral

atmosphere from the mother. How they scrutinize her every act and word. Their perceptions are more acute than they will be in any period of adult life, and they consequently read character, receive impressions, and are moulded by the influence of the mother. They receive their moral tone from her. Then with what care should they be trained, as it is a great struggle and very difficult for those of the soundest bodies and healthiest souls to happily and successfully meet the conflict of a moral life. Whatever temporarily affects the mother must permanently affect her children.

Disobedience, ingratitude and defiance are constitutional with many children, bred in their bones, organized into every fiber of their being, because of the unhappy and ill conditions of their mothers. Take into consideration the innocence of a child, its utter helplessness, and entire dependence on its mother, who holds the power by the moral atmosphere which emanates from her soul and internal life, to make it a beautiful child in every sense—to secure to its soul, tenderness, truth, justice, generosity and love; or she can make it revengeful, mean and false. She can impress on its moral nature the stamp of divinity, or the stamp of thief and murderer.

We must inevitably suffer when we come in contact with those of a grosser organization than ourselves—those whose moral atmosphere is denser and more impure than that which we are accustomed to breathe. So, when we meet those of higher and purer moral lives, we are conscious of inhaling a purer moral atmosphere, and when we meet a generous philanthropist, if it is only once in our whole life, we are permeated with the elevating and purifying atmosphere, and we are better always for this blessed interview and the influence it sheds over our life.

As a happy illustration of the facts we have stated relative to the influence of the moral atmosphere of different persons, witness the attention paid to the popular lectures of Rev. T. S. King. Contrast the attention of his audience with those at ordinary public entertainments—theatrical exhibitions and popular shows—now offered to the public, which seem in and of themselves to be highly entertaining; yet the contrast plainly demonstrates the superior tone and influence of such moral atmosphere which emanates from such a man and the themes he promulgates. Every one feels it is "good to be there."

THE ANGEL ON THE HEAVEN—"Come to me, darling; papa's cross to-night," said a young mother, as she extended her arms affectionately to a little girl of three years, who had left her toys and playthings, to climb upon her father's knee. The child, who had a puzzled look at that dark, stern countenance, and without a glance of reassurance, stole softly to his side. Not a word was spoken, and the gloomy man sat sad and sullen, his mind wholly absorbed with the busy world's excitements. Although a husband and a father, he was evidently in no humor to participate in the pleasures of a "home circle." The child, not at all discouraged by the forbidding look of her parent, crept gently upon his knee, and placing one tiny arm about his neck, the other glided affectionately over the opposite cheek, while her innocent lips pressed gently the troubled brow. In a subdued breath she whispered, "Nalle loves papa so much!" and she drew her little soft hand caressingly down either side of that care-worn face, until they met beneath the heavily bearded chin. Observe the effect: 'twas electrical; the stern features relaxed, the sullen gloom disappeared, and the whole countenance assumed a lively, animated expression. The scene was most touching. Words fail to express the exquisite beauty of such a picture. As the transformed parent drew the little girl to his bosom and pressed a kiss upon that innocent, upturned face, the finer feelings of his manly nature were in his voice as he said, "No, my child, I could never be cross, with such a lovely daughter to calm the heart the world has tortured into despair."

POSITION IS SLEEP.—It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a heavy meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouse us; that sends on the stagnating blood, and we awake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feelings of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length or strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called "a hearty meal," before going to bed, should always be avoided; it is the frequent cause of nightmare, and sometimes the cause of sudden death.

BE GRATEFUL EVER.

Is worldly good around thee spread
In rich profusion, falling never?
Then, to the Power which o'er thy head
Still watches: Be thou grateful ever!

If days are dark, and fortune frowns,
Threatening thy fate from peace to sever—
Be not dismayed. God's mercy crowns
Sad souls with joy: Be grateful ever!

A young gentleman of our acquaintance says he thinks that young ladies who refuse good offers of marriage are too "No"-ing by half.

Oh, Misses—
The ladies, dear creatures, have certainly done it,
By donning the fashionable "scoop" of a bonnet.
And Misses—
But more foolish are gentle—shame on them for that—
They take after the "scoop" with a "swell" of a hat!

Love Yarns.—The editor of the Woburn Budget says he got the mitten once—not a woolen one, but just as real. Didn't you feel scorching when you got it, though?—[South Boston Register.]

We couldn't help thinking it was cruel.

Clocks, Clocks.—A small friend of ours has laid a large egg on our table, for which he has our honest thanks.

He alone is an acute observer, who can observe minutely without being observed.

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He alone is an acute observer, who can observe minutely without being observed.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Would inform her friends, patrons and the public that she proposes to commence the practice of her profession in San Francisco.

Wishing to practically demonstrate the theories and doctrines she preaches through the columns of this journal, she will be pleased to make engagements by the year, to families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of doctoring the sick. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves, therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the applying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise (Water and Electricity). The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to the disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and wise, and may be relied upon wherever a cure or improvement is possible.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MRS. WARREN makes use of the New and Highly Improved BOSTON ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY, one of the MOST PERFECT Electrical Machines on this Coast.

MRS. ANNIE L. AVERY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Residence, 249 Pacific Street (two doors from Stockton Street).
SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

Galvanic Batteries and Medical Works.

MRS. LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., has received from the manufacturers and publishers the latest improved Galvanic Batteries, which she offers for sale to her patients; both the Smith and Boston patterns. Also, rare and valuable Medical Works, such as are not usually found on sale. Apply at her residence, corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to those advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum to any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained, by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN
As a Mill-Wright.

THE undersigned would respectfully submit for the consideration of merchants and farmers, that being lately from the States, with the experience he has had in Mill building, he can construct a more effective Mill for flouring wheat, with much less expense than is usually incurred.

The improvement of this mill can be exhibited, cannot fail to secure approbation. Owners of mills, merchants, or farmers will be favored with an interview, or a response to any communication, exhibiting all particulars.

Letters addressed W. W. and left at this office will be promptly attended to.

The advertiser is permitted to refer to Col. Warren, Editor of the FARMER.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

THE undersigned, having had many years' experience as a PRACTICAL SHEEP FARMER (in Australia and California), offers his services to the undersigned, who has been afflicted with Scab, Footrot, &c., or would take a situation to Superintend a Sheep Ranch. Having cured some badly diseased sheep in California, he can give satisfactory references. Address, by express, W. M. H. T. KIRBY, Taylor and Greenleaf streets, San Francisco.

Reference—L. Haskell, Jr., California and Front streets; Col. Warren, Ed. Cal. Farmer; Edw. Boag, No. 93 Merchant street.

This is to certify that Mr. W. M. H. KIRBY has effectively cured my flock of Merino sheep of the worst possible form of Scab, after that had considered them past all cure, and had despair of raising a single head. It is now two years since he gave them up to me, and the disease has not made the slightest appearance in even one. I can hereby recommend him as being a person deserving the entire confidence of any person who may require his services, and as being the only person whom I can name that makes successful cures of the scab in sheep.

ALBERT E. FIELD.

MISSION SAN JOSE, Feb. 15, 1890.

WANTED.

BY AN AMERICAN FARMER, WHO UNDERSTANDS Stock-raising and dairy business, a SITUATION to take charge of a large Ranch; or would be willing to take a better day on a small, in a locality suitable for honey-bees. Please address "M. D. CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, San Francisco. References given and required.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A DAIRYMAN.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO SELL ONE HUNDRED FINE DAIRY COWS, with a good Milk Business. Also, would sell

A Ranch of 500 Acres of Good Land,

situated two miles from an interior city. The Ranch will keep 150 head of stock and cut 200 tons of Hay, at any ordinary price. The Ranch is well fenced.

Good HOUSE, CORNERS, MILKING UTENSILS, MILK WAGONS, HORSES, etc.

Will sell the Cows and Milk Business and lease the Ranch, or will sell all together, on reasonable terms. Address G. W. P., California Farmer Office. 10-3m

Who Wants a Farm Cared For?

A PERSON fully qualified to take charge of a large Farm, Orchard, or Vineyard, with a reasonable amount of stock on hand, would like to secure a chance to take such a place on shares. The advertiser has been in the business for over 20 years. Any person who may have such a place, can hear of a responsible party by addressing a note to W. B. and forwarding it to the FARMER OFFICE.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions for the purpose of showing their value are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly lifts up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same position as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; just when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet put out, and is ordered for the New York market just before the model.

No. 5. A Musket Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be shot very cheap at all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we have no equal in the world. It is simple in its construction, perfect in its working, and can be shot very cheap at all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

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[For the California Farmer.]
LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL—No. 13.

[It will, perhaps, be remembered that the first warm spring weather of 1860 was remarkably beautiful, even for California. The moonlight recalled Salvador Rosa's pictures of Italian night scenery, so effulgent were its rays, and the breeze, as it mingled with the fragrance of myriads of wild flowers. D. and myself were approaching the Institute, after a long walk. We had been talking of scenes on the continent of Europe, and when in bidding me good-night, he said: "Such an evening should inspire you; I think you said Miss J. requested some original lines for her Album, let us suggest the theme." I answered, "It is indeed a subject that makes even prose poetical; I will try; although I do not profess to be a poet, I sometimes think in rhyme; thank you." The bell of the Pacific works chimed ten—eleven—twelve—and when the "Lady Moon" smiled a good-night, I finished these verse verses.]

1.
Night again in solemn beauty
Drops its mantle over earth,
Hushed to sleep as days rude noises,
Silent both its grief and mirth.

2.
But the wind is sighing sweetly,
Through the green fields of plume-like grain,
As if earth had not a sorrow,
As if life were free from pain.

3.
And its breath by May-flowers perfumed
Purs its, as a baby's kiss:
Now, its lips are gently pressing
Mine and thrilling me with bliss.

4.
Hark! I hear the song of waters,
As they play upon the shore;
Soft they laugh, no hint of victims
Who return to life no more.

5.
While I listen, fairy Fancy
Builds me castles in the air;
And I dream that I am happy,
Mid real scenes so bright and fair.

6.
Far off—see! the bright stars glitter,
World-thoughts of Almighty God!
Silent, as when first their splendor
Blazed on earth by man untrod.

7.
Over all, the Moon is shining,
Deluging the world with light;
Oh! with all thy gloomy shadows,
Thou art glorious! Lovely Night!

8.
For, although the Sun has vanished;
Hid are singing birds and flowers:
Yet, the softest light is making
Almost magical, night's hours.

9.
Lo! it tinges dusky shadows;
Dances on the darkest waves;
Showers proud old King Diabolo;
Hides Benicia's hill-top graves.

10.
How it powders fair Martinis,
With its shining snow-like flakes,
As o'er every peeping cottage
In a gust of light it breaks.

11.
Look, how charming the perspective,
Glancing 'twards San Pablo bay,
Where "Night's Queen," with silvery footsteps,
Hurries on her Western way.

12.
Even o'er our slumbering village,
Bright her rays disfigure fall,
As she hides the dusky by-ways,
Underneath her tissue pall.

13.
So, in life, it hath its changes:
Night is sure to follow day.
If we will, each hath a beauty,
That will chase all gloom away.

14.
When our day of life is closing,
When its gorgeous light has flown,
May Death's right be robed in silver,
Floating down from His "white throne."

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, April 1860.

THE FIRST FLY OF THE SEASON.—A late number of the Louisville Journal has an article in which it alludes to the first fly of the season thus: "He perched upon our fingers, danced around our pen, and seemed to claim our special notice as an old acquaintance. The little fellow gave a cordial turn of his head, and held out his antennae as if he desired to shake hands; he took an antepast from the ink on the nib of our pen, and then flew off to regale himself on the paste-board. We really think we can recognize him as that one of the musca genus who dropped his transparent wings last fall, and laid down for his winter torpor among the papers on our table. At all events, he seemed very much at home in our society, and as he alighted on our hands, we were sensibly tickled at his appearance. We hope to spend many happy days of spring and summer in each other's society."

CAN any one tell how men live and support their families, who have no income and don't work, and why others, who are industrious and constantly employed, half starve?

Can any one tell how it is, that a man who is too poor to pay ten cents a week for a good daily paper, is able to pay fifty cents a day for tobacco and cigars, to say nothing of an occasional drink?

Can any one tell what interest we have in asking these questions, which we know no one can tell?

INFANT EDUCATION.—A mother once asked a clergyman when she should begin the education of her child, which she told him was three years old. "Median," was the reply, "you have lost three years already. From the first smile that gleams over an infant's cheek, your opportunity begins."

We will go a year and a half further back.

FORBES, the tragedian, has expended over \$100,000 in his attempts to free himself from his wife. It costs something to break natural laws. The effort is not yet over; and the great tragedian is not out of the woods (Forbes) yet; besides, he should keep his clear, if he would prosper.

A man asked another, "Which is the heaviest, a quart of gin or a quart of water?" "Gin, most assuredly, for I saw a man who weighs two hundred pounds staggering under a quart of gin, when he could have carried a gallon of water with ease."

Why is a man climbing up Mount Vesuvius like an Irishman who wishes to kiss his sweetheart? Because he wants to get at the mouth of the "crater."

"What is that?" asked a school-teacher, of a little girl, pointing to the letter X. "Why, that's papa's name; I've seen him write it ever so many times."

The mixture of plaster-of-paris and coal-tar, in proportion of hundred to three, forms an efficacious disinfectant, lately discovered and highly approved of in Paris.

It is stated, upon reliable authority, that at present there is not less than sixty thousand dollars worth of fancy trotting horses in the possession of the horse-fanciers in Cincinnati.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURED HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with Benesley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 87 1/2 feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1857, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicate not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage, of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steamboat Landings; Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts. We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Forest that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matches Bed, and solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suite of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. [15

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 59 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS, ZINC,

And Anti-Friction or

Hub-Bolt

Metal Castings,

Church and

Steamboat Belts,

FORCE

LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

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The California Farmer.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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On the Endless Bee Subject.

MARTINVILLE, May 22, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: When I penned my letter to you of the 20th April, over the signature of "L. Kennedy," I did not suppose it would disturb the equanimity of anybody, however nearly balanced might be his head and heels. I hoped merely to provoke discussion, and draw out facts relative to the introduction into California of a disease among bees known as "foul brood"—or whether, indeed, such a disease is here at all. But it seems I was mistaken. The very individual from whom I was expecting much of the desired information, puts on an air of offended dignity, and says "the stupidity and ignorance exhibited over the signature of 'L. Kennedy,' is only equalled by his presumption in intruding a notice of his own private operations before the public, in the manner which he has done." Now, I wish to say, once for all, that "L. Kennedy" is my real name, and that it was my name for more than fifty years previous to my coming to California. I have done nothing elsewhere, and it is my purpose to do nothing here, to make me ashamed of it.

But where am I? And who is this, who speaks with so much assurance about the "stupidity and ignorance," and "presumption" of one who happens to cross his track? I have been supposing myself in the glorious State of California—bright, beautiful and free California! where, as I had been told, the people were open-hearted and open-handed. But I could almost imagine myself "Where Africa's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sands,"

and where there is said to be a king who requires all his subjects to fast, until his majesty has eaten dinner, when a messenger is sent forth, with a trumpet, proclaiming "The great King has eaten dinner!—now all the world may eat!" But I hear my native tongue spoken, and see the star-spangled banner floating in the breeze, and conclude, therefore, that I have a right to express my sentiments upon any subject which may come before the public. Nor am I to be silenced, by any "puss-in-boots" dignitary, who may arrogate to himself the right to decide all questions, without a why or wherefore. This very modest gentleman (?) goes on to say—"It was unnecessary for him to come out in a second article and acknowledge that he knows all about the disease, and tacitly admit that his bees had it, he having previously put on the fitting shoe." Now, if I have made any such admission, I am too "ignorant" to know it. I have said I did not believe there was any "foul brood" in Marysville, and have expressed strong doubts whether there is any in the State. But Mr. Harbison says there is, and that no man will risk his reputation by doubting his statement. I have called for the proof, but am answered by being pronounced "stupid and ignorant." I have seen such men before; having been wonderfully successful in some enterprise, they seem unwilling to have their word questioned upon anything—their opinions must be law. Mr. Harbison also goes on to say, that I am "one of a class of men who are laboring to have the facts suppressed, so as to enable them to sell their bees, and thus divide their loss with the public. Honorable, is it not?" What is meant by such a statement, I am certainly too "stupid" to divine. I have met with no loss, and of course have nothing of the kind to divide with the public, and the man who can unblushingly make such a statement, and call it honorable, can never, in his own estimation, do a dishonorable thing. I have offered to compare my fifty hives of bees with the same number taken from Mr. Harbison's apiary. He may discover in this an admission of "foul brood." But I did not intend to compare them with bees sent to Stockton by Mr. H., and should like to see a report of his speech made at the Apian Convention, held at Sacramento; more especially that portion of it which refers to this shipment to Stockton.

Failing to obtain any proof of the existence of "foul brood," I am perfectly willing to trust the subject with the apianians of California. I am quite certain that no man's dictum is to pass for law or logic, in this age of free discussion. But the most singular part of Mr. Harbison's last communication, is contained in his "Words to the public in regard to the Italian Honey Bee." "It has been stated," says he "by different writers, that it is difficult to find the pure breed in their native country, is it then to be supposed, that they can be kept so here? To do so, would require an amount of skill and perseverance that but few persons are capable or willing to devote

to it, particularly if they can palm off mixed for pure blood." (Are bees blooded stock?) "One of the merits claimed for this bee, is superior industry; that it will rob the common neighboring bees. If this be true, it will be a very undesirable acquisition, till they can be simultaneously introduced into all our apiaries, and at the same time throwing out all our common bees. The propensity to rob would expose them to dangers of the disease more frequently than the common bee, they being equally subject to it."

I say nothing about the literary (?) merits of the above quotation. It may be in imitation of Addison. But if there is any argument or proof against the introduction of the Italian Bee, I must confess my "stupidity and ignorance" prevent my discovering it. Why was not the same logic used upon the introduction of the pure merino, and other blood sheep; or the pure Durham cattle, or the pure Suffolk pigs? Success in the cultivation of these animals, requires as much care and attention as in the cultivation of the honey-bee. But nobody objects to their introduction on this ground, while the cross of those imported animals with the native, is admitted to be a great improvement on the common stock. Those who wish for the pure, will look to those who have established a character for high breeding, avoiding those who would, if they could, "palm off mixed for pure blood." So, with the Italian Bee. Its cross with the native must be an improvement, although the pure Italian may be preferred. By the way, I should hardly expect to find objections made to crosses by the inventor of a bee-hive, which all good judges pronounce a cross between the Langstroth and the Huber hives.

What is said about the robbing propensities of the Italian Bee, is evidently for buncombe. No man, with half the pretensions of Mr. Harbison, could be made to believe this a serious objection. But here comes up the bugbear of "foul brood," and these bees are such great robbers, they must of course be more exposed to the dangers of this disease. Yet if this disease is so fatal, and the Italian Bee so undesirable, they must destroy themselves, and perhaps rid the country of two pests at the same time—for if the common bee adopts Mr. Harbison's opinion, it will be sure not to venture into the hive of an Italian stock.

But let me say to the public, what you, Mr. Editor, very well know, that the quality of the Italian Honey-Bee is now too well understood in this country, to be affected by anything which even the distinguished apianian of California may say against it. Let me quote from a letter, dated in Paris, from a distinguished American gentleman:

"It cannot be doubted, that Italian Bees will entirely take the place of our common species, for the reasons, First—that they will endure the cold better; Second—that they swarm twice as often; Third—that their queens are abundantly more prolific; Fourth—that the workers begin to forage earlier, and are more industrious; Fifth—that they are less apt to sting, and may be easily tamed by kind treatment; Sixth—that the queen may be so educated as to lay her eggs in any hive in which she is placed, while the bees of such a hive, deprived of their own queen, will readily receive her; Seventh—that its proboscis is longer, and it can reach the depths of flowers which are entirely beyond the efforts of the common bee. The importance of the last superiority cannot be too highly appreciated. Eighth—that a young queen once impregnated, will continue fertile during her life—from four to seven years. This quality will insure pure blood till the whole country is filled with them. Ninth—that they are far more brave and active than the common bee; will fight with great ferocity, and more effectually keep the moth out of the hive."

"They can be easily distinguished by a broad yellow band around the abdomen."

I might add to this extract another fact: An Italian queen, though impregnated by a common drone, will produce pure Italian drones.

The same writer remarks—"I believe this bee will soon prevail in the United States. This will result from a conviction every where, of the large profits to be derived from its propagation and its labor."

I see no advantage to the public by continuing this discussion, unless the gentleman (?) will so far stoop from his high position, as to give us some proof of the existence of "foul brood" in California. If it is known to be in the State, those interested in bee culture should be told where it is, that they may avoid it, and what it is, and how it looks, that they may know it when they see it; and if he will stoop half as low as he did when he penned his last article, common people may be able to shake hands with him.

I remain, your ob't serv't,
L. KENNEDY.

Harvest Commenced.

We learn that the grain harvest in the interior has already commenced. On the Stanislaus river considerable barley has already been cut, and the first of this week, thrashing machines were actually at work taking out the grain. So the new barley will soon be in market. The wheat harvest will commence in some sections in a few days.

SAMPLES OF SEWING FOR GRAIN-BAGS.—The heavy drilling of the right kind for grain-bags, sown by the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine (the only machine that can be used for this purpose), can be seen at our office.

Swarming of Bees.

THE "Bee Question" is one of moment at this time, as this is the season of swarming, we now publish from "Quincy" a chapter from which much good can be derived if properly applied.

The subject now before us is one of thrilling interest. To the apianian the prospect of an increase of stocks is sufficient to create some interest, even when the phenomena of swarming would fall to awaken it. But to the naturalist this season has charms that the indifferent beholder can never realize.

All Bee-keepers should understand it as it is.

As a guide in many cases, it is important that the practical apianian should understand this matter as it is, and not as said to be by many authors. I shall be under the necessity of differing from nearly all in many points.

Means of understanding it.

This is another case of "when doctors disagree, who shall decide?" You, reader, are just the person. There is no need of a doctor at all in this matter. I will endeavor to give a test for most of my assertions. To make this subject as plain as possible in this place, I may repeat some things said before. The facts related have come under my own observation. I have probably taken more pains than most bee-keepers, to understand this matter to the bottom from the beginning (I mean the bottom of the cells). But few apianians have made the number of examinations that I have to get at the *modus operandi* of swarming. Perhaps I ought not to expect full credit for veracity, when I assure the reader that I have inverted more than one hundred stocks to get a peep at the royal cells, some of them near a dozen times in one summer. I have inverted them frequently for the purpose of obtaining cells. But generally to see when such cells are being made, when they contain eggs, when these eggs are sufficiently matured for swarming, or abandoned and destroyed, etc.

By these signs I predict with certainty (almost) when to expect swarms, and when to cease looking for them.

Inverting a Stock rather formidable at first.

To a person that has never inverted a hive-full of bees, even to overflowing, or never has seen it done, it appears like a great undertaking, as well as the possibility of ruining the stock! But after the first trial, the magnitude of the performance is greatly diminished, and will grow less with every repetition of the feat, until there is not the least dread attending it. Without tobacco-smoke I hardly think it practicable, but with it, there is not the least difficulty. It would be very unsatisfactory to turn over a hive and nothing to drive the bees away from the very places on the combs that you wish particularly to inspect. The smoke is just the thing to do it. As for the bad effects of such overturning and smoking, I never discovered any.

Requisites before preparation of Queen's Cells.

I have found the process for all regular swarms something like this: Before they commence, two or three things are requisite. The combs must be crowded with bees; they must contain a numerous brood advancing from the egg to maturity; the bees must be obtaining honey either by being fed or from flowers. Being crowded with bees in a scarce time of honey is insufficient to bring out the swarm, neither is an abundance sufficient, without the bees and the brood. The period that all these requisites happen together, and remain long enough, will vary with different stocks, and many times do not happen at all through the season, with some.

These causes then appear to produce a few queen-cells, generally begun before the hive is filled (sometimes when only half-filled, but usually remain as rudiments till the next year, when the foregoing conditions of the stock may require their use).

State of Queens' Cells when used.

They are about half-finished when they receive the eggs; as these eggs hatch into larvae, others are begun, and hatch into eggs at different periods for several days later. The number of such cells seems to be governed by the prosperity of the bees; when the family is numerous, and the yield of honey abundant, they may amount to twenty; at other times perhaps not more than two or three; although several such cells may remain empty. I have already said that a failure (or even a partial one), in the yield of honey at any time from the depositing of royal eggs to the sealing of the cells (which is about ten days), would be likely to bring about their destruction. Even after being sealed, I have found a few instances where they were destroyed.

State when Swarms issue.

But when there is nothing precarious about the honey, the sealing of these cells is the time to expect the first swarm, which will generally issue the first fair day after one or more are finished. I never missed a prediction for a swarm forty-eight hours, when I have judged from these signs in a prosperous season. When there is a partial failure of honey, the swarm will sometimes wait several days after finishing them.

Clustering outside not always to be depended upon.

The clustering out of the bees I find to be but a poor criterion to judge from, further than full hives do swarm—many such do not.

Examinations.—The Result.

I will detail a few circumstances, that have led to these conclusions. Some years ago the honey began to fall, when only about one-third of my good stocks had cast swarms; and all at once the issues began to be "few and far between." I had previously examined, and found they had gone into preparations pretty extensively; by having not only constructed cells, but occupied them with royal eggs and larvae. Now I examined again, and found five out of six had destroyed them (at the same time the bees clustered out extensively).

This put an end to all hopes of swarms here. Some few had finished their cells, and these, I had some hopes, would send out the swarms; but the dry weather caused some misgivings. After waiting three or four days and none coming, I found these cells destroyed also, and had no more swarms that season. Subsequent observations have fully confirmed these things. One season some of the hives commenced preparations at two different periods, and then abandoned them without swarming at all, through the summer. The first time it was the last of May, the next in July.

Remarks.

The failure of honey was the cause, without any doubt. And who shall say these bees were not wise in their conduct? What prudent man would emigrate with a family, if the prospect of a famine was plainly indicated, when, by remaining at home there was enough, at least for the present? Who can help but admire this wise and beautiful arrangement? The combs must contain brood; the bees must find honey during the rearing of the queens. If a swarm were to issue at the moment of obtaining honey, the consequence might be fatal, as there would not be a numerous brood to hatch out, and replenish the old stock with bees sufficient to keep out the worms. Were they to issue at any time, as soon as the bees had increased enough in numbers to spare a swarm, without regard to the yield of honey, they might starve.

Conflicting Theories.

I find many theories conflicting with these views, which appear to call for some remarks. It is generally supposed that a young queen must be matured to issue with the swarms, and the old one with the old bees are permanent residents of the old hive.

Both Old and Young leave with Swarms.

It is probable that no rule governs the issue of workers. Old and young come out promiscuously. That old bees come out may be known sometimes, by so many leaving that not a quarter as many will be left, as commenced work in the spring. That young bees leave, any one may be satisfied on seeing a swarm issue; a great many too young and weak to fly, will drop down in front of the hive, having come out now for the first time, and perhaps some of them had not been out of the cell an hour; these very young bees are known by the color.

Cause of the Queen's inability to fly suggested.

The old queen often gets down in the same way, but I would assign another cause for her inability to fly; that is, I would suggest it to be her burden of eggs.

How to Prevent the Effects of Late Frosts on Grapevines.

SOME complaints have been made this season of injury to the grapevine, in the vicinity of the mountains, by frosts, and it is expected the crop will be diminished in consequence. In view of this, the following plan to prevent the effects of late frosts, by Mr. Delanque, the proprietor of a vineyard in the Department of Dordogne, France, (to the Journal of Practical Agriculture at Paris) may be of some benefit in future, if too late to be put in practice this season:

I write conformably to your request relative to the practice adopted in the Southwest to prevent the effects of late frosts on the grapevines. You must note, however, that the vineyards of this region are less injured by late frosts than those of other portions of France, that are more elevated, and further from the influence of the sea, and consequently more exposed to extremes of temperature. If we could so arrange it that the vines would only vegetate after the late frosts, it would be evident that the problem of saving the crop would be solved. We may gain this end, if we select (not the late varieties) but only the branches or shoots which are latest in pushing forth their buds in the spring. This plan, however, can only be used at the risk of losing the best qualities of the wine made from the part, and cannot be generally applied. The influence of pruning, in this case, on the contrary, is constant and general. It has been found that we can retard very considerably the vegetation of the whole vine, by pruning at the time of the latest frosts and when the upper buds or those at the ends of the branches have begun to leaf out, and have even been injured by frost, whilst the inferior buds in the lower part of the branches are as yet dormant and undeveloped. The cutting-in of the long vine-shoots, whilst in full growth, is evidently mutilation of the vine, which is sensibly felt, but we have, by this operation, succeeded in retarding the growth of the buds of the vine for a time, and rendered them safe from the effects of late frosts, and consequently they are developed with great rapidity, at a time when the cold is not feared. But, you will probably ask, why this operation, so simple, so old, and so efficacious, is not employed everywhere and always? That is easily comprehended, when you bear in mind that it is materially impossible in a country exclusively vine-growing thus to prune all the vines in a few days, which must be the case, if the remedy is to be generally applied. Our mechanical appliances have not yet enabled us to lessen this difficulty. It results from this state of things that the vine-growers the most convinced of the excellence of late pruning, are obliged to reserve for it only the vineyards of the highest value, and those most exposed to the effects of the late frosts; and this method succeeds perfectly. Reduced even to these modest proportions, the services rendered by this simple method are so great, that it is desirable it should be known and put in practice wherever it is as yet unused.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—This hotel is now as every, receiving a full and liberal share of the public favor. Mr. Seymour, the new proprietor, but long active and popular book-keeper and cashier, looks and acts just as natural as ever, and receives his patrons smilingly, knowing they will always be satisfied with the American Exchange.

Willamette Woolen Manufactory.

We are always happy to make record of the progress of communities or men. We are especially glad to announce the steady and sure progressive developments of the manufacturing art on the Pacific coast, and, although our partialities are for our own adopted State, yet we will always yield the palm to our sister State, Oregon, when she sets us a noble example, as she did, in establishing the first Woolen Manufactory on the Pacific shores. Her example aroused us here, and we rejoice to know, that now, California can also boast of her Woolen Manufactory, and in a most prosperous condition, consuming the grand amount of five thousand bales of wool per annum. The woolen manufactory at Salem, Oregon, exhibited a collection of splendid blankets at the State Fair last fall, which gave universal satisfaction, and reflected high honor upon Oregon and the company that had established the factory; they also exhibited an assortment of coarse cassimers, that found a ready sale.

By the last steamer from Oregon, we have received from Lucien E. Pratt, Esq., the agent of the company, samples of the different styles of cloths now made, being quite a novelty, both in quality and style. The samples sent on are light and dark checked kerseys and cassimers, plain and twilled; light and dark mixed coatings; blue, brown, mixed and drab pantaloons stuffs. All the samples are handsome in style, excellent in quality, and highly honorable to the company. These samples are the best evidence we could ask of the success of this manufactory. In our columns will be found the advertisement of the Willamette Company, and we trust their goods will soon be found in our market, so that our citizens can wear cloths manufactured on the Pacific coast. We shall patronize Home manufactures the first moment we can obtain these cloths for wear, and hope others will—until our own State shall manufacture, and duty demands us to give trade directly to that made here. We rejoice at the success of our friends in Oregon.

These samples can be seen at our office.

Seeds Received.

We are indebted to A. T. Langton, Esq., well known as a pioneer expressman, of Downieville, for samples of seeds, of the following kinds, which he selected at the Patent Office, when in Washington, D. C.

Lentils, from Egypt.—This vegetable might be grown here, with advantage. They were highly esteemed in ancient days. These are the brown variety, were used for soups; grown in light sandy soil, like the pea, which it resembles.

White Beans, from Egypt, also.—We should think beans from Egypt would be black—as the old saying is, "Black as Egypt." These beans are full, round, and similar in size to the Cranberry Bean; we think an excellent bush variety.

Prolific Cow Pea, from Mississippi.—These are a small, brownish, flat pea; by their appearance, should think a great producer; to be used green, pod and all.

True King Phillip Corn, from Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.—This variety is most decidedly the best variety for California known, and we are glad to know that a large quantity has already been planted the present year. This weather is favorable for planting corn, and we hope a large area will still be planted with the King Phillip Corn. It will pay well. Let our farmers try it.

Mountain Plums.—We received, also, a parcel of plum pits, from the mountain plum shrubs or bushes that grow so abundantly in the mountains. These were from the vicinity of Downieville. We hope the present year our friend will send us the pits with the flesh on them; we think they would taste better. However, we are truly obliged for the favor already received, and will be happy to supply those who may want samples of these seed for trial.

FALLOW PLOWING.—Let our farmers not fail to improve the present opportunity furnished by these copious rains, to set their plows to work, and make ready as much land as they possibly can, upon which they may work to get their grain early this fall. Every acre of land now deeply and well plowed, having the grass and stubble turned well under, will secure to them a crop twenty-five to fifty per cent more, than land that remains to harden and dry, and plowed this fall, perhaps a month or two later than the grain should be sown.

All lands now plowed and thus secured for early planting, are enriched in various ways, besides being thus prevented from lying to bake and harden and burn up. Every farmer who has land that he can plow for this purpose, and fails to do so, deserves a short crop the next year.

THE CONTINUED RAIN.—The very unusual character of the rains, and their long continuance have aroused a great anxiety for the immense crops to which all eyes are now turned. It is certainly a cause of earnest inquiry how much these rains do affect the crops, and to what extent, and we would be gratified if our farmers would give us from every section of the State their most carefully expressed opinions, based upon a strict examination of the conditions of the hay and grain crops.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA.

(CONTINUED.)

Addenda.

A voluminous Indian Vocabulary of La Purisima Mission written out by one of the old Friars, was in existence only a few years ago, as I am informed by one of the Noriegas of Los Alamos in Santa Barbara county.

An old American settler of Sonoma, of the ante 1840 times, informed me that Padre Quijas, who had charge of that Mission from 1835 to 1842, wrote out an extensive vocabulary of the Sonoma and other Indians of that vicinity. He was an intelligent observer, and once remarked that not less than twenty languages or dialects were spoken between Yerba Buena and the Sacramento River. This Vocabulary is very likely still existing at Sonoma or San Rafael, but among rubbish of old books and papers, as most probably is the case of the San Gabriel Vocabulary of Padre Zalvidea made in 1820-25. Such things were not thrown away formerly, but laid aside.

It is noteworthy that the language of the Yumas extended from the Gila and Colorado to the Ocean at San Diego, and for some one hundred miles south, down on the Lower California Coast; probably this language also had its affiliations as far up as San Luis Rey, and as far down as even Cape San Lucas.

The entire tribes of the California Indians appear to have had a great devotion and veneration for the Condor or Yellow-headed Vulture (*Sarcophaga*). A word is always found for it in all their languages. Besides the Indian names noted for it in the California Farmer of July 1, 1859, we may here mention that those of Santa Cruz Mission (the Aninimes), called it *Cayas*; those of San Diego called it *Isai* or *Esoy*, and the Ukias or Yobios of Petaluma, etc., called it *Kahoy*; this last Indian language seems to have extended far up into Mendocino county.

Dr. Heerman, in the 10th volume Railroad Reports (pub. 1859) says the Indians of the Tuolumne informed him partly where they had found a Condor's nest and young, and he himself found two other nests, one on the head-waters of the Merced river, and another at Warner's Ranch in San Diego county, the effluvia from which was overpowering; this did not however prevent the Indians from plucking the eggs and capturing the young to fatten them by long feeding to grace their annual carousals and feasts. The size this immense bird grows to when at mature age or very old, must strike the simple Indian with awe. Several of them are mentioned in the 1859-Condor-Notes of the Farmer, from eleven to fourteen feet spread of wing. These accounts have been questioned, but a reference to the transactions of the California Academy of Sciences for December 17, 1855, will show that a Condor killed in the Redwoods of Contra Costa county, and carefully observed, measured from tip to tip of wing, thirteen and a half feet. This is nearly as large as the Condor of Chili; indeed larger than those noted by Darwin and others—the accounts of the Chilian and Peruvian bird, as noted in the Summary of fourteen accounts from 1800 to 1855 in the same number of the Farmer, being stated at from eight to eighteen feet stretch of wing.

The power, strength, and appearance, of such a bird, and its mysterious floating in space at such immense altitudes, over plains and sierras in the most elegant evolutions in the clear atmosphere of California, must have always made it an object of veneration and admiration to the Indians of the country. The size, weight, and elegant form, of the bird's egg, together with its revivifying contents of transparent white and golden yolk, which are perfectly sweet and inodorous, made it always the great prize of prizes of the brave, ambitious, or cunning, as eating it raw, was supposed to endow the eater with all these qualifications.

The Indians of the Santa Barbara country and the islands thereabout used a fine species of Soapstone, got on the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, for the purpose of making bowls, pots, and other utensils. The Indians generally of this county, at Purisima, Sta. Inez, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, were much more ingenious in making mortars, bowls, arrows, boats, baskets, etc., than any other tribes of California. To this day they are much cleaner and livelier than the other Mission Indians. The sandstone statues still preserved at Santa Barbara Church, were executed by a Mission Indian. They are meant to represent the Apostles, and of life-size, and are very creditable to the Indian artist.

Indians of the Delta of the Tulare Lakes and of the Neighboring Sierra Nevada.
The following vocabulary of the San Joaquin Indians in the vicinity of Four Creeks, published in the San Francisco Wide West, in July 1856, by a writer signing himself "T. H. R.", is of great interest and value, as very few observations have been made on the Autochthones of that section. It seems probable that all the Indians of the Southern Sierra Nevada, the west bank of the San Joaquin, and the Delta of the Tulare Lakes, are Cognate tribes, speaking a general language in different dialects. The Spanish officers and soldiers, who first explored the Valley, prior to 1820, and the old fur-trappers and hunters, from 1824 to 1830, always stated that the tribes, clans, and rancherias of Indians thereabout, were very numerous and populous, and the means of subsistence extremely abundant. Capt. Estudillo of the Spanish army, from Monterey, explored the Tulare Lake district in 1819, and made a map of the country, which the curious can see at the office of the U. S. Surveyor General, at San Francisco—it is very detailed and full.

THE INDIAN TRIBES KAH-WE-YAH AND KAH-SO-WAH.

The Indians now scattered in small bands or families throughout the mining districts of California, formerly constituted a great family or nation, of one common origin. They were, it is true, divided into petty tribes, selecting particular locations favorable for hunting and fishing, over which they appear to have exercised some tacitly acknowledged preemptive right. The customs and characteristics of all these tribes are very similar, but in language there is a great dissimilarity. There must be a great number of dialects spoken by the Indians of Oregon, Washington Territory and California, as I find them differing very much indeed. Even within our own bounds I find very material differences in the dialects of the Northern and Southern tribes, and again between them and the Indians of the Coast Range.

The dialect of the Kah-we-yah is very simple, and only gains strength in compound words. There is no sound of the letter R in the language, and in using a foreign word possessing it, they always substitute the sound of the letter L. Some of their names are beautiful, soft and poetic. For example: Loy'-e-mah, Bowers; hoo'-lo-wen,

birds; o'-pah, the sky; yan'-o-pah, clouds; hee'-a-mah, the sun; and many others. The true aboriginal names are those of natural objects, most other words having been introduced by foreigners. The exceptions to this are, when any new article of luxury, or necessity, is introduced amongst them. If it bears any resemblance to a familiar object, it will likely be so named; as, for example, the reader will observe in the Vocabulary a resemblance between to'-le, blankets, and to'-le, or too'-lee, bulrushes. The latter article they weave into a sort of rough matting, and it is frequently used as a covering to their butts. Since the introduction and use of blankets have become so general, they, after wearing them a few days, appropriate them to the same purpose as the bulrush mats. Hence, the similarity in names for articles at first apparently so widely differing. Again: oo'-woon is prepared food; ow'-woo, the mouth; and it strikes me that the connection of one with the other is quite natural.

Then again, as it is oftentimes a difficult matter for persons speaking different languages to understand each other perfectly, or even to catch correctly the sound of a word, so mistakes have arisen in the names given to rivers, and which were evidently derived from the Kah-we-yah dialect. Who was in fault, I know not, but I will give instances in point. Wokel'mootee is the name in Kah-we-yah for river. Is not this word the origin of the name given to the Mokelumne river? Ko-sun'-moo, salmon. Can we not detect a similarity with the name Cosumne, also a name of a river? Tu-al'-um-ne is also a soft and melodious name, but I am ignorant of its meaning. Ham'-ite, falls, rapids; yo-ham'-ite, a cataract; the prefix yo meaning high, lofty.

The limits of the Kah-we-yah and Kah-so'-wah tribes appear to have been from the Feather river in the northern part of the State, to the Tulare lakes of the south. As we advance further north, a most decided difference is observable with the dialects of the various tribes inhabiting that portion of the country; while on the contrary, as we go south, we observe a similarity in words with even the Aztecian or ancient Mexican language.

For example:
Fire, in the Aztecian language, is Ah'-kee.
" " Kah-we-yah " " Wo'-ka.
Water " " " " Ke'-koo.
" " Aztecian " " Quack'-kee.
What is the cost? in Kah-we-yah, is Me-to'-kah.
" " Aztecian " " Mee'-yah.
Who buys? " " Ah-mo'-nee.
Do you wish to buy? in Kah-we-yah, is Ah-mo'-nee.

We might multiply these instances, but our limits prevent, and we proceed at once to introduce the

Vocabulary of the Kah-we-yah and Kah-so'-wah Indians.

[The syllable to be emphasized in pronunciation is indicated by the accent—']

NUMERALS.

Keng'-ah—once. O'-te-go—two.
To-ler'-ko-soo—three. Oy-is'-four.
Mo'-soo-kah—five. Tah'-moo-kah—six.
Ken-neck'-koo-koo—seven.
Kah-woon'-tah—eight. Wo'-bah—nine.
Nia-ach'-ah—ten. Keng'-ah-te—eleven.
O-tuck'-soo-ka-na—twelve.
To-ler'-soo-ka-na—thirteen.
Oy-ick'-soo-ka-na—fourteen.
Mo-sook'-soo-ka-na—fifteen.
Tah-mook'-soo-ka-na—sixteen.
Ken-neck'-soo-ka-na—seventeen.
Kah-woon'-tah-se—eighteen.
Wo-hah'-ka-se—nineteen.
Ni-atch'-ah, O'-te-go, nem—twenty, or two times ten.
Ni-atch'-ah, or To-ler'-kor-soo, nem—thirty, or three times ten.
Ni-atch'-ah, Oy-is'-sah, nem—forty, or four times ten. And so on to one hundred, which is expressed by

Niatch'-ah, Ni-atch'-ah, nem.
Above a hundred, they count naturally by decimals; any indefinite number, by holding up their hands, and, whilst exclaiming energetically "Ni-atch'-ah Ni-atch'-ah," rapidly opening and closing the ten fingers.

PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Han'-oh—head. You'-sah—hair.
Soon'-too—eyes. Nee'-to—nose.
Ow'-woo—mouth. Koo'-too—teeth.
Oui'-ko-soo—chin. Soo'-mo-choo—beard.
To'-ko-soo—ears. Tee'-soo—hands.
Lo'-lo-see—fingers, or toes.
Sa'-lah—nails. Oo'-toon'-dah—thumb.
Hot'-tah—feet. Ho'-cho-noo—legs.
Lee'-te-poo—thighs. Hif'-te-wah—hips.
Moo'-zoo—breasts. Oong'-i-you—chest.
Too'-you-pe—shoulders. Tee'-se-ni—elbows.
Pah'-cha-loo—arms. Kah'-woo—back.
Cho'-ko-noo—belly. To'-kah—posterior.
To'-lo-loo—gen. organ, mas.
Wock'-o-ta—gen. organ, fem.
Nong'-ah—man. O'-sah—woman.
Esh'-el-to—child.
Esh'-el-to Koo'-chee—good child.*
Koo'-chee O'-sah—good woman.
Oo'-soo-too, Nong'-ah—bad man.
Nong'-ah Kah-woo'-wah—powerful man.
Koo'-chee, signifying good, Oo'-soo-to, bad, and Kah-woo'-wah, power, strength, ability.
Hoo'-chee Nong'-ah Mee-wah—a good honorable man.

Hi-yah'-poo Koo'-chee Mee-wah—a friendly chief.
Hi-yah'-po—a chief.
Mee'-wah—friendly, honorable.
Wal'-lee—a friend.
Ko'-chah } house, hut, lodge or wigwam.
Oo'-chah }

Hoo'-yan-nee—a village or collection of huts.
Too'-no-tee—covering or shelter.
Te'-le—blankets.
Hoo'-woo-too—beads, wampum.
Ong'-a-lee—bow. Mith'-ka-loo—arrows.
You'-wah-loo—quiver. Kah-lan'-no—to dance.
Too'-a-lee—to sing. Too'-yem—to sleep.
Soo'-ye-nem—to wake. Choo'-sock—to rest.
Oo'-nee—to come. Wook'-soo—to go.
Wo'-num—to walk. Hoo'-yah—traveling.
Mook'-koo—road or path.
Hoo'-lah—foot-paths, trail.
Tan'-oo-gock—fatigue. To'-leni—relief.
Chah-muck—General name for food.
Oo'-woo—prepared food.
Hah'-ki'-yin-nem—I am hungry.
Hoot'-or Hoot'-too—yes. No—no.
Net'-net—this. Na'-wa—that.

Winn'-nee—where or whence.
Win'-nee Wook'-soo—where are you going?
Win'-nee Oo'-nee—whence do you come.
Ee'-zum—up or above.
Ah'-lo'-wen—down, or below.
Kah'-lo'-wen—over, across, the other side.
Woo'-alitch—let us go. O'-kas-see—thank you.
Wook'-sam—good-bye. Wee'-kum—to get rid of.
Hoo'-yah-koo—how do you do?
Koo'-chee O'-kas-see—very well, thank you.
Paw'-too-luck-sick—expression of admiration or surprise.

Shaw'-pet—expression of contempt.
Kah'-nut—expression of disgust.
Toke'-to-kah—a pest, a bad smell.
Ta-mas'-kah—hot bath or sweat-house.
Me-to'-kah—how much? what is the cost?
Ah-mo'-nay—do you wish to buy?
Tee'-may—what do you call it?
Woo'-hoo Ah-wong'-ah—let us remove or change our dwelling.

Woo'-hoo Ah-wong'-ah Kah-to-wen—let us remove to the other side of the river.
Woo'-hoo Wee'-kum na Toke'-to-kah—let us get rid of this pest or nuisance.

Koo'-chee, Skotch'-ya—very good indeed.
Tee'-may, Net'-net—what do you call this?
Ko-sun'-moo, Wal'-lee—a salmon, friend.
Koo'-chee Chah'-muck—is it good to eat?
Hoot'-too, Koo'-chee Skotch'-ya—yes, very good indeed.
Hah'-ki'-yin-nem, Chah'-muck, Wal'-lee—I am very hungry, give me food, friend.
O'-kas-see, Wook'-ditch, Wal'-lee, Wook'-sum—thank you, we are going, friends, good by.

THE ELEMENTS, ANIMALS, TREES, ETC.
He-a'-mah—the sun.
Oo'-nee He-a'-mah—sunrise.
Wook'-soo He-a'-mah—sunset.
Ko-mah—the moon. To'-lah—earth.
Too'-soo-sah—air. Wo'-ka—fire.
Ke'-koo—water. O'-pah—sky.
Yan'-o-pah—clouds. No'-kah—rain.
Ka'-lah—snow. Wook'-loo-too—heat.
Ka'-lah-wah—snowy mountain.
Si-wah—table mountain.
Wo'-kel'-moo-tee—a river.
Se'-sah—a creek.
Ah'-kah'-wa-loo—a spring of water.
O'-lo-loo or to'-lo-loo—a spout or jet of water.
Ham'-i-te—rapids or falls.
Yo-ham'-i-te—a cataract.
Oo-soo-moo-tee—grizzly bear.
Og'-woo-you—the elk. Choo'-koo—a dog.
Koo'-wah—coyote.
Kah'-choo-mah—wild cat.
Ee-plar'-lee—hare. Tee'-chah-soo—squirrel.
Lah-war'-tee—rattlesnake.
Nep'-pe-soo—viper. Yoo'-woo-le—lizard.
Ko-sun'-moo—salmon. Ah'-woo—trout.
Kar'-kar-loo.

Hoo'-lo-wen—general name for birds.
Loy'-e-mah—general name for flowers.
Woo'-soo—an oak tree. Lee'-mah—willow.
Nee'-nah-too-ya—manzanita.
Sack'-koo—pine. Sock'-oo-loo—pine nut.
To'-le, or Too'-lee—bulrush.
Tow'-sa—a game of chance played with small sticks. J. H. R., Hi-yah'-po.

* The placing of the adjective before the substantive seems to be governed solely by euphony.

The Indians of the Tulare Lakes very likely made incursions into the territories of their neighbors of the Coast-range, between San Antonio and San Luis Obispo, prior to the arrival of the whites, and vice versa, as there are several good mountain passes in the above named district. This section of the State is still very little known to the public; the sheep-men and hunters say it contains much good pasture land—we mean the country east of the Salinas river, from San Miguel, as far as the opening of the Tulare plains. Some of the old Spanish soldiers have told us, that the Tulare Indians and those of the Mission of San Miguel had had a similar language to each other. How far this is true, we are unable to say.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sprayed Cows.

The following valuable article, published in the Boston Transcript, we give our readers. By the signature we recognize the pen of the able Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Eben. Wright, Esq., to whom all have been indebted for many valuable communications, and to whom we have been under obligations for many valuable documents.

The article here offered is one of great moment, and is worthy the careful perusal of all stock-raisers:

The spraying of cows is no new feature. As practiced in former days it seemed a cruel performance; but, since the alleviating influence of ether, the term cruelty can no longer be applied, for, in five minutes the animal is so fully under its effect as to be insensible to pain, and in twenty minutes the operation is completed and the animal is quietly making way with her allowance of feed.

Yesterday I was present to witness the operation of spraying of five cows of the herd belonging to Edward R. Andrews, Esq., Home Farm, West Roxbury. This farm is devoted entirely to the production of milk for the Boston market. Mr. Andrews had previously had eight cows sprayed, and after one year's trial, so satisfactory in all respects had been the result, that he was determined to subject other animals to the same operation as they came into full milking, until his entire herd, consisting of some fifty head, should in like manner be made remunerative.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the hour assigned, Dr. Dadd, accompanied by three of his students, commenced the operation by casting the first cow on a bedding of hay on the barn floor. Immediately a sponge, saturated with ether and chloroform combined, was applied to the nose and kept there in a leathern bucket, till the close of the operation. In five minutes the animal was so insensible to pain that the veterinarian commenced with his scalpel and bistoury, opening a place on the left side equi-distant between the lower rib and the hip, cutting through the cellular membrane and peritoneum, when he introduced his hand and removed the ovaries. The small quantity of blood which flowed during the operation was sponged out as the cutting progressed. The parts were stitched, the ether removed, and ere the tethers could be removed the animals was feeding off the litter on which she was lying.

It was a pleasure to learn that Dr. Dadd had been eminently successful in all like operations, whether performed for lactical or fattening purposes. Mr. Andrews' cows have continued in full milk, and have proved uniformly healthy and quiet, and this disposition to quietness may as a consequence give an enhanced value to milk, coming from the farm—at least for infants requiring to be fed from the same cow the year round.

Dr. Hayes, one of our most eminent chemists, has now on hand a can of milk from cows heretofore sprayed, with the view of testing its quality. The result of his analysis shall be handed you for publication.

Were I a citizen, and obliged to use milk in any form, I should congratulate myself on having made a visit to Mr. Andrews' farm, where neatness (to a nicety) pervades every department, even from the well-cared for cow, with her bright eye, (denoting health) down to the care in cleansing of the dairy utensils—a thing of no mean importance. There is really a pleasure in seeing animals thus cared for, after having visited like establishments in New York, where cattle were packed without a chance for ventilation, and looking the last remnant of diseased animal life, under the influences of still slopes.

E. W.

LIVE STOCK FOR CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. G. H. Gale and John Parker left Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 16th of April, for California, by the Overland Route, taking with them some of the best blood stock to be obtained. Among their selections was a fine draft stallion, imported from England, a Messenger and Black Hawk stallion, thirty pairs of matched horses, several thorough-bred mares and fast-driving horses. There are 100 horses in all, and the company who will make the trip will number thirty-five persons.

(Read before the Progressive Gardener Society of Philadelphia.)

Trenching and Subsoiling.

BY C. H. MILLER, PHILADELPHIA.

Thus is a matter which has been much discussed and has led to the expression of a variety of opinions. Some have thought a general upheaving and reversion of the soil absolutely necessary. Others would content themselves with digging and deep plowing, as the case may be. Both these opinions will hold good in their proper places, or in relation to different localities; hence the various and conflicting opinions promulgated from time to time for the general benefit of those interested in the cultivation of the soil.

The subject of trenching and subsoiling has been recently freely discussed, showing the great importance attached to this mode of preparing the soil. At the agricultural lectures at New Haven, last month, and also at the Fruit-Growers' Convention, at Lancaster, Pa., an animated discussion on the subject took place, affording much desired and valuable information. Mr. Barry of Rochester believes the preparation of the soil for nursery and orchard purposes, by plowing and subsoiling to the depth of eighteen inches, amply sufficient, in good soil, without trenching and turning up the subsoil three feet deep, as recommended by some. Mr. Allen and others followed in the same track, declaring that the deeper the roots of fruit trees penetrate the subsoil beyond a depth of eighteen inches, the more injury they sustain. At the Fruit Growers' Convention, at Lancaster, one gentleman was opposed to deep stirring of the soil, except in soils impervious to moisture. Dr. Eshleman (as reported) remarked that by deep trenching the moisture was afforded a chance to rise to the surface, by capillary attraction, in the very driest time, and was of opinion that all soils would be benefited thereby. Mr. Harvey stated he had ground trenched two feet, for potatoes, at a cost of sixty dollars per acre, and found it paid well. Some other gentleman stated the cost of trenching by hand to be sixty-five dollars per acre, and that of subsoiling to a depth of eighteen inches, to be twenty-five dollars per acre—a difference of forty dollars; a considerable item against trenching.

Now, as regards the preparation of ground for potatoes, or any other field crop, my experience has led me to the conclusion that subsoiling to the depth of eighteen inches is quite sufficient, and, when the difference of cost is taken into consideration, I am inclined to doubt the superior benefit of such deep trenching, firmly believing that as good a crop of potatoes, or any ordinary field or grain crop, can be secured from ground subsoiled to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches, as from a depth of two or three feet, all other things being equal.

The principal advantage of trenching and subsoiling, is their effect in accelerating the growth of young trees, vegetables, cereals, etc. This is especially manifest in the majority of garden crops, where a rapid development is required to produce excellence. For trees, deep tillage is all important, especially in their earlier stages, facilitating their growth—a matter of no small importance to gentlemen wishing to see the result of their labors. Trenching is undoubtedly the best mode of preparing the ground for fruit trees, in orchard culture. Eighteen to twenty inches is sufficient, if properly done at the time of planting. I will remark, also, that I consider the system of cultivating in orchards with the plow, after the first season, to be highly injurious; preferring to sow orchard-grass or clover, supplying manure to the surface in the summer around the trees, as soon as the grass crop is taken off, and cultivating around the trees with a fork in spring.

Trenching is a mode of preparing the soil for various crops by digging a trench and filling it up again. In filling the trench, or rather succession of trenches, the substratum should be allowed to remain at the bottom, or rather should not be taken out, but well loosened to the depth required, as it is a well known fact that seeds will not vegetate so well or so rapidly, when planted in newly trenched ground where the substratum has been thrown on the surface. This I have verified by actual experiments. There are few soils that can not be improved by artificial means, but there are some subsoils that cannot be sufficiently aerated and warmed by any amount of subsoiling or drainage; and there are sometimes good soils where trenching or subsoiling would be a positive injury without a thorough system of drainage. Such intractable soils are often found on flat, level grounds, by the side of lakes or streams. In these the soil may be excellent, while the subsoil is incurably damp and cold. There the late spring and early autumn frosts are injurious, to a greater extent than on more elevated lands. The crops of early vegetables are consequently retarded, and the bloom of fruit trees often destroyed. In such soils deep trenching would be anything but beneficial, unless, as I said before, a thorough system of under drainage had been employed. In such localities, deep tillage would promote the absorbing powers of the soil, and consequently attract the late spring and early autumn frosts to an injurious extent. Vegetables would be coarse and rank, and cereals more productive of straw than grain.

In vegetable gardens and orchards the drainage and tillage should, if possible, be more complete than is generally employed for agricultural purposes. To most horticultural operations, a complete well aired and warmed soil is essential, and this can only be accomplished by thorough drainage and deep tillage. Cold, damp ground yields only inferior vegetables and unproductive trees, a state of matters to be deplored, and not unfrequently seen in gardens of considerable pretensions. Soils that absorb the most moisture are the most fertile. Sir Humphrey Davy remarks: "I have compared the absorbent powers of many soils, with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils." Now, as we are given to understand, by most writers on the subject, the earth is not the food of plants, but they constitute the stomach, analogous to the stomach of animals, in which vegetable and animal matter is received and digested, and, with the aid of leaves or lungs, transformed to animal substance. The best soil for this digestive process is that which comprehends the greatest absorbent qualities, and this indispensable absorbent power is attained by a thorough system of draining, trenching, and subsoiling.

AN EXCELLENT CEMENT.—Five years ago, we applied a cement composed of white lead paint, whitening and dry white sand, to a small tin roof that leaked like a sieve; it soon became nearly as hard as stone, has never scaled off, and has kept the roof since then perfectly tight. It was put on about the consistency of thin putty. Slaters' cement, for stopping the leaks around chimneys, is composed of linseed oil, whitening, ground glass, and some brick-dust. It is a good cement for this purpose; also for closing the joints of stone steps to houses.

As we rise from childhood to youth, we look with contempt on the toys and trifles upon which our heart has hitherto been set.

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A Description of the New Cave.

The editor of the Sacramento Bee lately visited the new cave discovered by Mr. Gwinn, at his marble quarry, in El Dorado county. The following description is published by him in the Bee:

Arriving at the entrance, which is rather small, you descend a few steps—your guide says, "What do you think of that?" The cave has been lighted up by a large number of candles. There they are, in niches, in crevices, on points, corners and projections. The men who have taken all this trouble for our especial benefit are reclining in easy natural attitudes, enjoying our surprise and the beauty of the scene. And such a scene! grand and picturesque beyond description. You see the work of ages, and for a while can make no reply to the question put by your guide. The entrance is at the end of a cave of parallelogram shape, extending north toward the center of a mountain, measuring at least three thousand feet in diameter at its base. The roof is nearly perfectly level, and stalactites of various colors hang from it in all directions. The floor is very uneven, and the visitor should be careful, or his sacrilegious foot will crush the delicate stalagmites which surround him on every side.

Although it was nine o'clock in the evening when we visited the cave, we found the atmosphere extremely warm, and the perspiration rolled down our faces in streams. This is no doubt owing to the fact that there is no circulation of air; an evil however which will soon be remedied. We were unable to obtain a thermometer, but think it would have shown 75°.

Passing up this, which is called the Audience Chamber, about midway our attention was called to the cupola, which extends upwards in nearly a perpendicular direction, to the height of sixty or seventy feet. Observations have been made, and it is intended to open this at the top, and by allowing the heated air to escape, increase the circulation of air and add to the comfort of the cave. Proceeding, against the wall at the right hand and nearly up to the extremity of this chamber, stands the Pulpit, which is the general object of admiration. It is shaped like a goblet, and stands fifteen feet high. The conchations have so formed about it that it looks as if wound with rich drapery. A little alteration will form a most appropriate flight of steps to this pulpit. At the further end of this chamber, the floor drops and loses itself in two lakes extending at obtuse angles.

Parallel with the audience chamber, to the right, is the main chamber, which is reached by a low shelving aperture, nearly opposite the cupola above referred to. You bend your back, as you pass under, and as you straighten up, "Lot's Pillar" stands before you. This is a column of petrification, four and a half feet in height and about five inches in diameter, standing erect from the floor—having been formed by droppings from the roof. So far as explored, this is the grand chamber, inasmuch as it measures two hundred feet long by one hundred wide. The petrifications here are very gorgeous, and it would take a week to describe them all, even if description were possible. The further end of this chamber also terminates in a lake, which extends back from seventy to eighty feet—its greatest depth being seven feet. At the extremity of this lake a small opening was discovered, just large enough to admit a boy about six years of age. The boy reported that he had discovered a room of larger dimensions and much greater beauty than the other two. The water has receded about eight inches in the cave since its discovery. Should this continue a week or two longer, a thorough exploration will probably be made. At the other end of this main chamber, that is, the end nearest the road, a shelf extends over the hall, which is called the Music Gallery. As it is intended to make a dancing hall of this chamber, the gallery may be considered well-named. This shelf stands seven or eight feet from the floor, and it was only by the aid of a stout young man, who allowed us to mount his shoulders, and the assistance of Mr. Smith, who showed us ahead, that we were enabled to reach this recess of beauty, and gaze on the enchanting scene which lay above, beneath, beyond and around us. As we gazed, we thought of Arline's dream, and felt a degree of satisfaction that for the nonce at least, we were dwelling in marble halls.

The latests intend forming the grand entrance to the cavern by opening a passage way which leads from this main hall seventy-five feet in a southerly direction toward the road. This opening will be a short distance above that used at present. The passage-way is arched, and requires but little labor to be placed in complete order. Its floor will be of gentle descent, and while passing through it, the visitor will obtain an idea of what he is soon to behold. As it was getting late, we were compelled to bring our visit to a close, but before leaving, we ascertained that there was no perceptible current in the water, and sat down to enjoy the sight before departing. All was still, except the dripping, dropping of the water, the noise of the workman who for ages had been carrying on the solitary work, compared with which, frescoed wall and fretted roof dwindle into insignificance.

A KIND ELEPHANT.—This animal, in the absence of his keeper, was one day amusing himself with his chain in an open part of the town, when a man who had committed a theft, and was pursued by a great number of people, despairing of all other means of safety, drew for protection under the body of the elephant. Delighted with the poor fellow's confidence, the elephant immediately faced about to the crowd, erected his proboscis, and threw his chain in the air, as is the manner of these creatures when engaged with the enemy, and became so furious in the defense of the criminal, that, notwithstanding the gentle arts made use of by the surrounding multitude, neither they nor even his keeper, to whom he was fondly attached, and who was sent for to manage him, could prevail upon him to give up the malefactor. The contest had continued above three hours, when at length the governor, hearing the strange account of it, came to the spot, and was so much pleased with the generous perseverance of the honest quadruped, that he yielded to the elephant's interposition, and pardoned the criminal. The poor man in an ecstasy of gratitude, testified his acknowledgments by kissing and embracing the proboscis of his kind benefactor, who was apparently so sensible of what had happened, that, laying aside all his former violence, he became perfectly tame in an instant, and suffered his keeper to conduct him away without the smallest resistance.—[Morris.]

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have ever experienced like a child's midsummer holiday. The time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby-days, our Green-wing-dinners, our evening-parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that? Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless in some cases in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

FORMALITY.—The more polished society is, the less formality there is in it.

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R. S. TORREY'S MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE!

PATENTED JUNE 7TH, 1859.

THIS BEE-HIVE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR several years, has attracted the attention of Apiarists wherever it has been introduced, who have unanimously given it the HIGHEST APPROBATION, and testified to its decided superiority over all others in use.

The MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE has taken the first premium at all State and County Fairs where it has been exhibited; also, the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair, Portland, 1859. Its principal advantages are as follows:

1. Its form and size are just right, neither too high nor too low, and very economical.

2. The surplus honey can be taken away without disturbing the bees.

3. The condition of the bees can be seen at any time, in front, in rear, and at the top of the hive.

4. The most scientific, perfect, common-sense method of Ventilation.

5. Size of boxes suited to the market.

6. The platform, which is quite essential to the health of the bees.

7. No difficulty in changing the combs.

8. The feed-troughs protected from other bees.

9. Bees domesticated in one week.

10. Fighting among bees prevented.

11. Bees transferred in thirty minutes.

12. Bees can get to the store honey-boxes with less travel than in other hives now in use.

13. No foul smelling prevented, in most cases, when deemed desirable.

14. Moisture is taken from the hive by a condenser, constructed for that purpose.

15. The facility it affords for feeding the bees through tubes with a funnel, without disturbing the hive, which is a sure guard against starving.

16. The bees indicate to the apiarist when they are in need of food.

17. A moth-trap, which prevents the ravages of moths.

18. No fifth and dead bees accumulate between the comb in winter.

The undersigned will sell Individual, Town and County Rights for California. Individuals desirous of purchasing Single, Town or County Rights, can ascertain terms by addressing

S. H. CASE, Petaluma.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST
Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1859, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1859, the FIRST PREMIUM, also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
R. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his assigns, against persons using my Hives under authority from me.

J. S. HARBISON, Patentee.
SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1860. 4-1m

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.

Having the Agency of several of the most prominent Apiarists of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.

All Patentees will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination of every good improvement.

We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives, in the Rough Material.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
Between Beale and Main sts., San Francisco.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
BOX-FACTORY

The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture BOXES, of all kinds and all dimensions, at the shortest notice.

Having superior facilities for working up lumber, with all the newly improved machinery, orders to any extent can always be filled, on the best terms.

LUMBER of all kinds, for making Boxes, to any extent.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
Market street, between Beale and Main,
San Francisco.

HARVEST--1860.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
NOW OFFER
THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Agricultural Implements
IN THIS CITY.

200 of the Celebrated REAPERS
AND
COMBINED MACHINES,

Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio, expressly for this market, with all the improvements for 1860. The space to rake off the grain is adapted to the largest growth, which most of the Reapers in use are not. The Platform is level, while the raker stands upright, thereby working with ease. The Machine is light and strong; so breakage from any source reported last season. Out of Four Hundred in use, not twenty dollars' worth of extras of any kind were called for. Without exception, the above Reapers are the best machines on this coast.

PITT'S THRASHERS,
Made with extra care, with Improvements, expressly to our order, by Nourse, Mason & Co., Massachusetts.

HILL'S THRASHERS,
Got up to suit the wants of this market as to strength and durability; also, four and six-horse Thrashers, all of the best make.

Horse-Powers, Extra Castings for Thrashers,
With a large and full assortment of
ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FOR SALE
As LOW as can be Purchased in this City.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
Corner Washington and Davis streets.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, **The Very Best Harvester in Use.**

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
33 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

WE, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California Invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.
Wm. Rufus Langley, Editor California Farmer.
E. B. Crocker, Editor California Farmer.
Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior,
M. F. Butler, Jas. Haworth,
A. R. Hull, Jos. Harris,
H. A. Marsh, J. Forman,
Charles B. Cooley, P. A. McRae,
C. S. Lovell, W. H. Parks,
R. B. Woodward, J. B. Vallant,
Bernard S. Fox, J. Morrill,
Jos. Lentell, Wm. Rabe,
B. F. Maaldin, Jacob L. Lewis,
W. W. Light, Jos. Klopfenstein,
Fred Woodward, B. R. Crocker,
T. G. Phelps, C. O. Jenks,
John A. Sutt,

O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes,
Wilson Flint, A. Johnson,
Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons,
Charles J. Collins, H. C. Hurrige,
Jos. H. Nevitt, John R. Rogers,
John R. Rogers, K. Shattuck,
H. Cronkite, J. O. Davis,
J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeller.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct letters to "Col. Warren, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.—How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the California Farmer. Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the Farmer. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT," of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Please Reply.

We have sent some bills to those from whom we have reason to expect a prompt reply, and we hope we shall not be disappointed. The neglect in such cases is far greater than the pecuniary loss of the amount four times over.

Magnificent Offering to the California College.

Great minds conceive great deeds; Noble hearts execute them.

As the sun, long hidden by the storm-clouds, bursts through the dark drapery that had obscured it, shedding its bright beams upon us, and sending its genial rays over us to quicken our life-blood, so comes the knowledge to our inner soul of those magnificent deeds that now and then are heralded, as the new planets are heralded, to give light to the world.

While on a visit to a near neighbor, to view some most magnificent paintings which adorn his dwelling, we were made conversant with a fact so noble in its conception, so patriotic and praiseworthy in its execution, that, although the matter is at present a confidential communication, yet it is so important that we have ventured to send forth a glimpse of this most cheering news, which is, *A Gift to the "College of California,"* of property worth from a QUARTER to HALF A MILLION DOLLARS! These facts were communicated to us by a letter shown us by a well known citizen, on whom we had called, and through whom this splendid bequest is to be made to the College. This gentleman has always been a warm friend and advocate of this College, and of all institutions of learning and of charity in our State, as his generous donations have proved, and it is fitting that this most splendid gift should, under the circumstances connected therewith, be made through him.

We have ventured to make the announcement of the fact of this rich gift to the College, but withholding the noble donor's name. Yet we can say his name has always been identified with our State, from its earliest history, and always connected with it in such a manner as to reflect the highest honor upon it. Probably in our next issue we shall be at liberty to give the entire history of this noble benefaction.

The Honey-Bee.

THE SUCCESS OF THE HONEY-BEE in and around this city is exciting the liveliest interest, and we are pleased to herald the fact that in many gardens that we have visited, the Bees are working well and making honey very fast. During the present week, several persons that have Bees have had large swarms come forth, and have also divided the second time. There is abundant proof that Bees will do well and repay every family for keeping them. The Bees of this city make their pilgrimages to the Mission Dolores and the hills around our city many times a day, and come back laden with the sweets thus gathered. The discussion now going on between two well-known apiarists upon the subject of "Poul-Brood" and the "Italian Bee," will call out new facts and correct many errors, as it will lead to discussions concerning Bees, their character and habits; and we aver that if parents wish to present the most interesting and instructing series of lessons of industry, of art, of fidelity and beauty, they should have Bees in "home gardens." It would be profitable in more senses than one.

We ask attention to the several advertisements in our columns relative to the sale of swarms of Bees and of the "Patent-Rights" of hives, and also the manufacture of Hives for those who have the right for their use. We sincerely hope in all the transactions of sales of hives, each apiarist will regard the patented rights of each other under the spread eagle of our "Uncle Sam." Those who want hives at instant notice, can always find them at Hobbs, Gilmore & Co's.

THE FAIR ACROSS THE BAY.—Our citizens will soon have a gala-season "over the Bay." The great June Fair commences on the fifth, to last five days, and the managers are at work. To-morrow they will be on hand in the work, preparatory for the Fair. Citizens of Oakland should, one and all, give their aid to this worthy enterprise, and we hope our citizens (this side), will give their cooperation. Our artists and our gardeners should cooperate; mutual aid will bless all such co-workers. (See Premium List.)

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society is moving on with energy and promptitude that augurs complete success. We have heard with much pleasure, that a committee who called upon the citizens to ask their aid for the work, received from them in about two hours of their first calls, nearly fifteen hundred dollars, and a unanimous Go-ahead to their work, saying amen to all their plans. This is right, and just what we expected from such a working district.

Gardens at Stockton.

When in Stockton some two weeks since, we spent some time in visiting those fine gardens which make that city so pleasant, and add so much to the charm of its "rural homes." Most prominent of all the floral beauties of Stockton, Weber's Garden stands admitted the most extensive, the most scientific, the most complete. Here united, reign Flora and Pomona, and here these goddesses hold a long festival season and revel in the natural and artistic beauties by which they are surrounded. Weber's splendid gardens meet and greet the eyes of all who approach by the steamers. This home of flowers stands out into the waters, the bright leaves and flowers kissing the very waves as the steamer passes by. To Mr. Weber the citizens of Stockton and all strangers who visit there, are greatly indebted for his great liberality in thus preparing so beautiful a spot, and making such promenades as surround his mansion and grounds, and in offering them as a free promenade. We trust that a strong, correct public sentiment will protect these grounds from desecration by those heartless pilferers that seek such places only to destroy or steal. We spent considerable time in these grounds and enjoyed the courteous hospitalities of the residents of the mansion. In the garden we saw the gorgeous blooms of the "Walteria Consequia," and superb spikes of flowers of "English Holly," (the first holly-bloom we have seen in this State. We noticed many fine "yews," and rare trees and plants without number. The collection of roses was endless, yet all choice. The grapevines were covered with vines bursting into full clusters of fruit, and promising remarkably well. The great extent of these grounds, their many beauties, the perfect and scientific order and arrangement of these grounds, make it one of the best gardens in the State. For the rich collection of fragrant buds and blossoms which were lavished upon us, and for the pleasure enjoyed, we are grateful. When we left this garden the sweet words of the gifted poetess "Amelia," flashed across our brain, as we saw more rich roses peeping through the fence that surrounded a beautiful cottage near by.

One tremulous star in the glory of June,
Came out with a smile and set down by the moon.
And so this bright cottage embowered in roses,
Shone like a glittering star near by the broad planet of Flora; and here we tarried awhile at the cottage home of Col. Huggins, his lady being the queen among the flowers. Possessed as Mrs. H. is, with a knowledge of the science of botany, she loves the flowers as truly as they seem to love her. We walked among this fine collection of roses, the very choicest we have met in any private collection. Here the soft crimson-tipped petals of the glorious "Safrano," the pure white "Lamarque," the golden-tipped "Chromatella," the chaste "Devoniensis," the fragrant "Gold-of-Ophir," the damask cheek of "Madam Laffay," the graceful "Lady Warrendi," the proud "Malmesbury," or the king and aristocratic "Giant-of-Battles," these with more of high character, and tastefully interspersed with other gems of Flora's own pets, made this spot like the brilliant star of Amelia's gifted mind. Such "homes" and such scenes around the "home," make life more desirable and more useful, and to Col. H. and lady we are indebted for bright moments and treasured thoughts and flowers.

The residence of Dr. R. K. Reid is also among the beauty-spots of Stockton. The mansion is surrounded by stately oaks whose broad branches cast a pleasing shade, while from amid the leaves we hear the music of that gem of a song, "Woodman spare that tree." The mansion of Dr. Reid is entirely covered with fragrant roses and eglantines. It was here we saw and spoke of that famous "Yellow Banksia Rose," whose hundreds of thousands of blooms make it gleam by day and night as a fountain of golden roses. We found here the "Magnolia," and saw also some choice plants recently brought from abroad, which will show their beauties in future days. Dr. Reid and lady having recently returned from a two years' trip abroad, can easily feel the contrast in favor of our glorious climate, even above those of sunny France, bright Italian skies, or even Imperial Rome, and far above that of the fog-covered city of London, or the more chilly breezes of our Northern States, even with all their numerous privileges. To Dr. Reid and lady we were indebted for many hours social happiness, and we lived over many happy scenes that were recalled in years past, of our rambles over European Gardens, palaces, and literary emporiums.

A visit to the Insane Asylum and its beautiful grounds, also to the Female Institute, and a peep into the garden of President Holden, we defer till another time. We return thanks for favors received, in the name of the editors also, who enjoyed with us the kind attentions of our friends.

HOW MUCH BETTER WE CAN SEE.—If there is any class of workmen who are compelled to use the "midnight oil," that should have good light, it is the Editors, for their labor is often a thankless one—especially if they labor only to build up a party, and perhaps the poorer the light the better, even if they had none, and therefore could write none. But we mean a better class—those who toil by the midnight lamp, to strive to build up those interests that build up a State; and as we profess to be of that class, we knew that our path would grow brighter and brighter as we journeyed on, and worked on—and the old-fashioned candle-light, even the best sperm candle, or the pure sperm oil, or the famous light of the gas, are not in accordance with the law of progress, for we have before us now, two fine lamps, shedding their clear mellow light upon the paper before us, while the reflection from the lamp is cast away from the eyes by a beautiful shade, exquisite in design, telling us of the seasons, and showing us, emblematically, their beauties. For this evidence of progress, and for these beautiful lamps, we are indebted to Messrs. Stanford Brothers, the well-known Oil and Lamp manufacturers, and also now the large importers of those famous Coal-Oil Lamps, of which we have just spoken, and to the value of which we can testify strongly, as our duties require long hours of night toil by the lamp. For the generous gift of the gentlemen named, we hope they will be enriched a thousand fold, and may their pathway be lighted with the lamp of continued prosperity.

The Rain.—Away with Croaking.

Hear the croakers! May crop ruined! Barley mildewed! Wheat all rust! Everything spoiled! Peach trees eaten up with worms, or the curled leaf kills them! Frost has destroyed all the apples! From one end of the State to the other, the newspapers reiterate the cry, without one ray of cheer, or even a thought to the manifold blessings which Divine Providence has sent to perfect its work, and give prosperity to the laborer.

The cultivator of the soil should be a student of Nature; he should understand the nature of the soils; the component parts of all kinds of vegetation, so that he could adapt the crop to the soil he calls his own.

The farmer should understand the laws that govern the atmosphere; be familiar with the principles of the thermometer, hygrometer, and barometer. Were our farmers a little better acquainted with these sciences, they would have been better prepared for the present rains, for these rains are but the result of natural laws, and farmers must learn, that just in proportion as the area of cultivation is extended, just in proportion as our State is improved by a constant high cultivation, or the earth is cleared and upheaved, as the smoke of burning forests ascends, as population increases, so the humidity of the atmosphere will be increased, until our springs will continually refresh the earth with heavy rains, and our summers with gentle showers. The operations of nature teach this—progressing civilization and cultivation should have taught this; common sense teaches it, and our farmers must be prepared for it.

Let croakers cease these discordant notes, and be reminded, that if a few thousand bushels of wheat or barley are lost, that was grown on lowlands unfitted for that crop, tens of thousands of bushels of better grain will be added to the crop upon our hills and mountains, that a wiser husbandry has taught; and if there has been an apparent blight of the peach and apple, the Vineyard will be so much more improved by these rains, more than a thousand-fold. But far better; the absurd notions that some journals have been teaching, of doctoring fruit trees with various drugs that are sure to kill them (if not already past recovery), kind Nature has sent the best remedy in the world, a "cold water-bath;" this will cleanse off filthy vermin better than any drug, and this is Nature's remedy, and if orchardists will but examine, they will find the "curled leaf" scarce after these rains. Now croakers "go to work." Look round you; see the result of the blessed rains, preparing the earth now for a perpetual crop. "Go to work;" plant another cornfield—plant sugar-beet; plant carrots—then, if you have lost a trifle by ignorance in this matter, make it up by labor and industry, and don't whine yourself sick by useless croaking. Look to the markets! Sell your grain to shippers; seize the present auspicious moment, nor let it slip. Bless God for what he has left you still, nor murmur a word for what you fear is lost.

"Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face."

DR. SMITH'S WATER-CURE.—We ask public attention to the advertisement of Dr. Smith, which appears in our columns, and to which we can refer with much pleasure. We have visited the establishment, have examined the various departments, and find them to be all and more than described. Every attention has been given to a preparation for recuperation and restoration to health, the bathing-rooms, gymnasium, dining-rooms, and system of diet being most excellent. The attention given, and the real ability of Dr. Smith are such as will secure favor. Dr. Smith comes to our city bearing the highest testimonials of ability, and all who call will be fully satisfied.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—We are glad to see the "Home Journal" put on the delivery of growing success. We notice much improvement in the typographical department and in the literary department also. We trust it will exclude everything from its columns that does not tend to the improvement of "Home" and the inmates of that blessed abode. A "Home" Journal should stand as a sentinel around "home." We wish our neighbor complete success.

NEW DAGUERRETYPE GALLERY.—We call attention to the New Gallery of Messrs. Campbell & Towne, whose card appears in our journal this week. We have seen their work, and can speak of its merits, and as all true merit should be acknowledged, we would give all artists a free track. As these advertisers are new competitors for public favor, we must in justice to them, inform the public that the "Campbells are coming!" Aye! the Campbells have come to Towne.

VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.—All who feel a desire to view this "valley of beauty," can have a foretaste of the grand scenes which will feast their highest faculties by a visit to the unrivaled Gallery of Vance. Without any disparagement to the many fine artistic galleries in our city, it is but uttering what is freely admitted, that Vance's Gallery stands preeminently the highest on the Pacific Coast. The splendid views of Yosemite are a triumph of art.

ANOTHER NEW CARPET-STORE.—Messrs. McElwee & Ackerman have opened a new Carpet-Store, and offer Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Paper-Hanging and Upholstery, good in full assortment. As Practical Upholsters they are prepared to do the richest and best work in their line, to any extent, in the best manner.

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We return thanks to our patrons for their many favors in the advertising line, only regretting that we are obliged to defer some that came too late. They shall all be attended to. Now is the season of Fairs, our distribution will be large. We can accomplish great good for all who advertise with us.

NO DANGER IN USING CAMPBELL.—By the card of Messrs. Stanford Brothers it will be seen they have now succeeded in manufacturing Campbells that is free from all danger of exploding.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.—See advertisement of our neighbor seedman, C. L. Kellogg, for Agricultural Books. Many valuable works are offered low.

Alameda County Agricultural Society.

PREMIUM LIST,

For the Second Annual Fair and Cattle-Show of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, to be opened in the City of Oakland, on Tuesday, June 5, 1880, and continue Five Days.

The following premiums will be awarded to successful competitors, subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter named. When desired, medals or diplomas will be awarded, instead of the cash premiums.

[N. B.—The premiums below are for the best article, or animal, in each department; and where the same premium is offered for several different articles, or animals, in any of the numbers, the said premium is only placed at the end of the list, to avoid repetition, where it applies to each.]

CLASS I.—HORSES.

In making the awards in this Class, the general good qualities, such as style, action, constitution, powers of endurance, as well as speed of the animals, are to be taken into consideration.

Authenticated pedigrees will be required of all animals entered as thorough-bred.

No. 1. *Thorough-Bred*. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$50; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$25; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$25; 3 yrs old, under 4, \$15; 2 yrs old, under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old, under 2, diploma.

No. 2. *Roadsters*. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$40; 3 yrs old, under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old, under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old, under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old, under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old, under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old, under 2, diploma.

No. 3. *Draft Horses*. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old, under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old, under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old, under 2, diploma.

No. 4. *Match Stallions*. Span Roadsters, and Span Draft Horses, \$10 and diploma each.

No. 5. *Speed*. The test of speed will be made under the supervision of the "Oakland Jockey Club," upon whose award premiums will be paid. Running, Trotting, Pacing and Walking—single mile, each \$50; Span Trotters, and Span Pacers, single mile, \$50. An entrance fee of \$10 will be charged all competitors in the trial of speed.

No. 6. *Grade Stock*. Matched Geldings, 4 yrs old and over, in harness; matched Mares, 4 yrs old and over, each \$20. Geldings, under 4; Mules, under 4, each framed diploma. Single Gelding, single Mare, and single Saddle Horses, each diploma.

No. 7. *Ponies, Jacks and Mules*. Span Ponies, framed diploma; single Pony, diploma; Jack, \$20; Span Mules, framed diploma; single Mule, diploma. *Sweepstakes*. Stallion, \$100; Mare, \$50; sucking Colt, framed diploma and \$15; California Horse, diploma.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.

Authenticated pedigrees will be required of all animals entered as thorough-bred.

No. 8. *Durham Cattle*. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs, under 3, and 1 yr old, under 2, each diploma. Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old, under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old, under 3; and Heifers, 1 yr old, under 2, each diploma.

No. 9. *Devon Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 10. *Ayrshire Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 11. *Hereford Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 12. *Albany Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 13. *Grade Stock*. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, belonging to one person, \$30; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$25; 3 yrs old, under 4, \$15; 2 yrs old, under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old, under 2, diploma. Four Cows, belonging to one person, \$25; Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old, under 4, \$15; 2 yrs old, under 3, framed diploma; Heifer, 1 yr old, under 2, diploma.

No. 14. *Milk Cows*. Milk Cow, 5 yrs old and over, framed diploma; under 5 yrs, diploma.

No. 15. *Work Ozen*, 4 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 3 yrs old and under 4, diploma.

No. 16. *Fat Bullock*, framed diploma; Cow, dip.

No. 17. *Calves*. Pen of Calves, not less than five, by one exhibitor, framed diploma.

Sweepstakes. Bull, framed diploma and \$50; Cow, diploma and \$25.

CLASS III.—SHEEP.

No. 18. *Long Woolled*. Buck, 2 years or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, dip. and \$10.

No. 19. *Middle Woolled*. Same as No. 18.

No. 20. *Saxon*. Same as No. 18.

No. 21. *French Merino*. Same as No. 18.

No. 22. *Spanish Merino*. Same as No. 18.

No. 23. *Grade Breeds*. Same as No. 18.

No. 24. *Fat Sheep*. Three, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma; three, under 2 yrs old, diploma.

CLASS IV.—SWINE.

No. 25. *Large Breed*. Boar, 2 yrs old or over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

Sow, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 year old and under 2, diploma.

No. 26. *Small Breed*. Same as No. 25.

No. 27. *Other Breeds*. Same as No. 25.

No. 28. *Pigs*. Six pigs, 6 mos old and under 10, framed diploma; under 6 months, diploma.

No. 29. *Fat Hogs*. Fat Hog, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; under 2 yrs, diploma.

CLASS V.—POULTRY.

No. 30. *Fowls*. Collection of one exhibitor, framed diploma; three each, Red and Buff, Black, White, or Gray Shanghai, Black Spanish, White Dorking, Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, or Bantams, each diploma.

No. 31. *Turkeys*. Pair domestic Turkeys, dip.

No. 32. *Ducks*. Pair domestic Ducks, Muscovy ducks, common Ducks, Top Knot-Ducks, each, dip.

No. 33. *Geese*. Pair Bremen, Chinese, Wild, or domestic Geese, each, diploma.

No. 34. *Miscellaneous*. Pair Guinea Fowls, Swans, or Pigeons, each, diploma.

Diseases. Essay describing the prevailing diseases among poultry in California, and their proper remedies, \$25.

CLASS VI.—FARM PRODUCTS.

No. 35. *Field Crop of 1879*. Crop, not less than 2 acres each of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, 1 acre each of Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Flax, Broom-Corn, Onions, Cabbages, Squashes, Pumpkins, Sugar-Beets, Rutabagas, Mangel-Wurzel, Carrots, Chufas, Hops, each, diploma.

No. 36. *Samplers*. Sack each of Sonora, Australian, Chile, or Egyptian Wheat; Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn, Peas, Beans, Flax-Seed, Onions, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Timothy-Seed, Red-top-Seed; sample Wheat, Barley, Oats, or Rye, in head, each, diploma.

CLASS VII.—FRUIT.

No. 37. *General Collection*. Largest collection of Fruit, framed diploma.

No. 38. *Apples*. Largest variety, growth of 1859, or single dish, each, framed diploma.

No. 39. *Peaches*. Display of Peaches, or single variety, each, framed diploma.

No. 40. *Plums*. Display of Plums, or single variety, each, framed diploma.

No. 41. *Cherries*. Largest number of varieties, single variety, or hand-some and most prolific branch, each, framed diploma.

No. 42. *Strawberries*. Largest collection of varieties, single variety, five varieties, single dish, seedling, or largest display, each framed diploma and \$10.

No. 43. *Raspberries*. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, framed diploma.

No. 44. *Currants*. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, each, framed diploma.

No. 45. *Gooseberries*. Largest collection of varieties, framed diploma; best varieties, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, each, diploma.

No. 46. *Grapes*. Display of Grapes, diploma.

No. 47. *Blackberries*. Varieties, single dish, or seedling, each, diploma.

No. 48. *Other Fruits*. Any new and desirable fruit, diploma.

No. 49. *Preserved Fruits*. Preserved Fruits, Stone-Fruits, Small Fruits, Domestic Wine, Cordials, Jams, Jellies, Pickles, or Dried Fruits, each, diploma.

CLASS VIII.—GARDEN PRODUCTS.

No. 50. *Vegetables*. Largest collection of Vegetables, framed diploma; Asparagus, largest variety Cabbage, single variety Cabbage, largest variety Lettuce, single variety Lettuce, Cauliflower, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Snap Beans, Green Peas, Onions, Rhubarb, Squash, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Watermelons, Muskmelons, Cantelopes, Celery, Cucumbers, or Tomatoes, each, dip.

CLASS IX.—FLOWERS.

No. 51. *Pot Plants*. Collection, \$20; 12 specimen Plants, collection Fuchsias, or Pot Roses, each, diploma.

No. 52. *Cut Flowers*. Collection, framed diploma and \$10; 12 Roses, Lilies, Gladioli, Flowers; 2 Bridal Bouquets, 2 hand Bouquets, 2 Vase Bouquets, Floral Design, Wreath (6 yards or more), Decorated Table, Herbarium (classified and named), or California Herbarium only, each, diploma.

CLASS X.—GARDENS AND GREENHOUSES.

Cultivated and neatly kept Garden Grounds, not less than 1 acre; Fruit Garden, Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, Grapery, or Greenhouse, each, framed diploma.

CLASS XI.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Collection Agricultural Implements, framed diploma and \$50; Harrow, Cultivator, Seed-Sower, Roller, Horse-rake, Thrashing Machine, Fan-Mill, Corn-Shell, Scythe-Snath, Hay-Press, Churn, Cheese-Press, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrow, Hoe, Ox Yoke, one or two-horse Wagon, one or two-horse Carriage, Team or Carriage Harness, Saddle, Ladies' Saddle, or Windmill, each diploma.

Field Contests. Reaper (to be tested in the field), Mower, combined Reaper and Mower, Plow, or Gang of Plows, each gold medal.

CLASS XII.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

100 pounds each of Flour, Corn Meal, or Buckwheat Flour; 25 pounds Farina; barrel each of Crackers, Soda Biscuit, or Pilot Bread; 10 pounds Butter; 25 pounds each of Cheese, Sugar made from cane, Beet-Sugar, Sirup, or ground Coffee; 10 pounds each of Mustard, ground Pepper, or ground Allspice; 25 pounds each of Lard, Soap, Olive Oil, or Candles; 10 pounds Starch, Leather (best and fancy finished), Honey, Vinegar, Corned Beef, Salt Pork, Hams, Bacon, pickled Fish, Brisk, Granite, Furniture, Blacksmith Work, Tin Work, Brooms, Pottery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Salt, Catsup, Raisins, or specimens, each diploma.

CLASS XIII.—HOME INDUSTRY.

Tailor Work, Millinery, Sewing-Machine for family; Machine, Sew, Hair, Bead, and Needle-Work; Shirt, Quilt, Dress, Crochet; Embroidery in Cotton, Silk and Worsted, or Knitting; each diploma. Domestic Baking (including bread, pies, cakes, etc., open to all), framed diploma and \$25. Bread, diploma; Domestic Baking (including bread, pies, cakes, etc., by Miss under 18 years of age), framed diploma and \$25; Bread, by Miss under 18 years of age, diploma.

CLASS XIV.—ARTS.

Landscape (California scenery), Portrait, Oil Painting on canvas, Painting, Sign, Water-Color Sign, Drawing, Engraving on Wood, Lithograph, Copperplate, Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Ambrotypes, Printing, Book-work, Newspaper, Cards, etc., Penmanship, Marble Monument, Marble Mantle, Plaster-work, Wax-Fruit, Wax-Flowers, Leather-Work, Drafting, Sketching, each diploma.

CLASS XV.—FARMS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Improved Farm, Stock Ranch, Dairy, Orchard, Nursery of Fruit-Trees or Ornamental, Strawberry Fields (10 acres or over), Raspberries (5 acres or over), Apiary, and Swarm of Bees, each framed diploma. Any animals, or articles, not enumerated in the foregoing list, if deemed worthy by the Committees, will be awarded special premiums.

Competition in the above list is open to all, and we cordially invite citizens of other counties to exhibit at our Fair.

RULES.

I. Each member of the Society will be furnished with a badge, at the office of the Secretary, upon presentation of Certificate of Membership, and will be expected to wear the same during the Fair, and which shall not be transferable.

II. Price of single admission to the Fair, or Cattle Show, fifty cents. Single admission to both, one dollar. Season Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, and all exercises of the Hall, and at the Show Ground, three dollars. Clergymen, editors, and delegates from Agricultural Societies, will be presented with a complimentary card of admission, on application to the office of the Secretary.

III. All exhibitors, who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles, or animals entered at the office of the Secretary, as follows: For the Exhibition, not later than 10 o'clock, A. M., of Tuesday, the 5th; and for Cattle Ground, not later than 4 P. M. of same day. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

IV.

STATE SUMMARY.

Snow, in small quantities, of course, fell on Tuesday last, May 23d. Just think of snow in May!

One Hundred Guns were fired at Auburn, Placer County, on the 23d instant, in honor of the nomination of Bell and Everett, by the Union Convention, held at Baltimore.

H. B. Thayer, State Assayer, advises that he is now prepared to receive ores and metals for assay, and to give certificates of the quality and value of the same at his office in San Francisco.

At Grass Valley, according to the National, quartz stock is decidedly up this season. There is hardly a lode but what is paying a profit, and some are yielding enormously.

A suit has been commenced by the United States in the United States District Court at San Francisco, against the heirs of Jose Carmen Pina, to set aside a patent issued for a ranch in Sonoma County, on the alleged ground that the same was obtained by fraud. This is the first suit of the kind ever brought in the State.

The farmers of Napa seem disposed to "get shut" of their wheat. The Napa Reporter says from 8,000 to 10,000 sacks have lately been brought in by farmers, and immediately forwarded to market in San Francisco, and the old crop this year will be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Brongorox informs the Columbia Times that if holes are bored with a gimlet, as in the trunk of trees infested with insects, the holes filled with sulphur and covered with gum or wax, so as to make them air-tight, it effectually destroys the insects without injuring the trees.

The Mariposa Gazette of 23d instant notes: Some days of travel through portions of an agricultural country, convince us that crops in this State never have promised so largely on the acre as at present. Between the Merced and Stockton are always in sight, seemingly interminable fields of wheat and barley. The heavy heads waving in the breeze, with the variety of color, from the deep-green of the growth in moist spots, to that of straw-color on the sandy knolls is most beautiful sight. More ground was sown this season than any year before, and verily the garner of the husbandmen will be full. Though much is being cut for hay, the crop of grain will be immense.

Salmon Berries, which are a superior native fruit, are now becoming plenty in Humboldt County. The Northern Californian says the present season promises an abundant supply of these as well as other berries, and such a bountiful gift of nature's beneficence should by no means be disregarded. A bush laden with this golden fruit is truly a beautiful sight. The large and delicious globes amid the luxuriant foliage of the parent stock tempt the hand to gather and the lips to taste their excellence. It is strange that more attention is not paid to the cultivation and improvement of this plant. As far as experiment has been made the result has been satisfactory; and that by thorough and proper cultivation a great improvement could be effected, there is no doubt.

Bees and bee-trees are thus noticed by the Stockton Argus: Mr. Gurin, on the Merced, has an addition of one hundred swarms of bees to his last year's stock. Dr. Barfield also has a large number of bees. These gentlemen commenced with five swarms between them, two years ago. They now possess between two and three hundred swarms from that stock. This surpasses anything any other State can show; this, too, in the beginning of the year. One swarm increased last year to ten, it having had several branches of grand-children. Three weeks ago, a bee-tree was found within two miles of Mr. Gurin's ranch, for which he offered the finder \$25. Mr. Gurin was offered \$100 a swarm for six swarms this year, but he refused the offer. Mr. L. Warner writes to a friend thus: There have been sales of bees made recently at \$100 a swarm, and are still held at that price for good, strong, healthy stocks. There is yet no established price for the Fall trade, but I think the price will not be much less than \$100.

CATTLE in Sonoma County are becoming a drug, as appears by the following from the Petaluma Journal: Times are terrible hard in this County. At any rate all stock disposed of at public sale is sacrificed. Last Saturday, Deputy-Sheriff Latapie sold nineteen head of superior dairy cows, in this city, under execution, at prices varying from \$12 50 to \$27. The total sum realized from the lot was but a trifle over \$380. On the 10th instant, the stock belonging to the estate of James Cooper, of Sonoma Valley, was disposed of in that Valley, and at even worse rates, the prices ranging at from \$7 to \$14 per head. Neither does horse-flesh appear to be in any better demand. A gentleman residing near this city, exposed a herd at public sale in this place, on the 5th instant, and obtained but a trifle over \$12 a head. From these quotations it would appear that "eagle-eyes" are scarce and stock is plenty in these parts, and we believe it.

The late or present rain is altogether unprecedented in the American history of May rains in California. Commencing last Monday night, it has continued with little intermission till the present time (Friday), and no prospect of fair weather. Think of a week's rain after the 20th of May! This is real December weather. In regard to the effect of these late rains upon the crops, farmers seem to be of opinion that damage to the grain-crop will depend upon the succeeding weather. In the valleys and bottom-lands, the grain is considerably lodged, and should the weather soon become very warm, rust is feared. On the higher lands not much damage is apprehended. But the hay-crop is doubtless much injured. A gentleman who has lately passed through the country for fifty miles above Stockton, informs us that immense quantities of hay have been cut. Some of it had been put in barns and thus saved; but the most was in the fields, in loose cocks or stacks, and must necessarily be much damaged, if not ruined. In other places much grass has probably not yet been cut, which may be secured in good condition. If we are to have such weather as this in the haying season, farmers will have to adopt the practice of the rainy East, of raking the hay securely, covering with hay-caps, and other careful management.

The prospects of a brilliant exhibition of the mechanic arts, stock, and productions of the soil, at Stockton, in August next, are daily increasing, says the Republican, and every citizen of the city and county takes a deep interest in its success. The committee, after purchasing the land for the race-track and cattle-ground, let the contract for putting the track in running order, to Mr. Merrill, who is now actively engaged in the work. Next week the lumber for inclosing the grounds and erecting the necessary cattle-stalls and buildings, will be purchased, and carpenters set to work without delay to make the improvements, in order that everything may be in readiness at the appointed time. To give some idea of the interest taken in the Society by the citizens, it is stated that subscriptions were obtained for fencing and improving the grounds, to the amount of four hundred and forty dollars within the space of two hours. This fact proves conclusively that the people of San Joaquin County are determined that the District Fair shall be a success, if liberal contributions and good wishes can make it so.

THE BEST IN USE! CAMPBELL & TOWNE,



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from

common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

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SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento.

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J. LEWIS, San Jose.

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14 6m

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DENTIST,

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(Opposite Estell's Mansion.)

EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN!

ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY PERFORMED

in the neatest possible manner. Extracting, Filling,

Cleaning, Burnishing, Straightening and Developing the

Teeth, with reference to the Form, Beauty, Contour and

Symmetry of the Mouth and Face.

Special attention paid to the Preservation and Perfection

of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Toothache Effectually Cured!

PRICES—Extracting, \$1; Cleaning and Whitening, \$3 and

\$4; Filling with Gold, \$2 and \$3; Straightening and giving

shape to Lips, Mouth and Eyes, \$2, \$3 and \$5.

Whole and Partial Sets nicely and firmly adjusted in the

Mouth.

Former Patrons, please give us a call.

Montgomery street, Opposite the Office every five

minutes.

Children's Teeth Extracted for 50 Cents.

14-3m WM. H. IRWIN, M. D.

BENSLEY WATER-CURE

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MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic

Establishment in Sacramento.

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO,

on STOCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as

DR. SMITH'S

Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution,

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially

have our patients been, for the past year, of those afflicted

with Rheumatism, Inflammation and Chronic; Chills and

Fever, Dyspepsia and Consumption, Vertigo, Epilepsy,

Chronic Diarrhea, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Uterine

Derangements and Nervous Debility.

Reader, do you want to be restored to health, and know

how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman?

My object is to induce as far as possible in the cause of health

a lawyer, a merchant, a teacher, an artist, a man of letters,

Are you a mechanic? a farmer? a miner? a student? Are you

a sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? or

My object is to induce as far as possible in the cause of health

performing many cures through home treatment by advice.

Every lady treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints,

nervous weakness or uterine derangements, returned home

either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to

complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electro-Chemical Warm Bath in connection with Water

Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily

and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases.

My object is to induce as far as possible in the cause of health

extended my influence as far as possible in the cause of health

and physical improvement, believing it to be an object worthy

the Physician's highest ambition. And San Francisco being a

larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in

contact with and give more the advantages of my experience,

than elsewhere in California. Healed patients recover one-

third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and dietetic reform are invited to visit

the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the

city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter.

Circulars sent, on application, free of postage.

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One-Half the Former Prices!

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KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in the fruit trade, in this market, and a

thorough knowledge of the business, they feel

confident in their ability to give satisfaction

to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-growers

who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of

the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CON-

nected with the establishment as Book-

Keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform

the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased

from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and

control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends

and the traveling public. He dares himself that his experi-

ence in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people

of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his

house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains or

expense in providing every means for the comfort and

satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems

almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the

building or its location. The proprietor will only remark

that IT IS SUPERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in all

the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts

of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,

and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has

been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the

Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the

steamers.

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POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT

AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS,

For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OFFERED TO THE

Public. A large and valuable invoice, so that we can

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AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Call and see them.

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BEES! BEES!! BEES!!!

—FOR SALE BY—

J. Y. WILSON,

No. 19 Commercial street, San Francisco.

I OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE NUMBER OF

Five Swarms of CALIFORNIA BEES, in every

kind of movable-frame Hive worthy of mention.

These Bees were bred in Alameda county, under the

superintendence of Mr. N. W. PALMER, one of the most skill-

ful Apiarists in the State.

The extensive manner in which I have engaged in the

Bee Business gives me extra facilities for furnishing

Bees in stronger and healthier swarms, and at a lower

rate than any other dealer in the State.

Full instructions for the management of Bees, and all

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At the

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Parties wishing BEES can have them forwarded

by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, to any part of Califor-

nia, Oregon, Washington Territory, or British Columbia.

14-6m

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NEW CARPET-STORE,

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets,

Oilcloths,

Paper-Hangings,

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in

every branch of the trade.

McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses,

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MADE TO ORDER.

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Langston on the Bee.....\$1 50 Youatt & Martin on Cattle 1 50

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Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

THE PLAYMATE.

Two pines were dark on Ramoth hill,
Their song was soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard-birds sang clear;
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed of all the year.

For, more to me than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She laid her hand in mine;
What more could ask the bashful boy
Who fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May:
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with as sweet May morns,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of uneventful years;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year
Her summer roses blow;
The dusky children of the sun
Before her come and go.

There haply with her jeweled hands
She smooths her silken gown;
No more the homespun lap wherein
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait us by the brook,
The brown nuts on the hill,
And still the May-day flowers make sweet
The woods of Follymill.

The lilies blossom in the pond,
The bird builds in the tree,
The dark pines ring on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
And how the old time seems;
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face, I hear her voice:
Does she remember mine?
And what to her is now the boy
Who fed her father's kine?

What cares she that the orioles build
For other eyes than ours;
That other hands with nuts are filled,
And other lips with flowers?

O playmate in the golden time!
Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds so sweet with birch and fern
A sweeter memory blow;
And there in spring the vernal ring
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are moaning like the sea;
The moaning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee!

"Characteristics of Women."

Mrs. JAMESON, a lady of distinguished literary ability, whose death has been recently recorded, is thus noticed in the New York Evening Post:

"Mrs. Jameson has left many friends in this country, as well as in England and on the Continent of Europe. Her sympathies were warm, generous and unaffected; her conversation delightful and instructive. As a critic in art, she was remarkable for dwelling on beauties, rather than on faults. In her appreciation of literary merit, and in her estimate of the character of others, she followed the same amiable rule.

"Mrs. Jameson was the daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter to the Princess Charlotte. She was married about the year 1824 to Robert Jameson, the late Vice-Chancellor of Canada, with whom she seems never to have lived, and whom she survived six years. Her first published book was the *Diary of an Envyee*, written after her marriage, and an agreeable book, which is yet read. Her next work was the *Lives of the Poets*, in 1829, succeeded by the *Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns*, in 1831, and *Characteristics of Women*, in 1832. Her *Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art* in and near London, appeared in 1842, with her *Companion to Private Galleries of Art* in London.

"Her *Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters*, Sacred of Legendary Art, of which the *Legends of the Monastic Orders and Legends of the Madonna* are but the sequel, appeared in 1848, and passed a third edition in 1857. Mrs. J. took a strong interest in moral questions, and her *Essays on Social Morals* give proof of this, and her still later lecture on the *Sisters of Charity*, Catholic and Protestant, and that on the *Communion of Labor*. Her latest labor occupied her for two years before her death, and is said to be nearly finished. It is entitled the *History of our Lord, and of His Precursor, John the Baptist, with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old and New Testaments as Represented in Christian Art*. This work was to be elaborately illustrated, and the studies and inquiries necessary to the collection of materials took her to Italy and other parts of the Continent."

The following extracts from the "Characteristics of Women" are the best commentaries on her life. The intellectual, passionate, affectional and historical character of woman can never be more accurately delineated, than by this eminent authoress. She writes intuitively of woman's character, and, therefore truthfully.

INTELLECT.

We hear it asserted, not seldom by way of compliment to us women, that intellect is of no sex. If this mean that the same faculties of mind are common to men and women, it is true; in any other signification it appears to me false, and the reverse of a compliment. The intellect of woman bears the same relation to that of man as her physical organization—it is inferior in power and different in kind. That certain women have surpassed certain men in bodily strength or intellectual energy, does not contradict the general principle founded in nature. The essential and invariable distinction exists between self-pollished and self-directed—more independent of the rest of the character, than we ever find them in women, with whom talent, however predominant, is in a much greater degree modified by the sympathies and moral qualities.

In thinking over all the distinguished women I can, at this moment call to mind, I recollect but one, who, in the exercise of a rare talent, belied her sex, but the moral qualities had been first perfected. It is from not knowing, or not allowing,

"Aristotle (Gentile), an Italian artist of the seventeenth century, painted one or two pictures, considered admirable as works of art, of which the subjects are the most vicious and barbarous conceivable. I remember one of these in the gallery of Florence, which I looked at once, and wished, as I do now, for the privilege of burning it to ashes.

this general principle, that men of genius have committed some signal mistakes. They have given us exquisite and just delineations of the more peculiar characteristics of women, as modesty, grace, tenderness; and when they have attempted to portray them with the powers common to both sexes, as wit, energy, intellect, they have blundered in some respects, they could form no conception of intellect which was not masculine, and therefore have either suppressed the feminine attributes altogether and drawn coarse caricatures, or they have made them completely artificial." Women distinguished for wit may sometimes appear masculine and flippant, but the cause must be sought elsewhere than in nature, who disclaims all such. Hence the witty and intellectual ladies of our comedies and novels are all in the fashion of some particular time; they are like some old portraits which can still amuse and please by the beauty of the workmanship, in spite of the graceless costume or grotesque accompaniments, but from which we turn to worship with ever new delight the Floras and goddesses of Titian—the saints and the virgins of Raffaele and Domenichino. So the Millamants and Belindas, the Lady Townleys and Lady Teazles, are out of date, while Portia and Rosalind, in whom nature and the feminine character are paramount, remain bright and fresh to the fancy as when first created.

Portia, Isabella, Beatrice, and Rosalind, may be classed together, as characters of intellect, because, when compared with others, they are at once distinguished by their mental superiority. In Portia it is intellect, kindled into romance by a poetical imagination; in Isabella it is intellect, elevated by religious principle; in Beatrice, intellect, animated by spirit; in Rosalind, intellect softened by sensibility.

PASSION AND IMAGINATION.

O Love! thou teacher—O Grief! thou learner—and Time! thou healer of human hearts—bring hither all your deep and serious revelations!—And ye, too, rich fancies of unbruised, unbowled youth—ye visions of long perished hopes—shadows of unborn joys—gay colorings of the dawn of existence! whatever memory hath treasured up of bright and beautiful in nature or in art; all soft and delicate images—all lovely forms—divine voices and entrancing melodies—gleams of sunnier skies and fairer climes—Italian moonlights and airs that "breathe of the sweet south,"—now, if it be possible, revive to my imagination—live once more to my heart! Come, thronging around me, all inspirations that wait on passion, on power, on beauty; give me to tread, not bold, and yet unblamed, within the inmost sanctuary of Shakespeare's genius, in Juliet's moonlight bower, and Miranda's enchanted isle!

It is not without emotion that I attempt to touch on the character of Juliet. Such beautiful things have already been said of her—only to be exceeded in beauty by the subject that inspired them!—It is impossible to say anything better; but it is possible to say something more. Such in fact is the simplicity, the truth, and the loveliness of Juliet's character, that we are not at first aware of its complexity, its depth, and its variety. There is in it an intensity of passion, a singleness of purpose, an entireness, a completeness of effect, which we feel as a whole; and to attempt to analyze the impression thus conveyed at once to soul and sense, as if while hanging over a half-blown rose, and revealing in its intoxicating perfume, we should pull it asunder, leaf by leaf, the better to display its bloom and fragrance. Yet how otherwise should we disclose the wonders of its formation, or do justice to the skill of the divine hand that hath thus fashioned it in its beauty?

Love, as a passion, forms the groundwork of the drama. Now, admitting the axiom of Ronsheafoucault, that there is but one love, though a thousand different copies, yet the true sentiment itself has as many different aspects as the human soul of which it forms a part. It is not only modified by the individual character and temperament, but it is under the influence of climate and circumstance. The love that is calm in one moment, shall show itself vehement and tumultuous at another. The love that is wild and passionate in the south, is deep and contemplative in the north; as the Spanish or Roman girl perhaps poisons a rival, or stabs herself for the sake of a living lover, and the German or Russian girl pines into the grave for love of the false, the absent, or the dead. Love is ardent or deep, bold or timid, jealous or confiding, impatient or humble, hopeful or desponding—and yet there are not many loves, but one love.

All Shakespeare's women, being essentially women, either love or have loved, or are capable of loving; but Juliet is love itself. The passion is her state of being, and out of it she has no existence. It is the soul within her soul; the pulse within her heart; the life-blood along her veins, "blending with every atom of her frame." The love that is so chaste and dignified in Portia—so airy-delicate and fearless in Miranda—so sweetly confiding in Perdita—so playfully fond in Rosalind—so constant in Imogen—so devoted in Desdemona—so fervent in Helen—so tender in Viola—is each and all of these in Juliet. All these remind us of her; but she reminds us of nothing but her own sweet self; or if she does, it is of the Giannina, or the Lisetta, or the Fiammetta of Boccaccio, to whom she is allied, not in the character or circumstances, but in the truly Italian spirit, the glowing, national complexion of the portrait.

There was an Italian painter who said that the secret of all effect in color consisted in white upon black, and black upon white. How perfectly did Shakespeare understand this secret of effect! and how beautifully he has exemplified it in Juliet!

AFFECTION.

Characters in which the affections and the moral qualities predominate over fancy and all that bears the name of passion, are not, when we meet with them in real life, the most striking and interesting, nor the easiest to be understood and appreciated; but they are those on which, in the long run, we repose with increasing confidence and ever-new delight. Such characters are not easily exhibited in the colors of poetry, and when we meet with them there, we are reminded of the effect of Raffaele's pictures. Sir Joshua Reynolds assures us that it took him three weeks to discover the beauty of the frescoes in the Vatican; and many, if they spoke truth, would prefer one of Titian's or Murillo's Virgins to one of Raffaele's heavenly Madonnas. The less there is of marked expression or vivid color in a countenance or character, the more difficult to delineate it in such a manner as to captivate and interest us; but when this is done, and done to perfection, it is the miracle of poetry in painting, and of painting in poetry. Only Raffaele and Correggio have achieved it in one case, and only Shakespeare in the other.

When, by the presence or the agency of some predominant and exciting power, the feelings and affections are upturned from the depths of the heart, and flung to the surface, the painter or the poet has but to watch the workings of the passions.

"Lucy Ashton, in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, may be placed next to Desdemona; Diana Vernon is (comparatively) Lady Geraldine, in Miss Edgeworth's tale of *Ennui*, and the distinction is more easily felt than analyzed. Mr. Moore observes afterwards, how completely an Italian woman, either from nature or her social position, is led weak to resist the first impulses of passion, to reserve the whole strength of her character for a display of constancy and devotedness afterwards—both these traits of national character are exemplified in Juliet—(Moore's *Life of Byron*).

thus in a manner made visible, and transfer them to his page or his canvas, in colors more or less vigorous; but where all is calm without and around, to dive into the profoundest abysses of character, trace the affections where they lie hidden like the ocean springs, wind into the most intricate involutions of the heart, patiently unravel its most delicate fibres, and in a few graceful touches place before us the distinct and visible result,—to do this demanded power of another and a rarer kind. There are several of Shakespeare's characters which are especially distinguished by this profound feeling in the conception, and subdued harmony of tone in the delineation. To them may be particularly applied the ingenious simile which Goethe has used to illustrate generally all Shakespeare's characters, when he compares them to the old-fashioned watches in glass cases, which not only showed the index pointing to the hour, but the wheels and springs within, which set that index in motion.

Imogen, Desdemona, and Hermione, are three women placed in situations nearly similar, and equally endowed with all the qualities which can render that situation striking and interesting. They are all gentle, beautiful, and innocent; all are models of conjugal submission, truth, and tenderness; and all are victims of the unfounded jealousy of their husbands. So far the parallel is close, but here the resemblance ceases; the circumstances of each situation are varied with wonderful skill, and the characters, which are as different as it is possible to imagine, conceived and discriminated with a power of truth and a delicacy of feeling yet more astonishing.

Critically speaking, the character of Hermione is the most simple in point of dramatic effect, that of Imogen is the most varied and complex. Hermione is most distinguished by her magnanimity and her fortitude, Desdemona by her gentleness and refined grace, while Imogen combines all the best qualities of both, with others which they do not possess; consequently she is, as a character, superior to either; but, considered as women, I suppose the preference would depend on individual taste.

Hermione is the heroine of the three first acts of the *Winter's Tale*. She is the wife of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and though in the prime of beauty and womanhood, is not represented in the first bloom of youth. Her husband, on slight grounds, suspects her of infidelity with his friend Polixenes, king of Bohemia; the suspicion once admitted, and working on a jealous, passionate and vindictive mind, becomes a settled and confirmed opinion. Hermione is thrown into a dungeon; her new-born infant is taken from her, and by the order of her husband, frantic with jealousy, exposed to death on a desert shore; she is herself brought to a public trial for treason and incontinency, defends herself nobly, and is pronounced innocent by the oracle. But at the very moment that she is acquitted, she learns of the death of the prince, her son, who, conceiving the dishonor of his mother, had strangled himself, and died deeply.

Fastened and fixed the shame on't in himself,
Threw off his spirit, appetite, and sleep,
And downward languished.

She swoons away with grief, and her supposed death concludes the third act. The two last acts are occupied with the adventures of her daughter Perdita; and with the restoration of Perdita to the arms of her mother, and the reconciliation of Hermione and Leontes, the piece concludes.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS.

I cannot agree with one of the most philosophical of Shakespeare's critics, who has asserted that "the actual truth of particular events, in proportion as we are conscious of it, is a drawback on the pleasure as well as the dignity of tragedy." If this observation applies at all, it is equally just with regard to characters; and in either case we admit it? The reverence and the simpleness of heart with which Shakespeare has treated the received and admitted truths of history—I mean according to the imperfect knowledge of his time—is admirable; his inaccuracies are few; his general accuracy, allowing for the distinction between the narrative and the dramatic form, is acknowledged to be wonderful. He did not steal the precious material from the treasury of history, to debase its purity—new-stamp it arbitrarily with effigies and legends of his own devising, and then attempt to pass it current, like Dryden, Racine, and the rest of those poetical coiners; he only rubbed off the rust, purified and brightened it, so that history itself has been known to receive it back as sterling.

Truth, wherever manifested, should be sacred: so Shakespeare deemed, and laid no profane hand upon her altars. But tragedy—majestic tragedy—is worthy to stand before the sanctuary of Truth, and to be the priestess of her oracles. "Whatever in religion is holy and sublime, in virtue amiable or grave, whatsoever hath passion or admiration in all the changes of that which is called fortune from without, or the wily subtleties and reflexes of man's thought from within"—whatever is pitiful in the weakness, sublime in the strength, or terrible in the perversion of human intellect, these are the domain of Tragedy. Sybil and Muse at once, she holds aloft the book of human fate, and is the interpreter of its mysteries. It is not, then, making a mock of the serious sorrows of real life, nor of those human beings, who lived, suffered and acted upon this earth, to array them in her rich and stately robes, and present them before us as powers evoked from dust and darkness, to awaken the generous sympathies, the terror or the pity of mankind. It does not add to the pain, as far as tragedy is a source of emotion, that the wrongs and sufferings represented, the guilt of Lady Macbeth, the despair of Constance, the arts of Cleopatra, and the distresses of Katherine, had a real existence; but it adds infinitely to the moral effect as a subject of contemplation and a lesson of conduct.

I shall be able to illustrate these observations more fully in the course of this section, in which we will consider those characters which are drawn from history; and first, Cleopatra.

Of all Shakespeare's female characters, Miranda and Cleopatra appear to me the most wonderful. The first, unequalled as a poetic conception; the latter, miraculous as a work of art. If we could make a regular classification of his characters, these would form the two extremes of simplicity and complexity; and all his other characters would be found to fill up some shade or gradation between these two.

Great crimes springing from high passions, grafted on high qualities, are the legitimate source of tragic poetry. But to make the extreme of littleness produce an effect like grandeur—to make the excess of frailty produce an effect like power—to heap up together all that is most unsubstantial, frivolous, vain, contemptible, and variable, till the worthlessness be lost in the magnitude, and a sense of the sublime spring from the very elements of littleness—to do this, belonged only to Shakespeare, that worker of miracles. Cleopatra is a brilliant antithesis, a compound of contradictions, of all that we most hate, with what we most admire. The whole character is the triumph of the external over the innate; and yet like one of her country's hieroglyphics, though she present at first view a splendid and perplexing anomaly, there is deep meaning and wondrous skill in the apparent enigma, when we come to analyze and decipher it. But how are we to arrive at the solution of this glorious

*Milton.

"That the treachery of King John, the death of Arthur, and the grief of Constance, had a real truth in history, sharpens the sense of pain, while it hangs a leaden weight on the heart and the imagination. Something whippers us that we have no right to make a mock of calamities like these, or to fancy—See Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.—To consider that is not to consider too deeply, but not deeply enough.

ous riddle, whose dazzling complexity continually mocks and eludes us? What is most astonishing in the character of Cleopatra, is its antithetical construction—its *constant inconsistency*, if I may use such an expression—which renders it quite impossible to reduce it to any elementary principles. It will, perhaps, be found on the whole, that vanity and the love of power predominate; but I dare not say it is so, for these qualities and a hundred others mingle into each other, and shift, and change, and glance away, like the colors in a peacock's train.

In some others of Shakespeare's female characters, also remarkable for their complexity (Portia and Juliet for instance), we are struck with the delightful sense of harmony in the midst of contrast, so that the idea of unity and simplicity of effect is produced in the midst of variety; but in Cleopatra it is the absence of unity and simplicity which strikes us; the impression is that of perpetual and irreconcilable contrast. The continual approximation of whatever is most opposite in character, in situation, in sentiment, would be fatiguing, were it not so perfectly natural; the woman herself would be distracting, if she were not so enchanting.

I have not the slightest doubt that Shakespeare's Cleopatra is the real historical Cleopatra—the "Rare Egyptian,"—individualized and placed before us. Her mental accomplishments, her unequalled grace, her woman's wit and woman's wiles, her irresistible allurements, her starts of irregular grandeur, her bursts of ungovernable temper, her vivacity of imagination, her petulant caprice, her fickleness and her falsehood, her tenderness and her truth, her childish susceptibility to flattery, her magnificent spirit, her royal pride, the gorgeous eastern coloring of the character; all these contradictory elements has Shakespeare seized, mingled them in their extremes, and fused them into one brilliant impersonation of classical elegance, Oriental voluptuousness, and gipsy sorcery.

What better proof can we have of the individual truth of the character than the admission that Shakespeare's Cleopatra produces exactly the same effect on us that is recorded of the real Cleopatra? She dazzles our faculties, perplexes our judgment, bewilders and bewitches our fancy; from the beginning to the end of the drama, we are conscious of a kind of fascination against which our moral sense rebels, but from which there is no escape. The epithets applied to her perpetually by Antony and others confirm this impression: "enchanted queen," "witch," "spell," "great fairy," "serpent of old Nile," "cockatrice"—"thou grave charm!" are only a few of them; and who does not know by heart the famous quotations in which this Egyptian Circe is described with all her infinite seductions?

"Grace, in the sense of mighty or potent.

A GOOD WOMAN NEVER GROWS OLD.—Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view. When we look at a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet—it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence.

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C. J. FLATT, Principal.

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MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

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There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the convenience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer that their children should return home every day.

TERMS:

THE BONNIE BURN.

BY CORA.

It trickled from the mountain side,
An' shone like silver on the ken,
Awa, awa, its silvery tide
Went rustlin' down the loesome glen.

It wimpled a' the leal day
A bonnie brook as clear as soon,
Frae birch an' furze it whirled awa,
An' through the heather sent its sheen.

But when the night came softly down,
Or gloamin' o'er the landscape lay,
Faulding in shadows broad an' brown
The hill, the wood, an' sloping brae.

When like a star beamed in the sky,
An' tinged the broom wi' yellow light,
While purling winds went daily by,
An' 'kist the gowan in their flight.

How pleasant then the burnie's side,
There is nae ither place sae dear,
An' as the laggins' waters glide
Sweet fa' their music on the ear.

I played upon its banks a child,
An' gathered flowers wild an' sweet;
Twas there the early daisy smiled
The first warm breath of spring to greet.

I wadna seek the flammie town,
For muckle wealth I dinna yearn,
But gie me when the stars blink down
An' evening by the bonnie burn.

(Portland Transcript.)

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THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with
SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS
than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest
Hotels in California, a fire-proof building, and provided with
Rensley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on
Jackson street of 87 1/2 feet by 175 feet deep. There are no
dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage,
with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California
climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling
Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this
House. It was established under its present Management, on
the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to
encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall
the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received
by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage
of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the
SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular

Places of Amusement, the Principal

Thoroughfares, the Fashionable

Promenades and Steam-

boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some re-
duction of price below three dollars per day, and our friends
are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in
our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we
have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Ranch, which
produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy
that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of
Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many
other economical advantages. By this means we can promise
our friends that we shall ever improve upon the proverbial
excellence of our Table; and the same marvellous Bed, and
solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will con-
tinue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with
highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single
Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the
Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in
the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is
not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the

landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. (15

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

(Rear of American Exchange),

NO. 68 HALLECK STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS, ZINC,

And Anti-Friction or

Rabbit

Metal Castings,

Circuits and

Steamboat Bells,

FORCE

AND

LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

HUCKS & LAMBERT

Patent Anti-Friction

AXLE GREASE

FACTORY NATOMA ST

DEPT 101 JACKSON ST

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Dr. Frank G. Johnson's

SELF-REGULATING

WINDMILL.

Patented January 15th, 1885.

MANUFACTURED AT THE
EUREKA EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE IRONWORKS,
WM. McKIBBIN, Proprietor,
No. 98 Pine street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.Where all kinds of IRON SHUTTERS, VAULTS, SAFES,
CEMENT, BALCONY RAILING, IRON STAIRS, etc.,
and every description of HOUSE WORK, are executed.THIS MILL IS A PERFECT SELF-
REGULATING and Protector, made all of
Iron. One will last a generation at
least, requiring no repairs; always
ready to do the work.The Cheapest and Best Windmill
OF THE AGE.The prices, at the Depot, for those adapted to Agricultural
and Mechanical purposes, are the following:

8 feet 1/4	Horse-power, in 1/2 horse-power	\$145
10 "	"	"
12 "	"	"
14 "	"	"

Depot and Manufactory, No. 98 Pine street,
near Montgomery, San Francisco.

PHILIPS' SELF-REGULATING

WIND POWER.

WE CHALLENGE A COMPARISON WITH ALL

OTHER MILLS IN THE STATE.

This power is in truth what it certifies to be, a PER-

FECT SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER. It has

been tested and proved for the last four years in the
Eastern States in driving Grist Mills, Tanneries, Turn-
ing Shop Circular Saws, Churning and Pumping, and
it has taken the premiums at the Agricultural and
Mechanics Fairs wherever introduced, and is univer-
sally pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet
invented. The durability, simplicity and cheapness of
it must recommend it to every owner.

We call attention to these beautiful Wind-mills in
Benicia. They are not mills. The regulating power
is simply the force of the wind acting on a wind-laver,
which adjusts the wings exactly to the force of the wind,
so that the stronger the wind blows the safer and steadier
the mill becomes, presenting to a sudden gust nothing
but sharp edges to its force.

But its EXCELLENCE over all other wind
power is, that it not only regulates itself, but it can be
set to regulate itself to any kind of work, and that by a
process so simple that a child can manage it.

Having the PATENT RIGHT for the States on the
Pacific, we are now prepared to furnish them at prices
according to the size and power required. County rights
for sale—also Oregon and Washington.

The prices at the shop for those adapted to agricul-
tural and mechanical purposes are as follows:

8 feet diameter, with 35 feet wind surface,	\$125
11 "	150
14 "	200

We are also prepared to Manufacture and Repair all
kinds of Agricultural or other Machinery, near Steam-
boat Wharf, Benicia.

HYDE & BROTHER.

W. J. TUSTIN'S SELF-REGULATING

WINDMILL.

A CERTAIN ADVERTISEMENT, SIGNED HYDE

and Brother, dated 9th inst., contains, among other
matters, the assertion that "the stronger the wind blows,
the safer and steadier the mill becomes." It is to be re-
gretted that this assertion corresponds with the
testimony of several intelligent gentlemen, who observed
the mill at the last California State Fair, and whose
written testimony to that effect can be seen on application
to me. The assertion is also made that the mill has always
"taken the premiums at all the Agricultural and Me-
chanics Fairs, wherever introduced." At the last Agri-
cultural State Fair in California, this mill took the second
premium. The Awarding Committee consisted of three
gentlemen, and proof can be made to the satisfaction of
any person who will call on me, that two of that Com-
mittee were satisfied and so expressed themselves, that
my mill would run through a heavy wind and rain, and
with a steady and uniform motion; while that of Hyde
& Brother would run with a rapid motion, and then sud-
denly stop. Why the premium was awarded to them, the
public may judge—if they can. If the premiums taken
at other Fairs are of the same nature, they certainly
cannot be deemed very valuable testimonials. Hyde &
Brother "challenge comparison with all other mills in
the State." I have made frequent endeavors, verbally
and in writing, to secure such a comparison, and I now
renew such offers, and pledge myself to make an experi-
ment, or series of experiments, between their mill and
mine, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the
mill at the last California State Fair, in San Francisco, or any other
suitable point in the State.

Hyde & Brother also say, in the April number of the
California Cultivist, that "Large numbers of these wind-
mills are in use in Benicia and vicinity, and give entire
satisfaction." Only two of the wind-mills in use in
Benicia or vicinity have been put up by Hyde & Brother,
or Hyde & Brother, and arrangements have been made
with me to supply my invention in place of the so-called
Phillips', to all others now running in that place; and if
the owners are satisfied with the two put up by Hyde &
Brother, then they must be very easily satisfied.

Numerous sales of my Mills were made last year. En-
tirely for the ensuing year: more than double the
number sold last. In every case, perfect satisfaction has
been and will be given. I can boast no pretentious deriva-
tion from the name of a foreign patentee, but I offer the

Invention of a California Mechanic

for the critical judgment of the world. My Mills can be
seen in operation in Benicia and vicinity, and at the
Manufactory, in Benicia—where any and all persons
desirous to obtain the best, simplest, most perfect, and
cheapest Wind Power now in use, or ever invented, can
do so at the following prices, which have been regulated
to suit the times:

8 feet diameter, frame included, . . .	\$75 00
10 "	100 00
12 "	125 00
14 "	150 00

W. J. TUSTIN, Benicia.

N. B. It is my particular request that all Orders or
Letters be sent to me by Mail.

BONE DUST,

FOR FARMERS.

BONE DUST in the best form for the use of farmers, as a
complete fertilizer, can be had in

Lots to Suit,

AT

FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER TON,

AT THE

SUGAR REFINERY,

Corner of Price and Harrison streets, San Francisco.

This article will be found of great value to gardeners,
orchardists, vignerons, and farmers generally.

Those in want will apply at the office of the Sugar Re-
finery, Nos. 59 and 61 Sansome street, San Francisco. 9-3m

THE VERMONT

MOWER AND REAPER.

The attention of Farmers is invited to the celebrated

Vermont Mower and Reaper,

Which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY,
CONVENIENCE and THOROUGHNESS OF WORK; and
now makes its

First Appearance on the Pacific Coast.

Some of the points of excellence and peculiar advantage
which this machine has over others, are as follows:

1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust
itself to uneven surfaces.

2d. Having two driving-wheels, if one slips the other does the
work.

3d. When the machine moves to the right or left, the knives
are kept in constant motion by one or other of the
wheels.

4th. It can be oiled, thrown in or out of gear, and the cutter-
bar raised, without the driver leaving his seat.

5th. The whole weight of the machine is on the wheels where
it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.

6th. When the machine is backed the knives are raised, con-
sequently you back away from obstructions with-
out danger of breaking the knives.

7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the machine, can be packed
up without removing bolt or screw.

8th. The cutter-bar is raised by a lever, which is very
convenient at the corner of the land; when raised the
machine will turn as short and as easily as any two-
wheeled cart.

9th. The machine is mostly iron, simple in construction, and a
boy can manage it with ease.

10th. It has no side draught.

We invite every farmer wishing a machine, to call and see
this before purchasing.

We have them now set up and ready for inspection. Call
and examine for yourselves.

KNAPP, BURRELL & Co.,
80 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

(Near Front) [7] SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. BROADWAY PINNED TO THE WALL.

READER, DON'T STOP TILL YOU GET TO THE END,
or you'll lose the fun. The following Circular has been
scattered about our hotels and other public places:

"INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS."
From certain advertising circulars which have
been recently issued, it appears that a New York house, whose
efforts at Stereoscopic Photography have but very lately com-
menced, lay claim to the earliest publications of instantaneous
Views.

"Doubtless they have inadvertently fallen into this error.
At the same time, justice to the London Stereoscopic
Company demands that the mistake be promptly corrected.
More than twelve months since the London Company's
renowned artist, Mr. Williams, succeeded in taking instantaneous
Views for the Stereoscopic of New York City, through the
River, etc. Justly therefore it is claimed for the London
Stereoscopic Co., and universally it is admitted by all impar-
tial testimony, that their productions, instantaneous and oth-
erwise, were the FIRST and the Finest that have ever been
offered to the public.

"To confirm this statement, nothing is requisite but an
actual inspection of the views in question.

"504 BROADWAY, N. Y."

Now who this Mr. Broadway is who has taken up the cudgel
so valiantly we do not know, but it is evident by the style of
N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is
"No YANKEE."

In reply to his card, however, we would offer friend Broad-
way two little pills to swallow, which will no doubt "instan-
taneously" correct the difficulty he finds in digesting our "Instan-
taneous Views."

The first pill is compounded by "The Autocrat of the
Breakfast Table," a right royal medicine which goes direct to
the root. Read:

Boston, August 31st, 1888.
My DEAR Sir: I have received and examined the beautiful
specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me.
They are very fine, and realize the possibility of which I spoke
in a marvelous way.

These Crowds caught in the very attitudes which lasted but
for the space of a heart beat are really wonderful. They show
us how impossible it is to reproduce nature except by making
nature reproduce herself.

Since I wrote my article I have obtained a few specimens
by a London Company, but no instantaneous Views that I
have seen appear to me at all equal to some of yours.

Thanking you very sincerely for this generous token of your
regard, I am, Very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

To Mr. E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

There now, dear Broadway, take the medicine like a good
boy. It has been some of its best specimens to the "Autocrat,"
but he did not find them "at all equal to some of ours." A
nice pill—do you good—feel better in the morning.

What was that you said? The "Autocrat's" is only an
American opinion! American pills perhaps don't agree with
your constitution and we will give you a nice English medi-
cine. Open mouth wide now and swallow a little from the
"Journal of the Birmingham Photographic Society."

"We have received a letter from Mr. Anthony of New
York, containing three beautiful views of Broadway, taken
particularly the picture taken in the rain has a charming atmos-
pheric effect—the eye is carried along a mile of noble houses
and shops, each more hazy than its neighbor, until you lose
everything in an infinity of misty distance."

"In reply to Mr. Anthony's query about us European pho-
tographers, we can only say we know of no picture, save two
or three of Wilson's best, which could be paid a comparison with
those which he has sent; and we old-world stick-in-the-mud
fellows must take care or the Yankees will go ahead of us."

And now, dear Broadway, we are sure all that naughty
cockney will be carried out of you, and as soon as you feel well
enough to walk out call at 308, and we will show you what our
Instantaneous Stereoscopic Views is, for we don't think you
have ever seen one. Your friend,

E. ANTHONY.

That the Public may judge, each man for himself, of the
merits of the respective INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, we have
samples of both, side by side, at our store.

They will find that our INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS taken in the
rain are better than "so-called" of the London Co. taken in
the bright sunshine.

We do not speak without the evidence to show. Call and see.

American & Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium.

An extensive and varied assortment of American and Foreign
Views and Groups always on hand at the lowest prices, and of
the best quality.

New inventions received per every arrival from Europe.
Having agents in England and France, we are certain to
receive the latest views published in either country, and our
stock will be found both extensive and well selected. A liberal
discount to the trade.

Parties at a distance sending us \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 or \$25,
will have a good instrument and such pictures as they may
request sent by Express. All orders will be executed with
care, and our friends may depend upon receiving a good and
satisfactory selection.

Merchants from every section of the country are respect-
fully invited to make an examination of our stock before they
purchase elsewhere.

A circular will be forwarded to any address on application.
E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

Photographic Materials for Amateurs and the Trade.
Our long experience in the business and our extended
connection make our rooms the Central Emporium for Pho-
tographic Materials and Stereoscopes. This is the only large
house in the United States whose attention is exclusively
devoted to these branches.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver-Ware.

134 WASHINGTON ST.,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tea Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, etc., made to order.

N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12-15

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING!

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth

street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street,

between Main and Levee, Stockton: First street, San

Jose. 8-3m

GLOBE FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE-SHOP,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR, WOULD MOST

respectfully call the attention of all parties who are in
want of MACHINERY, IRON or BRASS CASTINGS of any
description, to the above works, as we are now prepared to
fill orders for all kinds of Machinery at short notice.

Steam-Engines;

Quartz, Saw and Grist-Mill Irons;

Building Castings;

Iron Fencing;

Balcony Railing;

Horse-Powers;

Mining Pumps;

Cast-Iron Wagon-Hubs, &c.,

manufactured from the most improved Patterns.

CAR WHEELS, DERRICK-IRONS, FORGE-BACKS,
PIPE AND CAST BOXES. Also, a complete assortment of

AGRICULTURAL CASTINGS,

which is warranted equal in quality to any imported or man-
ufactured in the State. HORSE-POWERS, with DOUBLE-
ACTING FORCE-PUMPS ATTACHED, suitable for irrigating and
mining purposes, to which

[For the California Farmer.]

Letter from Southern Indiana.

MILAN, Ind. April 30, 1887.

EDITOR FARMER: It has been some time since my last, yet the world has "wagged" on about as usual. The seasons will not wait for us, nor sometimes even for each other. Winter came hard upon the heels of fall, and the gentle maiden spring asserted her rights in due time, thereby cheating winter out of at least a month of his usual time. Our coldest weather came the last of November and first of December, thereby doing much damage to young and thrifty fruit-trees, especially peaches, killing fruit and tree too. Another unusual feature of the winter was, we had good sleighing on Christmas-day, and none at all since. Spring commenced about the 25th February, and has reigned almost without interruption ever since, to the great delight of birds, young lambs, and farmers, and I might say everything else in nature. Wheat has suffered a great deal from the winter-heavings, but probably would have recovered in a measure had it not been for the extreme drought of March; there not having been a single shower the whole month through. Between the Hessian-fly of last fall, the spewings of winter, and drought of spring, wheat is looking remarkably this; and no wonder after withstanding such a combination of attacks. Though we have had some frosts of late, I think the prospect is good for an abundance of apples, and most kinds of small-fruit. There will be peaches in some localities on old trees. Farmers are now planting their corn, for which the weather is very favorable. This crop, the crop of Indiana, will be in the ground at least three weeks earlier than usual; and as the weather has been so very fine all the spring, farmers have made preparation for a greater breadth of ground than usual. This crop good, and Indiana is all right again.

A little too fast yet; the hogs are not sound; the disease still lingers amongst them; so that let us have ever so much "hominity," we are a little afraid to go in strong on the "hog." To illustrate Moosier life (though I will not vouch for it being a fair specimen), I will give an example, which you may rest assured is real, and came under my own personal observation but a few days since.

Albert K. lives in the southern part of Indiana, and has lived here from the day of his birth, though his parents were from a Southern State. They were poor when they came to Indiana, but settled upon rich bottom land, where they could raise corn and fat hogs. This enabled them to possess themselves of a great deal of land, and the love of it strengthened with their years, and was bequeathed to their ten sons. Albert married a girl in all respects after his own heart. They were contented to stay at home and work for money to buy land. Land was their god, and never were worshippers more zealous. They did not have the advantages of education when young, nor do they now desire to place them before their children; indeed, they have shut themselves in from the surrounding world by this land-monopoly, till now there are not children enough in reach to make a respectable school. In traveling through the country, I was overtaken by night in the vicinity of this man's residence, and called to ask his hospitality. The house is large, and quite attractive in appearance externally. This is all that can be said. The surroundings were, a cowpen near one end, house surrounded by a very poor rail-fence, not a tree nor shrub, not a flower of any kind, not a sign of a garden, nor place for vegetables. This was a desolate prospect indeed, but not more so than that which met my eye on entering. Had I met the same in a hotel I would have said that the people were extremely poor. On the table was nothing but bread and meat. Could the house have afforded it, I believe I should have fared better. Not a book to be seen, nor a desire to even see one; perfectly ignorant of everything but the price of land and farm-stock. The morning of the 21st of April, 1880, was one of the loveliest I ever saw. Nature had been refreshed by a gentle shower, and the sun rose warm and smiling. The air was fresh and balmy, wafting from the distant forest fragrant perfume and sweet melody. All this was appreciated by this man as "a fine time for the grass to grow." All that noble sentiment which worships God in Nature had long since been stifled, killed out by baser sentiments, and now he stands at the head of a young and interesting family, a worshiper of only dogs.

I went forth a better man for this lesson, and although this family may not be benefited by it, I trust others may. Land is a benefit as a home, and from which to supply our reasonable wants; but beyond this, it is a curse. There is a good in the right use of everything which Nature has provided; in the abuse, a curse.

In regard to visiting the Yosemite, the editor of the Mariposa Gazette says when lately down this way, he was asked "not less than a thousand questions. Some stated they intended to visit the Big Trees, and therefore would have to go to Calaveras, and from thence intended to go to Yosemite, the benighted fools not knowing that upon the route from this place to the Valley are groves of Big Trees larger than those in Calaveras, and ten times as numerous." He appears to think the CALIFORNIA FARMER could confer a favor upon San Francisco people and the public in general by stating that which they know, or ought to know, regarding the matter. Let the Coulterville route be recommended, or the Mariposa route; or to go by one and return by the other; it matters not which, but state the facts regarding the trip; that it will occupy necessarily seven days, and as many more as the party stay in the Valley; that the cost will be from \$50 to \$75, and more if "we spend our money free." Well, it is so done. We have made arrangements to give all these particulars in our next, by publishing the statistics from each line of stages, and the hotels, etc.

Peach-trees in the valleys generally are much affected by the "curled-leaf." A farmer in Napa informs us that many of his trees are affected for the first time this season. Being on high ground they have hitherto escaped. But some varieties are never affected, and these it seems must be depended upon hereafter for a crop.

Take Care of Your Bees.—Those of our citizens who have bees, and are not familiar with the system of swarming, and should need assistance, we shall be happy to attend to that business in this city. We have had years of experience, and have practiced all the various systems of dividing—using various Hives, and also the system of natural swarming; have tried both the present season, with great success. We shall be very glad to show all persons that take an interest in bees the interesting processes, and exhibit the bees to them in the Hives, or on the frames, as they are at work. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the view, or desirous of aid, can find us at our garden, corner of Mason and Pacific streets, during the early morning hours, or after 5 P. M., where we believe we can show them much that will gratify them.

For a proper consideration, we will take charge of Bees, at any garden in the city, and see to them through the season.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn, No. 45 Clay Street.]

Wheat—from \$1.40 to \$1.75 is in demand for shipment and our local trade also. There are now four ships on the berth for New York—the principal portion or a large part of the cargo will be Wheat. If Farmers will only meet the demands of shippers, it will materially help the incoming crop. Barley—a lively country trade; orders are plenty, and show a disposition on the part of buyers to meet holders' views—price from \$2 to \$2.15, with an upward tendency. Oats have declined, and are now dull—from \$2.12 to \$2.30. Buck-wheat, dull—at \$1.50. Flour—there is a coast and interior demand, at \$4 to 4.25 for fine and extra, \$6 to \$6.50 for choice brands.

Wheat, #1 cwt., \$1.40 to \$1.75
Barley, #1 cwt., 2.00 to 2.15
Oats, #1 cwt., 2.12 to 2.30
Buck-wheat, #1 cwt., 1.50 to 1.60
Flour, #1 bbl., 4.00 to 4.25
Cornmeal, #1 bbl., 6.00 to 6.50
Hay, #1 ton, 8.00 to 12.00
Turnips, #1 cwt., 3.00 to 3.50
Galls, #1 cwt., 2.00 to 2.50
Butter, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Eggs, #1 doz., 10 to 12

Potatoes, #100 lb., 90 to 100
do Sweet #1, #100 lb., 3.00 to 3.50
do do Carolina, #100 lb., 2.00 to 2.50
Onions, #100 lb., 4.00 to 4.50
Squash, #100 lb., 3.00 to 3.50
Pumpkins, #100 lb., 2.00 to 2.50
Beets, #100 lb., 3.00 to 3.50
Carrots, #100 lb., 3.00 to 3.50
Cabbages, #100 lb., 3.00 to 3.50
Beans, #100 lb., 3.00 to 3.50
Strawberries, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.25
Cheese, #100 lb., 10 to 12
Eggs, #1 doz., 10 to 12

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the cattle market for the past week. Prices remain the same, with no demand, except for actual consumption.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
BEEF—American, first quality 8c; 2d quality 5c to 6c; 3d quality 3c to 5c. Spanish, 1st quality 3c to 5c; 2d quality 2c to 3c.
VEAL—first quality 11c to 14c, 2d quality 7c to 10c.
HOGS—Stock Hogs, no sale; good fat Hogs 7c to 8c; Dressed, 12c.
MUTTON—dressed, 10c to 11c, according to quality.
MILK COWS—1st quality \$40 to \$60; 2d quality \$25 to \$30.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—May 25.

Potatoes, #100 lb., 1.40 to 1.50
do (new) #100 lb., 1.40 to 1.50
Sweet Potatoes, (Carolina) #100 lb., 2.00 to 2.50
do (B. Island) #100 lb., 2.00 to 2.50
Lettuce, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Radishes, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
do (new) #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
do (black) #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Turnips, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Cabbage, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Cucumbers, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Beans, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Green Peas, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Horse Beans, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Lima Beans, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Carrots, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Artichokes, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Garlic, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Egg Plant, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50

Apples, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Pears, common #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
do Louise Bonne #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
do Bartlett #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Strawberries, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Raspberries, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Gooseberries, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Cherries, bunch #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Apricots, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Fall Butter Pears, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Crab Apples, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Green Apples (cooking), #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Pears (Vicar of Winkfield), #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Peaches, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.
Cal's Butter, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Cal's Butter, in cans, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Eggs, #1 doz., 10 to 12
Duck-eggs, #1 doz., 10 to 12

MEATS.
Beef—Striploin, tenderloin, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Pork—rib, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Pork—leg, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Pork—belly, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Pork—chops, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Mutton—chops, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Mutton—leg, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Lamb, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Pigs' Tongues, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Bacon, imported, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Pine Apples, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Bananas, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Grapes, white, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Grapes, red, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Grapes, common, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Almonds, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Peanuts, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Filberts, #1 lb., 25 to 30
English Walnuts, #1 lb., 25 to 30
Watermelons, #1 lb., 25 to 30

POULTRY.
Ducks, pair, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Canvas-back, pair, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Geese, pair, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
do, largest, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Chickens, pair, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Turkeys, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Hens, each, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Salmon, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Smoked salmon, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Tomcod, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Oysters, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50
Crabs, #100 lb., 1.00 to 1.50

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,
No. 98 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED
WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE
in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the
shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,
and dealer in
Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c
Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology
of N. C.," "Southern Bishop," "Hickory-Nut Falls," &c.

Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising
water in all depths under 100 feet, BY HAND.
Drawings and prices sent free.

147 Chambers street, New York.

Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half
percent.

HAROLD FOURTH!

THIS CELEBRATED BULL, IMPORTED
BY JOHN D. PATTERSON, Esq., will stand for
the season at the Farm of the undersigned,
Vallejo. The best of Pastures provided with
out charge. Harold is undoubtedly the finest Bull in the State,
second to none in the Union. For pedigree, see Stock
Book. Cows may be sent per steamer Guadalupe, and will be
received by the herdman at the wharf in Vallejo. Terms,
\$50 the season. For further particulars, apply to B. F. FISH,
Blackhawk Stables, San Francisco; or the undersigned, at
Vallejo.

JOHN B. FRISBIE

ATTENTION!
THE WHOLE STATE!!

THOROUGH-BRED
STALLIONS!



ABDALLAH,

The only TROTTER HORSE that ever
took a Premium in this State as a
THOROUGH-BRED,
WHICH HE IS, AND NO MISTAKE.

ABDALLAH was raised by Charles Hults, of Orange
county, N. Y.; sold and went to New Jersey, where he
took the first premium as a yearling, and as a two-year-
old at two successive Fairs in that State, over all com-
petitors from that and other States. ABDALLAH stands
sixteen hands and a-half high, mahogany bay, black
mane and tail, clean head well set on, beautiful neck,
and sloping shoulders, well ribbed up and very heavily
quartered, tremendous stuff and gaskin, short cannon
bone and sound feet: In short a perfect picture of mag-
nificent horse-flesh. A good one to look at and a good
one to go, has a remarkable turn of speed, with a very
level and square gait, gentle and kind in saddle and
harness of any kind, and high courage; as fast, if not
faster, than any horse in the country at trotting, and can
out-walk them all. ABDALLAH has never been trained,
but trots his mile in 2:50 to harness. Is a sure foal-getter.

PEDIGREE.
ABDALLAH was six years old on the 29th of March,
1880; was sired by Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he
by old Membrino, he by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian's dam was the Charles Kent mare by Imported
Bellfounder, grand dam old One Eye, by old Hambletonian; he by Imported Messenger, his dam also by Imported
Messenger, and the dam of old One Eye by Imported
Messenger. The dam of Abdallah's Abdallah was
sired by Imported Roebuck, his grand dam by Sir Henry,
the celebrated race horse that ran with Eclipse. The
pedigree of all Abdallah's ancestry is pure; he is of a
racing stock, and no chance horse.

William H. Rydick, of the town of Chester, Orange
county, State of New York, being first duly sworn, says
that the above pedigree is true to the best of his knowl-
edge and belief. WM. H. RYDICK.

Sworn to this 4th day of February, 1888, before me,
E. A. OLMSTEAD, Justice of the Peace.

\$50 Per Season. Terms Cash.

E. D. L. BRYANT, Proprietor.

YOUNG
GILBERT!



AGE AND DESCRIPTION.

YOUNG GILBERT is six years old, of a deep chest-
nut sorrel, stands full sixteen hands high, and possesses
a combination of Beauty, Bone and Muscle not surpassed
by any horse in the State. Inspection will satisfy any
edge of horse-flesh of the great superiority of YOUNG
GILBERT. To all others it is enough to say that

He took the First Premium at the last State Fair,
over all competitors, as a general work horse.

Those who desire to combine usefulness and beauty in
their foals, and be certain of a sure get, will not apply
elsewhere after seeing YOUNG GILBERT.

PEDIGREE.
YOUNG GILBERT was sired by Porter's Gilbert, and
he by Bagg's imported Gilbert, without dispute the best
horse of his kind in England at the time of his export.
The dam of YOUNG GILBERT is a Morgan Black
Haw mare, one of the best bred mares now in the State
of California.

\$25 FOR THE SEASON.
TERMS CASH.

BRYANT & WEINMANN, Proprietors,
Benicia, Solano County.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN RAISING STOCK OF
Good Blood,
Size,
Style,
and Speed,

Are invited to call and examine for themselves at
STONE'S RANCH,
Two Miles East of Benicia,
ON THE Suisun Road,

WHERE
ABDALLAH
AND
YOUNG GILBERT
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,
Commencing 1st of March, and ending
1st of August.

Particular attention paid to Brood Mares. Good
Stables, 100 acres Good Pasture, Feed, &c., at small
expense.

All accidents, thefts, and escapes, at the risk of
the owners.

FARM STOCK, &c.

THOROUGH-BRED

French Merino Sheep

AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the
above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and
guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.

ALSO:
NEW MILCH COWS,

Of superior quality, being the selections from fine herds of
blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stock in
the Atlantic States.

The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these
classes of Breeding Stock of the highest grade. To those will
be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham
and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.

In the first class of Stock named—

THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP--

the undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over
thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired
a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-
Breeder of California those important and material points
that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-
Raiser, even in a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any
country. On these points, he hopes to speak to Stock-Raisers
of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA
FARMER.

The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-
Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a

Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes,

for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to
commence with Thorough-Breds at once.

HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS,

raised under my own care, can also be furnished, when wanted,
with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have
the full guarantee of the undersigned as to what they are.

The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch Feather
River, opposite Nicolas, Sutter county, by

A. L. BINGHAM.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.

SPLENDID SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, OF
very superior character, will arrive on the next
steamer. They will be the finest that have
been brought to this country. Purchasers in
want of very superior animals of this class, can see them
and learn particulars, upon the arrival of the Steamer,
by applying to the Editor of the Farmer; or to
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Several Flocks of EWES—Also a Few Hundred
of HALF-BLOOD EWES—if called for im-
mediately. Apply at this Office.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can
secure a good bargain by applying to us, by
letter or personally, as we have some of very extra
character for sale. Address Editor FARMER.

BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLK
SWINE!

TO ARRIVE—A very fine pair of full-blood Berk-
shires and one full-blood Suffolk Boar will arrive by
the next steamer. They will be very superior. Persons
wishing to purchase will make application to us im-
mediately, as they will be sold at once. Letters addressed to
Editor FARMER will receive prompt reply.

A. B. SOUTHWORTH,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

44 BATTERY STREET,

(Between California and Pine), and

BROADWAY, NEAR DAVIS STREET,

(Opposite Steamboat Landing),

SAN FRANCISCO.

10 Russell's Thrashers,

With Pitt's Power, made at Mazon, Ohio.

10 Case's Thrashers,

With Pitt's Power, made at Racine, Wisconsin.

50 McCormick's Reapers,

5-12, 6 and 7 feet cut, warranted latest improvements.

50 Easterly's Combined Self-Rak-
ing Reaper and Mower.

Straw Stackers and Extras,

For Thrashers and Reapers; all for sale at the lowest
rates.

A liberal credit will be given on approved Paper. (11)

I'VE SEEN THEM!

THE FARMERS APPROVE THEM!

ESTERLY'S PATENT COMBINED

SELF-BAKING REAPER AND MOWER,

IMPROVED FOR 1880,

AND FOR SALE IN STOCKTON.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN OFFER-
ing a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower to the
public, which he is confident will give entire satisfaction to all
who use it, all the usual objections being entirely obviated,
which are:

1. Too heavy draught.
2. Trouble and expense of having two separate sills—one
for reaping and one for mowing.
3. The instability—that is to say, they cannot be raised
and lowered while in operation.
4. The Rake and Platform being stationary fixtures, the
relative position cannot be changed.
5. They can only be used as Self-Rakers. In case of ac-
cident much time is lost.

All these Objections are Obviated in my Machine.
1. The draught is lighter than any Hand-Raker.
2. Only one set of sills is used for reaping and mowing.
3. It is perfectly adjustable, as will be seen by reference to
the cut; any boy can raise and lower it while in motion.
4. The Rake and Platform are not stationary fixtures, but
can be adjusted to suit the height you wish to cut, which is
very important.
5. Instead of being only a Self-Raker, it can be changed, in
case of accident of any kind, in five minutes, and make a much
better Hand-Raker than it was before the Self-Raking At-
tachment was put on.

PRICES WILL BE LOW, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The machines are set up in the Lot opposite the Weber
House, Stockton.

For sale by

I. N. STRECHT,

Agent for San Joaquin County.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN-
COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal,
constantly on hand and for sale by

O. H. EASTMAN,

Oregon street, between Battery and Front,
Opposite Custom House.

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California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FROM
MARCH 1st, 1887.

Departure daily from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Pools;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seely;
" UHILDA, Capt. Chas. Thos.
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf
every day at 4 o'clock, P.M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company,
corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

Regular Dispatch Line
FOR HONOLULU.

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"YANKEE,"
CAPTAIN C. J. LOVETT,
FRANCES PALMER,
COMET,
CAPTAIN JAMES SMITH.

Have regular dispatch,..... for Honolulu.
For Passage—having superior accommodations—
Freight, apply to
McRUE & MERRILL,
Agents,
47 and 49 California street,
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Jan 1.

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.,

No. 82 Battery street,

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1860.

NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 139 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
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The Sheep Business—Reply to Mr. Bingham.

THE "CORRECTOR" CORRECTED.

Salem, Oregon, May 12, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: A lucky number of your excellent Journal has just fallen under my notice, and my eye was attracted by a communication from my former friend and neighbor, A. L. Bingham. As my name and legitimate business operations are called in question, I deem it my stern duty to review briefly his slanderous attack.

Natural history informs us, that most animals have one smooth side to their tongues, yet there are wild beasts whose tongues are rough on both sides. Occasionally there are to be found a class of men, with tongues so rough as to leave little or no doubt that, in their nature, they are strongly allied to wild beasts. The Apostle Paul speaks of a class of men at Ephesus, which he terms "wild beasts." I suppose it was owing to the roughness of their tongues.

I wish here to say that I am constitutionally opposed to controversy and never engage in newspaper wars except in self-defence. The good growing out of them is of a doubtful character, and only admissible when one's character or business is grossly assailed. It is entirely natural, that petty jealousies should occasionally spring up among rival breeders and dealers in improved stock, as their business wanes and a competing dealer seems to surpass them in sales. In such cases, the more favored breeder and dealer must be headed off. Hence these newspaper attacks.

There are a few points in Mr. B's article that I shall review. He asserts that he was one of the first importers of French Sheep into the United States. Now, we care nothing about this or that man's claim to priority of importing stock from Europe. But we do care whether a man truthfully or falsely claims to be an importer. Now, we affirm that Mr. B. never went to Europe, nor sent an agent to Europe, nor a single dollar to Europe, for sheep in his life. If Mr. B. denies this, and asserts to the contrary, I will believe him when he produces good evidence, and not before. I never heard Mr. B. spoken of, in public or private, by friend or foe, as a direct importer of sheep, except by one man, and that was himself, John A. Taintor, who has been quite an importer of the French Merino. Mr. B. and his brother have been two of his best customers. Neither was Mr. B. the first to introduce French sheep into Vermont. He will not deny it. He says, "I doubt very much whether they have one sheep raised here by themselves." A more reckless statement was never made. We simply pronounce it a willful misrepresentation of the facts in the case. A large portion of the sheep we brought to California were bred by us—the remainder by breeders of quite as much celebrity and reputation, as those who bred a portion of the sheep which Mr. B. bought and took out to California, and has now on his (Brannan's) ranch at Nicolaus. He bred only a portion of them, and will not deny it. But we are not so vain as to think that some one else cannot breed as good a sheep as ourselves—nor is Mr. B., however much he may talk or pretend to the contrary; for he has been for several years past an extensive dealer in sheep, which never lived on his farm long enough to become naturalized, or be familiar with their new quarters. The value of Mr. B's flock, we will not attack. That portion of it, which he bought of Mr. Jones, through his agent and son-in-law, in December last, and shipped to California, were very good sheep. We thought so then, and still think so, having seen and recognized some of them, since we came into California. If Mr. B. should say that the sheep he had of Mr. Jones, were good sheep, his word should be taken, and the statement relied upon as strictly true. Mr. B's recollection seems somewhat at fault. He says I do not recollect this; I do not recollect that; I do not recollect the other thing; I do not recollect that in 1853, they purchased one entire shipment of French sheep, made by S. W. Jewett. Well, suppose he does not recollect every step in our extensive business (for he admits that we are the most extensive dealers in sheep in the country), are we to be held accountable for his lack of memory? If he has taken a Rip-Van-Winkle sleep, and prolonged the nap, until we have bred and bought and sold ten thousand sheep, and then gives over his snoring, and wakes up and robs his eyes, and looks wildly around him, and yet half asleep, cries out "I don't recollect—I cannot recollect the thousand and one transactions which have been transacted around me by Messrs. Jones & Rockwells," we protest against his forgetfulness being taken, instead of our actual and wakeful knowledge—our active and stirring efforts to spread improvement and awaken an interest in improved stock throughout our widely extended country. No, no, Mr. B. What you cannot recollect, we can. What you have forgotten, we remember. What you are in doubt about, we know to be actual verities; and we affirm and believe, that we have done more to diffuse improvement in sheep and wool in the United States, than a dozen or twenty men like yourself. For the truth of this, we appeal to the public, and an overwhelming array of facts. Mr. B. does recollect one thing how-

ever, viz: that we bought the "remnant" of Mr. Jewett's flock for purposes of speculation, etc. In reply, it may be said, that when Mr. Jewett decided to sell his farm and sheep, and remove from the State, we purchased of him the round number of 250 head of French sheep—rather a respectable "remnant" we then, and now, think.

He further says: "These gentlemen, from the first introduction of French sheep into Vermont, have done their utmost to put them down." If the buying of French sheep to the tune of \$15,000, or \$20,000; if the constant ownership of these sheep since Mr. Jewett's large importations into Vermont; if wasting the midnight-oil in writing essays and properly setting forth their distinctive merits—he to run them down, then we plead guilty and will take the consequences. If, however, we shall see fit to change our opinion, and give a preference to any other variety, we shall hardly stop to ask permission so to do, from Mr. B. or any other gentlemen on the footstool. We claim, as we will give, the right of conscience in all these mooted questions. Again, he asks: "Why have they not exhibited their sheep at the different State fairs and won prizes?" We reply, our business was quite successful without it, and, moreover, we have always had conscientious scruples about resorting to the various arts and devices and all the clap-net maneuvering (which we can detail if necessary), in order to come off first or second-best. Again, he asks: "Why did they not accept one of my challenges in Vermont?" I have had four public sheep-shearing in Vermont, in which I challenged any man in the United States to shear against me for quality and quantity, according to live weight, washed or unwashed, or cleansed. No man ever appeared or dared to do so! Alas, alas, for the heroic chivalry of the age. Spirit of '76, were you there? Where were the men of nerve and daring, when this modern Goliath stalked forth in his coat-of-mail and threw down the gauntlet and challenged the nation to cope with his terrible strength? Where was John A. Taintor? Where J. D. Patterson, to whom he so confidently appeals for the truth of his statements? Where were their hiding places? What covert, from the burning shame of defeat, protected their honored heads? What sneaking disposition possessed them, to barrow away out of sight and not share in such healthy competition—such glorious opportunities to distinguish themselves, and place their names high up on the scroll of Fame? We repeat, where were they? And Echo answers—where? Really, the truth is, that such defiant challenges are usually accompanied with such conditions as to render it quite unsafe for any man to accept them. For instance, the challenger may designate an unfavorable locality or an improper time of season, or a particular breed, or age, or a definite number of "breeding ewes," which he may happen to have on hand, all of which might prevent many from entering upon the contest. Indeed, he who gives the challenge and makes the conditions, controls many advantages. He can shear his sheep much before the usual time, the previous shearing, or he can stubble-shear them (leave the wool half an inch or more long on the sheep); he can keep them in a hot-house process of fleece-making; he can oil his sheep every half month, and practice numerous other arts—all of which give him vast odds over the honest fair-minded individual, who accepts the challenge and competes for the mastery. Hence such shearings are nothing more than a wicked farce, a downright humbug, well arranged to mislead the unwary, and deceive the unsuspecting. We warn people to shun them.

Perhaps Mr. B. would like to monopolize the sole right to furnish the wool-growers of California all their Stock Bucks for the next five or ten years. Perhaps he would like to have it understood that he has the sole monopoly of their favor and patronage. Perhaps he intends to frighten us and others from this coast and take sole possession of the track, and fix his own standard of prices, and compel the dear people to dance to his music. Perhaps he is no friend to the healthy competition which cheapens prices, breaks up monopolies, and brings good sheep within the reach of the masses of wool-growers. Perhaps he would rather grow rich at the expense of the many, than that the many should grow rich without carrying him on their shoulders. If so, we can assure him that he is laboring under a false hope, a vain delusion. Any attempt to monopolize this large and increasing trade, will fail here as it has elsewhere, even when attempted under a much greater show of strength and talent.

In regard to the solicitude which Mr. B. manifests for the protection and defence of the people of California, let us be humbugged and imposed upon by us, we would say it exhibits a striking instance of patriotism, philanthropy, and benevolence, seldom exhibited to any people and especially to a community, whose habits are pastoral and simple, and seem to need a god-father to look after their temporal interests. They ought to be a grateful and affectionate people.

He says: "I came here not on speculation, but to see what I can do in breeding French sheep on California soil." Very well; who objects? He has "tried to see" what he could do in Vermont, and failing "to see" anything "worth the seeing," he leaves his native State in disgust, and turns up on the Pacific coast, and proclaims himself an importer of sheep from Europe, and strongly intimates that he ought to be looked up to as the guardian of the great wool-growing interests of his adopted State! We are down on such officious meddling.

We have, we repeat, no objection that he pursue his old calling of "trying to see what he can do," if he will stick to that, and not wantonly attack us, and attempt to monopolize a trade, open by common consent, to every fair dealer in the country. It has never occurred to us, that we must purchase a permit of Mr. B., or any other gentleman, nor had we supposed it necessary to take out a license, in order to pursue our legitimate business. We will here state that we claim to be breeders of both French and American Merinos; that we also buy largely, at wholesale, of other breeders, in order to supply our numerous customers; and that we cordially and courteously invite the wool-growers of California to examine the merits of our stock, and are perfectly willing to abide their verdict as to its comparative excellencies. If they prefer to buy of Mr. B., or Mr. C., we will find no fault, believing them to be fully competent to take care of their own interests, and

arrive at correct conclusions in these important matters. No attacks, no threats, no false and slanderous accusations, can fester us, or intimidate us. So long as our sheep and manner of dealing commend them and us to the people, we shall hold ourselves ready to supply their wants at the lowest possible rates. No geographical boundaries, no State lines, no zones or hemispheres, no mountain barriers or ocean coasts, can, or shall, hedge up our mission of usefulness. Our field is the world; our patrons, all men who choose to deal with us. In the comprehensive language of another, we say: "No post-up Ulica contracts our powers; The whole boundless Continent is ours."

Perhaps Mr. B. will say, that I am not a practical breeder. I will save him the trouble and simply admit it. My partner is the practical breeder of the firm, while I have more usually occupied the position of salesman. A fund of facts relative to the history of Mr. B's business and transactions are in reserve, and will only be used as circumstances call them forth. But no rapier cuts, no dirk thrusts, will be taken, without our manifesting such resistance and just indignation, as will lead down an avalanche of burning scorn on the head of our assailant, as will prove quite uncomfortable to bear. He would do well to remember that Scripture: "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." S. B. ROCKWELL.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Cause and Remedy of the Peach Blight.

The peach blight, or curled leaf, is an affection, or disease of the trees in this State, not generally known in other countries. We are, therefore, left without a well-established theory, showing the cause of the disease or prescribing a remedy or preventive of it. By some the curled leaf is said to be caused by the sap of the tree becoming chilled in the damp or cold weather, occurring generally in April, after the vigorous growth of the tree has commenced. This theory is undoubtedly correct; it has been asserted by many scientific gentlemen of eminent ability, and I can only add my careful observation to the support of their theory; but no one has suggested a remedy. I propose to supply this defect in our system of pomology by stating what I have done to avoid the peach blight and how my remedy has operated.

About the first of March, I hauled straw from the refuse of an old straw-stack, with which I mulched the trees in a part of my orchard, leaving others of like quality, in like situation, and growing in like soil, without mulching. The result now shows that the trees well protected about the roots are loaded with fruit, and present a very thrifty and healthy appearance; whilst the other trees not so well protected about the roots, have shed both fruit and leaves and present a diseased appearance.

I, therefore, feel fully authorized to recommend to fruit-growers a thorough system of mulching applied to fruit trees in the month of February or the beginning of March of each year.

The straw placed about the roots of the tree protects the soil from the rays of the sun so as to retard very slightly the bloom of the tree and the early growth of the fruit; it also has a tendency to keep up an even temperature in the heat of the soil beneath it, so that the sap, which constitutes the life-blood of the tree, is neither chilled or in any way checked in its upward flow during the season. I apprehend the damp cold atmosphere communicates to the earth its chilling properties, and through the earth affects the growth of the tree more thoroughly than the cold winds passing through and among the branches could do. So, if the roots are kept in a proper condition, they will attend to the fruitfulness and thrift of the body and secure a good crop. The excessive chilliness of the atmosphere can do the tree no harm, unless it is freezing cold; but this chilliness affects the earth beneath and causes an unnatural flow of sap, not of the healthful kind. This sap forms the mis-shapen leaves of short life; when they fall off, the fruit no longer supported by the growing tree, must also fall; thus the fruit for the season is lost, and the growth of the tree much retarded. By following my suggestions the fruit-crop will be preserved, and an additional growth added to the tree.

J. H. RAZOR.

Spergula Pilifera.

The new substitute for Grass in the formation of Lawns and Garden Borders.

The present very favorable season for renewing Lawns should be improved by every one, and to this end we call attention to a new Grass for that purpose—the *Spergula Pilifera*. It forms a turf equal to that of the finest grass, for which, at first sight, it might easily be mistaken. Over grass it however possesses many advantages. In the first place, it requires no mowing, and it is reported to withstand the effect of long-continued drought better than any grass, remaining comparatively green when the latter has been burnt up. Another point in its favor is its evenness of surface, provided the ground laid down with it has been made so in the first instance—a matter of great importance—for the plant itself never grows more than 1 or 2 of an inch in height. After planting, the only care that it requires is sweeping and rolling. If left undisturbed, it would be one mass of white flowers in July; but as most people prefer a lawn perfectly green to one covered with blossoms, the latter should be removed by frequent sweepings with a fine broom. A birch-broom is too rough for it. The seed, which is very fine and very scarce as yet, should be sown in pots, boxes, or in the greenhouse, to be sure that every seed will make a plant, and when the weather becomes warm and

settled in the spring, replant to a rather shady border of the open ground for a few weeks; and ultimately transplant upon the prepared lawn surface, from six, nine, to twelve inches apart; or the seed may be sown in the open ground, in the spring, in the usual manner observed for fine seeds. In order that the lawn may be beautiful, great care should be given that it be deep and fine, lightly rolled down and never walked over or trodden upon until after the sod has been sheared. This new lawn-grass is creating quite an interest all over Europe; it is for sale at C. L. Kellogg & Co's Seed-Store.

The Season, Crops, etc.

LETTER FROM CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

SAN RAMON VALLEY, May 25th, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: I think the rain has at last dried up. The sun has been shining at least two hours; the wind has come around to the north-west, a sign of good weather in these parts. It has rained more or less all the week, but last night it came down in a perfect deluge, laying great quantities of the valley grain flat to the ground; the grain on the upland has fared better. There are hundreds of tons of hay in this valley nearly or quite spoiled; there has been but very little secured thus far, and as the most of it is cut, we may expect some poor hay this year. This has been a fine season for vegetables. I wonder there are not more raised. There are but few farmers who have a garden in this section. It is all wheat or barley with them. They depend on buying what vegetables they use. As for myself, I find a good garden furnishes one-half the living for my family, and costs but little compared with the expense of buying. Peaches are quite plenty, and look well. I don't think there are many apples in this section. More anon, D. J. W.

LETTER FROM TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

SOKORA, May 27, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: We have had a very unusually wet and backward spring, having rain mixed up with a little sleet and snow every few days all through this month. We have had now for eight days in succession rainy weather with considerable sleet and hail intermixed.

We have a little pest with us in the shape of a very small fly or bug, that hops or flies about like a flea and not much larger. It is of different colors, such as ash-white, green and black; but all evidently the same thing, as the color is given by the kind of vegetable on which it feeds. Last year they were noticed more particularly on the grape-vines; in some localities they were so numerous as to completely sap the vine, that the fruit never ripened, never attained its usual size, or changed its color from a green state. This spring they are noticed all over the country; they can be seen on any place in this neighborhood, hopping around thick enough even at this early season to destroy the grape crop, which I am afraid will be the case, unless something can be found to stop them. The farmers are trying almost everything to sprinkle them with, as a preventive; with what success I will speak of hereafter, if any remedy is found.

I see in your paper that you request all that are planting vines to inform you of the fact. I will comply with the request by saying that I have ten thousand; one half a year old, the other set out last winter, all doing well, though they have been twice cut down by the frost. You cannot get anything like an estimate by the means that you propose, or the vines planted; for there are many planting vines that never see your paper, besides many that do not speak or read English. Your proper course would be to address the census man of each county on that subject, if it is not a part of his duty without your request. You can learn from Major Solomon his appointees for each county, and through them get the desired information.

Where can I get some of the basket-willow, and how are the limbs or cuttings sold?

I enclose the notice of two plants, said to be the product of California, sent me by a friend from Mobile, Alabama, which is something new to me, as I have never seen or heard of either before. What are they, and of what are they composed chemically? Both seem to be a plant, and as we are a bread-eating and beer-drinking community, it is well, if such plants really exist, that it should be known, and let us all have some yeast vegetable, and grow our own beer.

Very respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

We copy below the notices referred to, and hope any of our readers who can furnish the desired information, will do so:

California Beer.—A friend of ours who has recently returned from a visit to central Mississippi, found in almost every house there an article called California Beer. It seems that some returned Californians brought with him the materials to make it, if we may use the term for an article that grows, and so popular has it become that no family is considered "up" in the courtesies of life that has not this refreshing beverage to offer all who chance to partake of its hospitalities. The seed (we have already intimated that the beer grows) from which it is produced, resembles somewhat shelled white corn or hominy, after having been parboiled. A few grains are placed in a glass jar or other vessel, filled with water, and in a few days they will be found to have increased to such an extent that a portion of the seeds may be placed in other vessels, when they, of course, undergo the same process. The quantity of "beer" thus manufactured, in the first place from a few grains, would in a short time be sufficient to supply a whole city. The beverage tastes something like lemonade, is very pleasant and healthful to drink, and is extremely popular with those who have tried it.—[Montgomery Confederation.]

The "beer mania" has reached Mobile, and the article is in high favor in many families here. It

is readily prepared, and is really a very agreeable and exhilarating drink—superior to our ordinary summer beers. The only cost is the sirup or sugar used for sweetening, and this is but a trifle. The rapidity with which the beer or seed augments is wonderful, and the manner in which it works is exceedingly curious and interesting.

We would like to see a history of the plant, if it may so be called, with an analysis of its properties.—[Mobile paper.]

California Beer.—As the California moss has been introduced into your city, I will give you a recipe in connection with it that will gladden the hearts of all good housewives. To one quart of flour, add one tablespoonful of the moss and half a teaspoonful of the beer—make into a soft dough, set to rise—when sufficiently risen (which will be in about eight hours), make into rolls, or any other shape, bake, and you have nicer bread than you have ever before eaten. Further, to the same quantity of buckwheat put the above measures of moss and beer, make into thin batter over night, and for breakfast you may have cakes superior to all other modes of preparing. The beer has been a favorite beverage in my family for a year—the use of it as yeast not quite so long.—[Ibid.]

Who will give us light?

Country Flouring Mills.

BROOKLYN, May 23, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice with pleasure the attention of our farmers being called in a communication by "W. W.," to regard as it appears they may, their own interest to a greater extent than has as yet been done. The suggestions, as also the propositions by the writer, are laudable in their character, and if the object can be attained as readily as it is contended it may be, it certainly will add a new and crowning impetus to the agricultural interest. The facilities that have been brought into successful operation during but a few years gone by, have greatly enhanced the object in tilling the soil, and have liberally rewarded the plowman and the reaper; but though advantageous and remunerative, there yet appears to be a chasm, a blank, appertaining to his interest which should be filled by him if possible, that he may not be deprived of what naturally belongs to him as a producer. That desideratum appears to be supplied in the object proposed by W. W., viz: that the wheat grower should be the flour manufacturer, which would complete the series appertaining to the commodity, afford the farmer an additional item in his business with but a trifling amount of labor more than to what he is now subjected, and return him many more per cent profit. The benefit would not end here. It would be in keeping with the principle of every man being his own doctor, lawyer, and certainly his own minister, for he would (or could) then handle the truth without fiction, and be able to proffer in market and for the good of his fellow men, a commodity that could be relied on, the more so as he would stand in competition with his neighbor producer, and a judicious strife would subsist between them, as is now manifested at all our Fairs as who should submit in market the best article.

We perceive more than all this arising from the principle advocated by W. W. It is that we could in such a case dispense with the feudal services of a certain aristocratic few, whose espionage, aim and effort, are to arrogate to themselves any and all if possible, the benefits otherwise apportioned among the many, and who, utterly reckless and devoid of human principle, too much like the dog in the manger, will neither enjoy, as they cannot, nor allow others to, only by a sacrifice to their extortion and exorbitance. We do not forget only a few years since here in California, in 1857, when flour was selling at \$6.50 to \$7.00, that suddenly it began to rise, and upward it went till it reached the unprecedented price of \$22 per barrel, and all this time there was in market a surplus of flour, and in the country an abundance of wheat. We are also not unmindful of what now obtains in a channel of commercial life, viz: the arrogance and purchase, as in the case of the flour, all the coffees and sugars in the market, changing their deposits, forestalling the arrival of new invoices, and subjecting them to the disposal of new tilters and cashiers, at the counters of their dispensation.

Why not the farmer sell his grain unharvested, and thus save himself the toil and expense of the reaper, and so let some other class render to him with their profit, his beef, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, etc., as they now do his flour, meal, hominy, and his silks, satins, and broadcloths.

Such is the result of the farmers allowing some other class to complete what properly belongs to them, and allowing the community to be given by the thunderbolts of speculation and oppression. So much for anti-republican practices, not principles, in common life. The farmers are certainly yet in the rear of advancement and improvement, while the mechanic is progressing. Take an instance. We noticed a few days since at one of the foundries in your city, in a slack time, in filling orders from abroad, the commendable as also profitable business of working up all their scraps into good wrought iron, under the operation of the steam hammer, and why not the farmer manufacture by the same agency, his wheat into flour, and re-manufacture as he in part now does, his products, and supply us with flour, hominy, etc., as well as butter, cheese, pork and beef.

It does appear to be an almost stereotyped and legitimate practice with these (ignoble few) to arrogate these benefits, and keep some snare ready to be sprung on the interest of the unsuspecting multitude, the tendency of which is to establish Lords and Commons—a fine element indeed in a land of boasted liberty and equality.

But, sir, I may be exhausting your patience, and possibly wasting your valuable time; however, as a mechanic and patron of your worthy paper, I find my interest enlisted by what W. W. has advanced, and hope he will be able to set further and no less weighty inducements before the farming community, that they, being our benefactors in producing the staff of life, may be enabled to have the just return for, as well as the honor of it.

Yours, J. B., a subscriber.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA.
(CONTINUED.)

The Indians of Santa Barbara and the Original California Mint—Deluges of Water and Caloric Storms.

The county of Santa Barbara consists entirely of high mountainous ridges, from two to four thousand feet elevation, with intervening valleys and basins of greater or smaller dimensions, and bounded on the south by the ocean, and on the east by the sierras of the Tejon range. It seems to have been subjected to the most powerful dynamic forces of our planet, both aqueous and volcanic. The entire county may be generally stated to have been once covered by the sea, and then upraised, leaving in every square league the most indubitable evidence of under-water animal life in the shape of fossil shells and marine animals. This appears to have been succeeded by immense estuaries of fresh and brackish water, extending back from the ocean, which in later periods were narrowed down to the present valleys, and their affluents choked up embouchures at the sea-shore. In nearly all the formations of the country, the fossil mollusca may be found in the greatest abundance, and are even met with on the beach of the town, sticking out or embedded in every rock—indeed some of the rocks on the beach are entirely composed of comminuted or perfect shells of the families or classes still existing in the sea. These highly interesting matters, with other subjects pertaining to our county, are treated of by competent writers in the seventh volume of the "Pacific Railroad Surveys"—a work which has given more scandal to babblers and shallow critics than probably any other work of government literature.

Padre Antonio Ripoli, who had charge of the Mission of Santa Barbara between 1816 and 1827, gave our old friend Mr. D. A. Hill, of La Patera, before he, the Padre, left for Boston in 1828, much information about the customs of the Indians of these parts. It seems they had hereabouts the original California Mint. The Indians of the Tulare country generally came over once a year, in bands of from twenty to thirty, male and female, on foot, and armed with bows and arrows. They brought over *panache*, or thick sugar, made from what is now called honey-dew and the sweet carissa cane, and put up into small oblong sacks made of grass and swamp flags; also, not pines and wild tobacco, pounded and mixed with lime. This preparation of native tobacco was called *pipewat*, and was used by them for chewing.

These articles were exchanged for a species of money from the Indian mint of the Santa Barbara rancherías, called by them *ponga*. This description of money consisted of pieces of rounded shell, with a hole in the middle, made from the hardest part of the small edible white muscle of our shores, which was brought in canoes by the Barbarians from the island of Santa Rosa. The worth of a rial was put on a string which passed twice and a-half round the hand, i. e., from end of middle finger to wrist. Eight of these strings passed for the value of a silver dollar, and the Indians always preferred them to silver, even prior to 1833. This traffic the Padres encouraged, as it brought them into peaceable intercourse with the tribes of the Tulare Valley.

There seems to have been a large clan residing on the present Goleta, or La Patera Rancho, which is situated upon the coast some nine miles from town; and a few leagues further, on the Dos Pueblos Rancho, resided another clan of very bellicose braves, said to be among the smartest of the California Indians.

The ocean shore and esteros of these lands abounded with clams and muscles, and fish were easily caught in great numbers, acorns are also to be found in great quantities, as also grasshoppers, making a very paradise for the wild man. At this day the sight of the rancherías or villages may be known by the debris of defunct clams and mollusca. The district of La Patera was known among them as *Mescalitan* (with four rancherías called Salpali, Hella or the islet) Alcas and Okaballow.

The Indians of Santa Barbara county and the neighboring islands seem never to have amounted to more than between two and three thousand souls who all became finally domiciled as neophytes under the missionaries of Purisima, Santa Ines, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura; from the year 1820 to 1830, these four establishments seldom included more than three thousand or all the indigenous of the county proper—many of them still existing on the different farms of our vicinity. They are similar in physical and mental characteristics to the other Indians of our State, with black hair, brown eyes and copperish black skin. They made canoes by digging out a solid trunk to contain four or five men, which were of a remarkably neat model and handsomely beveled, rounded off inside and out with hatchets made of stone, and scrapers and knives formed of shells. They were about thirty feet long and three or four deep and wide. The stern and bow were shaped alike, with a deep channel or groove for the anchor-ropes to run through—these ropes were made from the fiber of the California wild maguay. Other canoes of similar size were made from stranded red-wood trees, after being split into planks. The plank were bent and joined by the heat of fire, and then payed with asphaltum, called by them *chapapote*. The joints were afterwards lightened by sawing with maguay thread, when they made, after rubbing down with stones and shells, a very handsome strong sea-boat for five or six men, fit to voyage off to the channel islands. These plank boats, however, it took them five or six months to make, and were propelled by paddles. One of these Indians, who says he was born on the island of Santa Rosa, who is now some seventy-five years old, and calls himself in his native tongue, "Comol-luaset," says the canoes were called *loak* and *remow*, the paddles *simi*, and the hatchets *tho*, the small white clam *alaska*, and the large one *anuchico*.

The Indians of La Patera had a large burial ground on the Mesa, adjoining the *ulita*, and with the bodies they always buried their war and other implements, ornaments and money. A San Diego Indian standing by tells us that the Indians of this nation made a practice every year of taking over to the Colorado tribes their *afilia* and *parientes*, large numbers of the adon shells of the coast as presents, which will explain a passage in the *Travels* of Padre Kino in his attempts to pass from Sonora to California in 1699-99, and which finally caused him to clear up the long disputed problem of California being continental and not insular.

The Indians of Santa Barbara seem to have been imbued with precisely the same characteristics as their present representatives in other parts of the State. They often secretly built little temples of sticks and brush, on which they hung bits of rags, cloth and other paraphernalia, depositing on the inside tobacco and other articles used by them as presents to the unseen spirits. This was the occasion of great wrath to the Padres who never failed to chastise the idolaters when detected.

Touching these old Missions, our venerable

friend, Father Gonzales, who arrived in this country in 1833, informs us (December 1855), that when in charge of the Mission of San José in 1836, there was then existing of the Mission property 18,000 head of cattle, 15,000 sheep, 1500 unbroke horses, and 400 tame ones—the merchandise and effects belonging to the Mission store were valued at \$20,000.

These, with many other valuable effects, together with the church and buildings in good order, were delivered up by him to the Administrator, in December, 1836. Our excellent friend has seen all these Missions fall from bad to worse, and from worse to ruin, since 1833, until the Indians finally completely deserted them, with the march of things, up to 1846. All these establishments, so wealthy and systematically regulated by his predecessors of the Franciscan order, are now empty of their former inhabitants—their feasts, their church gala days and their glory gone; and he is now left with four poor friars living on the bounty and piety of the faithful in the old Mission of Santa Barbara, in the seat of the Padres founded in 1785. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

A Real California Painting.

We had also the pleasure of examining a curious work of art, in the possession of Mr. Hill, representing the Mission of San Geronimo, near Los Angeles, during its most flourishing period.

This highly valuable landscape was executed in oil, about 1835, in the city of Mexico, from a drawing made on the spot, between 1830-34, by Mr. Ferdinand Dieppe, of Berlin, who was formerly trading on this coast, for Messrs. Vermont & Co., a Mexican mercantile firm. The execution (as our friend informs us) is most faithful to nature, and accessories as existing in 1828. It represents the entire Mission on a feast day in the spring of the year under a cloudless sky, with a religious procession leaving the church and the buildings in complete order, with Californians, Indians, butts, trees, horses and animals, and the river flowing by; all according to the times. Old Friar Sanchez is in the foreground in his Franciscan habit, attended by his two Indian boys in red dresses, speaking to a foreign trader, and a number of Indians, male and female, are introduced in the fashion of the Mission-period—the women in their *bayetas* of red flannel, and the men conforming to custom and nature.

The execution of the work is exceedingly creditable to the artist—the sketch was made with the best judgment and taste by the draughtsman, who must have been highly competent and *au fait* with all his perceptive faculties alive. In the background, Mount San Bernardino rears his snow-capped summit and wooded green sides, and the neighboring hills are covered with a lively California May-herb of emerald, flushed with the glowing tinge of an afternoon sun. The painting measures 38 by 28 inches, and is valuable not only as a work of art, but as representing a magnificent California landscape, with historical accessories now buried forever in the grave of the past. It is the only proper painting ever made of one of the Missions during their florescence, and with its intrinsic merits is worthy of careful preservation.

The church, buildings, Indians, etc., being clearly and faithfully delineated, and in excellent proportions on the canvas, must ever cause it to be held in esteem by the old Californian, or the man of taste.

Mr. Dieppe was a gentleman, held in the highest esteem by the old settlers and the Missionary Fathers, as an intelligent worthy man, and is said to have made a valuable collection of notes and California curiosities, which he took with him to Berlin, where he afterwards made his residence as the Superintendent of a Government botanical garden.

And we may here add, touching Indian life, scenes, etc., that many engravings of great fidelity and spirit may be found in the issues of the Pictorial Sacramento Union, Hutchings' Magazine, and the deceased Wide West.

The Climatology of California: Dry and Wet Winds.

The student of the North Pacific Indianology may be able to understand his subject better by a consideration of the peculiar meteorological features of our State and neighboring territories. The following account of the Caloric or Hot Wind Storm of Santa Barbara, of 17 June, 1859, Mr. H. assures us, was carefully noted by him; he had never experienced such a phenomenon since his first arrival in California, in 1823.

The storm, it was perceptible, came from the East, where extensive fires had been raging in the mountains, towards the Tejon, and the air of course had become highly rarified. It followed rapidly up the northwest side of the mountains, and appears to have violently impinged on a strong current of northwest wind near the rancho Ortega, at the foot of the Cuesta de Santa Ynez. It was a purely local phenomenon, and was confined to a district immediately on the sea-coast, extending from the Montecito to Ortega farm, a distance of thirty miles in length by three or four in breadth. It lasted for about four hours and blew a strong ten-knot breeze, during which it was difficult to breathe comfortably, and in which it would have been impossible to have preserved animal life, if it had lasted for many hours longer. In its progress, it destroyed quite a large number of fruit-trees, and injured very much all other vegetation on the windward side of the current, burning it out of all its vitality. This is particularly observable on many fruit-trees, where only one side of the bark and trunk was destroyed, while the opposite side was very little affected. The cattle and other animals ran around like they were frantic; and many birds and smaller animals dropped dead. No one seems to have observed the thermometer carefully, but the heat must have been high enough to have boiled an egg in a short time. To the human sensations, the air seemed entirely to have lost its vitality.

This phenomenon may have been caused by the sudden separation of a mass of hot air from opposing currents of winds on the outer edges of the heated atmospheric masses superincumbent over the scene of the extensive camp-fires to the eastward. On the principles of the cyclones, or revolving storms, this separated mass of hot air may have been powerfully compressed between the opposing current, and a column of highly caloric atmosphere driven over the country at a ten-knot breeze, until the force of compression being exhausted, its temperature became reduced so far as to enable it to return to the normal state of the California standard of a temperate breathing medium. At any rate, it was altogether a land wind, and the only one of the kind our friend has experienced during a residence of over thirty years in California, nor, as he says, has any of the old country people a recollection of any such phenomenon since its first settlement by the Spaniards. His opinion is that it was a strong current of hot air, caused by the fires, separated from the main mass and violently propelled over the earth by outside winds.

This hot wind storm was exceeded in strangeness by the Great California Wind and Rain Cyclone of the 31st December, 1854, of which an account was given by the writer in the S. P. Daily Herald of May 1855. This cyclone commenced between midnight of the 31st December 1854 and 8 o'clock of 1st Jan. 1855, accompanied by heavy gusts of wind and rain at one and the same time at

Great Salt Lake and throughout Utah, Oregon, Washington, California, the Sandwich Islands, and, with tremendous destruction, as far east as the city of Bombay in Western India, where the loss of men, ships, property, and timber, was immense. This wonderful phenomenon, from the accounts of the public press collected by the writer at the time, extended the diameter-distance of eleven thousand geographical miles, within the space of about twelve hours of time: i. e. from Salt Lake City to the City of Bombay. It is the most extraordinary storm of wind ever recorded in the annals of the human race, and may explain many changes in the Earth's surface and of its inhabitants in the Pacific countries, which is afforded by no other key. Who knows but what cycles of these parching winds and cyclone-deluges may not have in generations past increased the populations of the Indians of the ante 1826 Alta California, from Egyptian abundance of food, succeeded by the caloric storms rushing consumingly over the land, "like Lihyan air adust," as from the scorching mouth of the hells of the Colorado lands.

[The following paragraph belongs to a portion of the Indianology published in previous numbers, but not having been received in season, we insert it here.—Ed. C. F.]

There are other indications of the great Shoshone's race extending to the Pacific than those said to be developed at San Juan Capistrano mentioned by Gallatin. The Indians of the country on the Coast of the Two Californias, between 30° and 34°, and the Yumas, Cahuillas, Cahuillas, Mohaves, Yampais, the Zunis, Moquis, etc., etc., between the Ocean and the western flanks of the Rocky Mountains, are suggested by some late writers to be *affilia* and *cognait*. The defunct Shoshone empire may have extended its boundaries through all these parts to the Pacific ocean, and even have maintained fleets and armies in the waters of the Western seas, anterior to the great physical changes in the superficial crust of the earth, comprising the Alta California and Nueva Mexicana of ante-1800. Marine shells and shell coin are found among the Zunis, Moquis, etc., etc. In the old ruins of the *Indiania* thereasay as well as among the living natives—these must have come from the Pacific, where also may have commenced the foundations of the Empire, and thence swept East.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

What shall we use for Manure?

On this subject we find the following article by "W. S. (William Simpson), an able agricultural writer in the San Joaquin Republican:

Our fallowing system, since it restores none of those earthy and saline matters carried away by the crops, must ultimately cease to renew fertility. A fallow cannot possibly restore an exhausted field. It is merely a sort of squeezing process, whereby the last particles of certain nutritive matters in the soil, are set free by disintegration. The first indication of the failure of this system will be, plants without proportionate seed, straw without corresponding weight of grain.

Liebig has said "there cannot be the smallest doubt that a soil must gradually lose those of its constituents which are removed in the seeds, roots and leaves of the plants raised upon it. The fertility of a soil cannot remain long unimpaired unless we replace in it all those substances of which it has been thus deprived. Now this is effected only by manure." Whatever may be in the future the varied productions of this district, until the present wheat has been the prevailing crop, and the matters extracted from the soil by this plant we will therefore first be required to restore.

Thanks to the investigations of agricultural science, as we know what particular substances will revive the energy of a starving horse, just as definitely can we administer to the wants of a declining wheat-plant. Potash and phosphoric acid, are the matters to be returned to the soil, and without the necessity of a single experiment, we must necessarily restore these ingredients.

The potash required to nourish one crop of wheat, will produce two of barley and three of oats. The gradual exhaustion of this alkali in our soil by heavy and continuous cropping, is already apparent. How much of the increasing tendency of wild oats to overrun our fields is due to the fact that while the potash is yet sufficient for the nourishment of these plants, wheat and barley are declining, from its departure? Why, upon old fields during the present season, does the wild poppy (a plant requiring but little potash) so thickly stand, where it was scarcely seen before?

Salts of phosphoric acid and potash are found in stable manure; but owing to the absence as yet of any system of rotation, and the interference of this substance with the condensing power of the soil, we suspect it can never be used to any extent for field cultivation. Since the discovery that humus or decaying vegetable matter, was not a direct food for plants, and that they obtain their carbon mostly from the atmosphere, and since the vegetable remains in the soil are found to increase by cultivation, the application of bulky vegetable matter, has been superceded in many places by the more portable and convenient earthy and saline manures; of these, ashes is at present the only one within the reach of the California cultivator, and the result of their application upon a wheat-field, is certainly all that can be desired. Guano, from its nature and composition, is remarkably adapted to our wants. It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell the increased demand for this fertilizer within the next ten years.

In the meantime would it not be well, while we are carrying away from the soil those elements, only to be returned at much cost and trouble, that we should reckon the expense of their restoration in the cost of every preceding crop. That the system of manuring to be shortly adopted, must be attended with extraordinary expense, is unquestionable. The absence in this country of manufacturing establishments, whose refuse might be cheaply obtained; the scarcity of populous towns, whose accumulations elsewhere contribute so much to fertility; the prospective monopoly of the guano trade, and the high price of labor, tend to the conviction that too low an estimate has heretofore been placed upon the original fertility of our soil.

We call attention to the above, and simply reply, the importance of replacing the richness or fertility of the soil which has been abstracted by repeated croppings, is a self-evident truth, for our soils are becoming more and more deteriorated. Therefore we would simply and briefly reply to inquiries: Use *guano* and *bone-dust*; this will restore quickly.

NATIONAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE.—The Minister of Agriculture of France gives the following as the consumption of wine in different countries, in gallons per capita to the total population: France, 22; Portugal, 22; Austria, 13; Switzerland, 13; Spain, 7; England, one-fifth of a gallon. In America it is too small for calculation—that is, the pure juice of the grape.

[From the Horticulturist.]
Persimmon, or American Medlar (*Diopyros*).

BY D. L. ADAIR, HAWESTVILLE, KY.

It is something singular that a fruit with as many good qualities to recommend it as the Persimmon has, should have been so much neglected by horticulturists. As an ornamental tree, with its beautiful shape and glossy foliage, its profusion of rich orange fruit, hanging among its autumn-tinted leaves, and in some varieties holding its fruit all winter, it has few superiors. It is perfectly hardy, and will grow in any exposure; on the bleak barren hillsides, exposed to the stormy winds, or in the lowlands, among the marshes and stagnant swamps.

Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas notoriety, describes it among the luxuries he found in Virginia. He says: "We daily feasted with good bread, Virginia pease, pumpkins, and *puchamins*; fish, fowls, and diverse sorts of wild beasts, so fat as we could eat them." He elsewhere describes *puchamins* as a species of indigenous plum, with fruit much like a medlar, first green, then yellow, and red when ripe. "If it be not ripe, it will draw a man's mouth awry with much torment. If ripe, it is as delicious as an apricot." The valiant captain's description of the fruit is a very good one. There is nothing so unpleasant as a green persimmon, and very few fruits so grateful as a ripe one.

The Persimmon sports very much in the quality of its fruit. Some of the trees ripen their fruit in August and September, and are gone before the leaves fall, and others ripen all through October and November; while we have seen the fruit hang on the tree until the bursting buds of spring pushed it off. Some are flat, depressed at both ends; others globose and oblong. Some are a light lemon yellow; others, orange; while others, again, are red, becoming almost black when thoroughly ripe. Some are so soft and watery that, as they fall from the tree, they are mashed, and the contents run like thick molasses; while others are so tough that they rebound like an India-rubber ball. Some are never fit to eat, retaining to the last that bitter, astringent quality which makes one pucker up his lips as if to whistle; while the best of them are perfectly luscious.

The fruit is used in making a most delightful beer, far preferable, in my estimation, to lager beer, or any of the drinks we have under the name of beer. It yields an enormous product of whisky, when distilled. It can be dried and put away like raisins; in fact, some varieties dry themselves upon the tree, when they can be put up in boxes, and kept an indefinite period. The pulp can be separated from the seeds, spread upon earthen dishes, and dried, like peach-leather. A sirup can be made from the fruit, superior in flavor to the best molasses.

The wood is very close-grained, heavy, and susceptible of the highest polish, and so hard and smooth, that I doubt not it would answer every purpose of more costly wood in engraving or wood cuts.

[Mr. Adair's suggestions deserve consideration. We remember a couple of instances of the Persimmon being planted strictly as an ornamental tree, and think highly of it for this purpose. We have seen a variety on Long Island which produces a seedless fruit, and bears abundantly. It is large, and very fine when fully ripe.—Ed.]

Chance for a Fortune.

THAT is what everybody in California is looking for, but few there are who prosecute the search in a legitimate way. The majority seek the metallic representative of wealth. They follow the painful and precarious occupation of mining, incited and sustained by the hope of finding a fortune in mass, as it were, and therefore purchasing that impossible thing, happiness in indolence. Cushions of ease are in the perspective of every gold-hunter's cheating visions. Wealth in the concrete is what he is after, and such abstractions as manufacturing articles of use and raising from the soil the food-staples of man, are ignored as foreign to the grand object. The same amount of toil that nine-tenths of our miners waste in the diggings, if applied to any legitimate pursuit and seconded by economy, would make them independent. But the day has not yet come when they can see this, and consequently the hint we are going to drop will gain no attention from them. Somewhere, however, we hope is a sensible fellow upon whose mind it may fall as a seed and germinate into fruitful purpose. All this word-potter is simply introductory to this question: Why does not some enterprising person establish a dairy in this vicinity? Here is a large population, consuming an immense quantity of butter and cheese, nearly all of which is either imported or brought from the lower country, when it might better be raised at home, saving us the necessity of oppressing our stomachs with indigestible rancidity, and going to increase our local resources. It has been urged that the mountains are not adapted to the profitable raising of dairy products, but there is no proof of this, while it is known there are several mountain dairies of rare excellence which have proved remunerative, and will hereafter be more so. Good fresh butter will always command a preference. The scantiness of pasturage at the close of summer is not a serious objection, because good feed for cows can be insured by sowing the slopes irrigated by mining-ditches with clover, alfalfa, or alfalfa, and raising quantities of carrots and sugar-beets, which yield at the rate of from twenty to fifty tons an acre. Land for this purpose can be obtained in abundance for the mere fencing, free from the terrible uncertainties of Spanish grants, and admirably adapted to all kinds of fruit-culture, which could be profitably purged in connection with the dairy-business. Let some one who is satisfied to make a home in these glorious hills, where the climate is very balmy, where flowers bloom every month in the year, and man and beast attain alike the highest degree of health and physical development—we say, let some one thus satisfied act upon our hint at some point adjoining each populous mining center, and prosperity and happiness will surely flow to him. But let him be certain to make the experiment with good stock. Poor cows are profitable nowhere. For the mountains either a pure or mixed breed of Devonshire cows is considered the best, and as pure stock of this breed can now be procured in the State, the dairyman should not fail to have it, either to increase its purity or for the purpose of crossing.—[Hydraulic Press.]

REGULARITY IN MILKING.—Mr. O. E. Hannum, a very successful dairyman of Portage county, Ohio, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., names the points of his management as follows: Good cows, good feed, good milking, good care and management of the milk. He puts "good milking" in italics, and remarks: Each cow should have a steady milker, be milked as fast as possible, and all the milk drawn. I am satisfied that there is a loss of one-third in many dairies, by the lazy hap-hazard way in which cows are milked. I have known persons sit down in the milking-yard and go through with some long yarl, and be from ten to twenty minutes milking one cow, when it should be done in less than five.

It then hast fear of those who command thee, spare those who obey thee.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivalled Burner;

THE
Most simple, Convenient, and Economical
Lamp in use,
JUST RECEIVED,
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EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-
DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER,
AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIER.

For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS,
Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS,

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,
STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS,

PARLOR LAMPS,

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PRICES LOWER
Than Ever Before.FOR SALE IN LOTS
TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

RETAIL STORES:

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Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of
Burning Materials,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL,
from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna."
5,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL, from Honolulu.
For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote"
and "Black Hawk." A superior article at
a low price.

ALSO,

3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases,
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Mammoth"
caskets. The best oil ever imported into
this market.

ALSO,

6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast,
in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

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STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

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COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL.

ALSO,

5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other
brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

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STANFORD BROTHERS,

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CAMPENE.

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2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours

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LOWER PRICES

Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.
"Large Sales and Small Profits"

Will be the rule of our house.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,

Corner of Front and California streets.

Alameda County Agricultural Society.

PREMIUM LIST.

For the Second Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, to be opened in the City of Oakland, on Tuesday, June 5, 1860, and continue Five Days.

The following premiums will be awarded to successful competitors, subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter named. When desired, medals or diplomas will be awarded, instead of the cash premiums.

[N. B.—The premiums below are for the best article, or animal, in each department; and where the same premium is offered for several different articles, or animals, in any of the numbers, the said premium is only placed at the end of the list, to avoid repetition, where it applies to each.]

CLASS I.—HORSES.

In making the awards in this class, the general good qualities, such as style, action, constitution, powers of endurance, as well as speed of the animals, are to be taken into consideration.

Authenticated pedigrees will be required of all animals entered as thorough-bred.

No. 1. *Thorough-Bred*. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$50; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$25; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$25; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$15; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 2. *Roadsters*. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$40; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 3. *Draft Horses*. Stallion, 4 yrs old and over, \$30; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$20; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Mare, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$10; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 4. *Match Stallions*. Span Roadsters, and Span Draft Horses, \$10 and diploma each.

No. 5. *Speed*. The test of speed will be made under the supervision of the "Oakland Jockey Club," upon whose award premiums will be paid. Running, Trotting, Pacing and Walking—single mile, each \$50; Span Trotters, and Span Pacers, single mile, \$50. An entrance fee of \$10 will be charged all competitors in the trial of speed.

No. 6. *Grade Stock*. Matched Geldings, 4 yrs old and over, in harness; matched Mares, 4 yrs old and over, each \$20. Geldings, under 4; Mules, under 4, each framed diploma. Single Gelding, single Mare, and single Saddle Horses, each diploma.

No. 7. *Ponies, Jacks and Mules*. Span Ponies, framed diploma; single Pony, diploma; Jack, \$20; Span Mules, framed diploma; single Mule, diploma.

No. 8. *Sweepstakes*. Stallion, \$100; Mare, \$50; sucking Colt, framed diploma and \$15; California Horse, diploma.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.

Authenticated pedigrees will be required of all animals entered as thorough-bred.

No. 8. *Durham Stock*. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, \$40; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3, and 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma. Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, framed diploma; 2 yrs old and under 3; and Heifers, 1 yr old and under 2, each diploma.

No. 9. *Devon Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 10. *Ayrshire Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 11. *Hereford Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 12. *Alderney Stock*. Same as No. 8.

No. 13. *Grade Stock*. Bull and two Cows or Heifers, belonging to one person, \$30; Bull, 4 yrs old and over, \$25; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$15; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma. Four Cows, belonging to one person, \$25; Cow, 4 yrs old and over, \$20; 3 yrs old and under 4, \$15; 2 yrs old and under 3, framed diploma; Heifer, 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 14. *Milch Cows*. Milch Cow, 5 yrs old and over, framed diploma; under 5 yrs, diploma.

No. 15. *Work Oxen*, 4 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 3 yrs old and under 4, diploma.

No. 16. *Fat Bullock*, framed diploma; Cow, dip.

No. 17. *Calves*. Pen of Calves, not less than five, by one exhibitor, framed diploma.

No. 18. *Sweepstakes*. Bull, framed diploma and \$50; Cow, diploma and \$25.

CLASS III.—SHEEP.

No. 18. *Long Woolled*. Buck, 2 years or over, framed diploma and \$10; three Ewes, dip. and \$10.

No. 19. *Middle Woolled*. Same as No. 18.

No. 20. *Saxon*. Same as No. 18.

No. 21. *French Merino*. Same as No. 18.

No. 22. *Spanish Merino*. Same as No. 18.

No. 23. *Grade Breeds*. Same as No. 18.

No. 24. *Fat Sheep*. Three, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; three, under 2 yrs old, diploma.

CLASS IV.—SWINE.

No. 25. *Large Breed*. Boar, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; 1 yr old and under 2, diploma.

No. 26. *Small Breed*. Same as No. 25.

No. 27. *Other Breeds*. Same as No. 25.

No. 28. *Pigs*. Six pigs, 6 mos old and under 10, framed diploma; under 6 mos, diploma.

No. 29. *Fat Hogs*. Fat Hog, 2 yrs old and over, framed diploma; under 2 yrs, diploma.

CLASS V.—POULTRY.

No. 30. *Fowls*. Collection of one exhibitor, framed diploma; three each, Red and Buff, Black, White, or Gray Shanghai, Black Spanish, White Dorking, Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, or Bantams, each diploma.

No. 31. *Turkeys*. Pair domestic Turkeys, dip.

No. 32. *Ducks*. Pair domestic Ducks, Muscovy ducks, common Ducks, Top Knot-Ducks, each, dip.

No. 33. *Geese*. Pair Bremen, Chinese, Wild, or domestic Geese, each, diploma.

No. 34. *Miscellaneous*. Pair Guinea Fowls, Swans, or Pigeons, each, diploma.

No. 35. *Diseases*. Essay describing the prevailing diseases among poultry in California, and their proper remedies, \$25.

CLASS VI.—FARM PRODUCTS.

No. 35. *Field Crop of 1859*. Crop, not less than 2 acres each of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, 1 acre each of Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Flax, Broom-Corn, Onions, Cabbages, Squashes, Pumpkins, Sugar-Beets, Rutabagas, Mangel-Wurzel, Carrots, Chufas, Hops, each, diploma.

No. 36. *Samplers*. Sack each of Sonora, Australian, Chile, or Egyptian Wheat; Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn, Peas, Beans, Flax-Seed, Onions, Potatoes, Clover-Seed, Timothy-Seed, Red-top-Seed; sample Wheat, Barley, Oats, or Rye, in head, each, diploma.

CLASS VII.—FRUIT.

No. 37. *General Collection*. Largest collection of Fruit, framed diploma.

No. 38. *Apples*. Largest variety, growth of 1859, or single dish, each, framed diploma.

No. 39. *Peaches*. Display of Peaches, or single variety, each, framed diploma.

No. 40. *Plums*. Display of Plums, or single variety, each, framed diploma.

No. 41. *Cherries*. Largest number of varieties, single variety, or handiomest and most prolific branch, each, framed diploma.

No. 42. *Strawberries*. Largest collection of varieties, single variety, five varieties, single dish, seedling, or largest display, each framed diploma and \$10.

No. 43. *Raspberries*. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, framed diploma.

No. 44. *Currants*. Largest collection of varieties, best variety, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, each, framed diploma.

No. 45. *Gooseberries*. Largest collection of varieties, framed diploma; best varieties, five varieties, single dish, or seedling, each, diploma.

No. 46. *Grapes*. Display of Grapes, diploma.

No. 47. *Blackberries*. Varieties, single dish, or seedling, each, diploma.

No. 48. *Other Fruits*. Any new and desirable fruit, diploma.

No. 49. *Preserved Fruits*. Preserved Fruits, Stone-Fruits, Small Fruits, Domestic Wine, Cordials, Jams, Jellies, Pickles, or Dried Fruits, each, diploma.

CLASS VIII.—GARDEN PRODUCTS.

No. 50. *Vegetables*. Largest collection of Vegetables, framed diploma; Asparagus, largest variety Cabbage, single variety Cabbage, largest variety Lettuce, single variety Lettuce, Cauliflower, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Snap Beans, Green Peas, Onions, Rhubarb, Squash, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Watermelons, Muskmelons, Canteloupes, Celery, Cucumbers, or Tomatoes, each dip.

CLASS IX.—FLOWERS.

No. 51. *Pot Plants*. Collection, \$20; 12 specimen Plants, collection Fuchsias, or Pot Roses, each, diploma.

No. 52. *Cut Flowers*. Collection, framed diploma and \$10; 12 Roses, Lilies, Gladiolas, Flowers; 2 Bridal Bouquets, 2 hand Bouquets, 2 Vase Bouquets, Floral Design, Wreath (6 yards or more), Decorated Table, Herbarium (classified and named), or California Herbarium only, each, diploma.

CLASS X.—GARDENS AND GREENHOUSES.

Cultivated and neatly kept Garden Grounds, not less than 1 acre; Fruit Garden, Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, Grapery, or Greenhouse, each, framed diploma.

CLASS XI.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Collection Agricultural Implements, framed diploma and \$50; Harrow, Cultivator, Seed-Sower, Roller, Horse-rake, Thrashing Machine, Fan-Mill, Corn-Shell, Scythe-Snath, Hay-Press, Churn, Cheese-Press, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrow, Bee-Hive, Ox Yoke, one or two-horse Wagon, one or two-horse Carriage, Team or Carriage Harness, Saddle, Ladies' Saddle, or Windmill, each diploma.

Field Contents. Reaper (to be tested in the field), Mower, combined Reaper and Mower, Plow, or Gang of Plows, each gold medal.

CLASS XII.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

100 pounds each of Flour, Corn Meal, or Buckwheat Flour; 25 pounds each of Soda Biscuit, or Pilot Bread; 10 pounds Butter; 25 pounds each of Cheese, Sugar made from cane, Beet-Sugar, Sirup, or ground Coffee; 10 pounds each of Mustard, ground Pepper, or ground Allspice; 25 pounds each of Lard, Soap, (best and fancy finished), Honey, Vinegar, Corned Beef, Salt Pork, Hams, Bacon, pickled Fish, Brick, Granite, Furniture, Blacksmith Work, Tin Work, Brooms, Pottery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Salt, Catsup, Raisins, or specimens, each diploma.

CLASS XIII.—HOME INDUSTRY.

Tailor Work, Millinery, Sewing-Machine for family; Machine, Shell, Hair, Head, and Needle-Work; Shirt, Quilt, Dress, Crochet; Embroidery in Cotton, Silk and Worsted, or Knitting; each diploma. Domestic Baking (including bread, pies, cakes, etc., open to all), framed diploma and \$25. Bread, pies, cakes, etc., by Miss under 18 years of age, framed diploma and \$25; Bread, by Miss under 18 years of age, diploma.

CLASS XIV.—ARTS.

Landscape (California scenery), Portrait, Oil Painting on canvas, Painting, Sign, Water-Color Sign, Drawing, Engraving on Wood, Lithograph, Copperplate, Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Ambrotypes, Printing, Book-work, Newspaper, Cards, etc., Penmanship, Marble Monument, Marble Mantle, Plaster-work, Wax-Fruit, Wax-Flowers, Leather-Work, Drafting, Sketching, each diploma.

CLASS XV.—FARMS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Improved Farm, Stock Ranch, Dairy, Orchard, Nursery of Fruit-Trees or Ornamental, Strawberry Fields (10 acres or over), Raspberries (5 acres or over), Apiary, and Swarm of Bees, each framed diploma.

Any animals, or articles, not enumerated in the foregoing list, if deemed worthy by the Committees, will be awarded special premiums.

Competition in the above list is open to all, and we cordially invite citizens of other counties to exhibit at our Fair.

RULES.

I. Each member of the Society will be furnished with a badge, at the office of the Secretary, upon presentation of Certificate of Membership, and will be expected to wear the same during the Fair, and which shall not be transferable.

II. Price of single admission to the Fair, or Cattle Show, fifty cents. Single admission to both, one dollar. Season Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady to all the exercises of the Fair, and to the Cattle Show, three dollars. Clergymen, editors, and delegates from Agricultural Societies, will be presented with a complimentary card of admission, on application to the office of the Secretary.

III. All exhibitors, who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles, or animals entered at the office of the Secretary, as follows: For the Pavilion Department, not later than 10 o'clock, A. M., of Tuesday, the 5th; and for Cattle Ground, not later than 3 P. M. of same day. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

IV. The Society will not be responsible for the omission to exhibit any article, or animal, not entered strictly in accordance with its rules.

V. No article, or animal, entered for premium, can be removed or taken away, without special permission, before the close of the exhibition. No premiums will be paid on articles, or animals, removed in violation of this rule.

VI. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached, with the name and number of the exhibitor, as entered at the Secretary's desk; and exhibitors, in all cases, must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles, or animals, on exhibition.

VII. Those who wish to offer animals, or articles, for sale during the Fair, must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entering, and have a card attached, with the owner's name, price, etc.

VIII. The Board of Managers will use every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be accountable for loss or damage. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

IX. Judges will be selected with reference solely to the highest order of fitness; provided, always, that no person will be permitted to act as Judge in the department where he is a competitor.

X. In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums, but will recommend to the Board of Managers any articles in the class which they may deem worthy of special notice, and for which a premium has not been offered.

XI. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding and characteristics of the breed which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over-fed animals.

XII. No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during the adjudications.

XIII. The Superintendents will attend each set of Judges, in their respective departments, and point out the different animals to be examined; will attach price-cards to the articles, or days to the successful animals, after the reports of the Judges have been made up and delivered to the Chairman of the Board of Managers.

XIV. The Judges will withhold premiums on animals, or articles, which, in their opinion, are not worthy.

XV. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition, to keep proper order.

XVI. Animals, when duly entered, will be well provided for by the Society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed during the hours of exhibition, except by permission of the Board of Managers.

XVII. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assigns, to or from whom only premiums on such articles will be awarded.

XVIII. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 6th of June, assemble them at the Society's room, furnish them with blank books, in which to register their awards, and to have the Judges conducted by the Assistant Marshals to their respective departments of the exhibition.

A. H. MYERS, ALFRED LUTELLING, HARRY LINDEN, LOUIS BROCKMEIER, ROBERT BLACOW, FRANK F. FARGO, J. W. DONOHUE, Board of Managers.

SEED, PLANTS, &C.

James Graves, H. F. Williams, GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

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AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 57, 59 and 71 Merchant street, Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

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HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES, ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS, and a general assortment of Flowering Plants for the Garden, GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export. Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor, Golden Gate Nursery.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY, Corner of Folsom and Spark streets, MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF Green-house Plants.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS.

Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery.

A Choice collection of FRUIT TREES, constantly on hand and for sale. Gardens Laid out and Decorated in the neatest style, at short notice. Bouquets and Flower Baskets Made to Order.

REIMER & O'HARE, Proprietors.

New York Seed Warehouse, No. 11 Sansome Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO., Importers and Dealers in Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS; ALFAFA, pure, of the latest importation; HUNGARIAN GRASS; ME-QUIT GRASS; CLOVER; TIMOTHY; ORCHARD GRASS; SHEEP'S FESCUE; ENGLISH RYE GRASS; And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO. HAVANA, pure; VIRGINIA; CONNECTICUT Seed Leaf; FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety. Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade. Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application.

From the Baltimore American.

Baltimore-Made Agricultural Implements, VERSUS EASTERN.

WE notice that Messrs R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., of this city, received FIRST PREMIUMS for their assorted farm Agricultural Implements at the recent Agricultural Exhibitions and Fairs held in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the South-western States, namely:

By the Maryland State Agricultural Society, FOURTEEN PREMIUMS.

By the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society, NINE PREMIUMS.

By the Sea-board Agricultural Society, held at Norfolk, TWELVE PREMIUMS.

Also, awarded to Sinclair & Co., by the KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, FOUR (4) PREMIUMS on Sinclair's Patent Cultivator for mashing and cutting corn-stalks, straw, etc., making it all

Thirty-Nine First Premiums In favor of Sinclair & Co's Wares, and showing a decided preference by the judges in favor of Baltimore-Made Implements.

Included in the above premiums were Sinclair's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machine, Sinclair's Patent Straw and Fodder Cutters, Sinclair's Patent Spiral Thrashing Machine, West Drill with Gears Attachment, Serrated Clod Roller, Corn Shellers, Corn Drills, etc.

In the above estimate of premiums the following were not included in the different contests, all having received their quota of premiums at Fairs previously held, viz: Horse-Powers, Spur and Reel Geared; Corn-Mills, Barr and Iron; Fanning-Mills, Rolling-Screens, Agricultural Furnaces, Chain-Pumps, Lime-Spreaders, Garden-Hoses, etc., etc.

The Agricultural Implements and Machinery manufactured by us are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, great capacity, and particularly adapted for Southern use and usage. Planters and Merchants wanting supplies will be furnished with Price Lists on application.

R. SINCLAIR JR. & CO., Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned having removed his

STEAM SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

To the commodious building of Messrs. RANKIN & Co., on

BATTERY STREET, Between Pacific & Broadway,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Where, having increased facilities, he will be enabled to furnish to the trade,

SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF BREAD,

On favorable terms. Particular care is given in the preparation of Soda Biscuit,

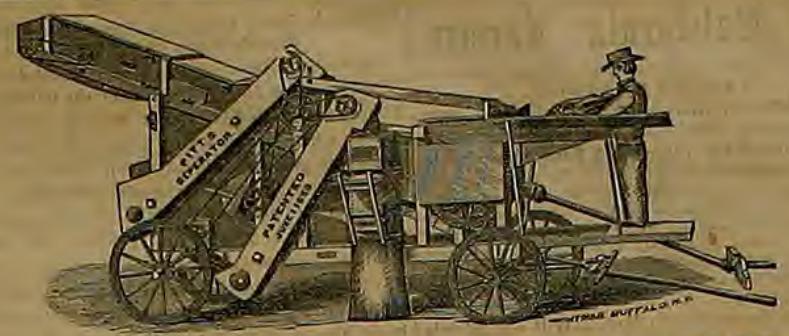
Butter and Water Crackers, Jenny Lind Cakes, Ginger Snaps, And Family Crackers,

Of the best kind. Also—

GRAHAM CRACKERS.

These can always be had fresh, for family use, in any quantity. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

WM. HERR.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS, and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

STATE SUMMARY.

The past office at O'Byrne's Ferry, Calaveras county, has been discontinued. New offices have been established at Plumas, in Yuba county, and Fair Play, in El Dorado.

As a remedy for the curled leaf, a correspondent of the Lancha Plana Dispatch says, that a nail driven into the stem or body of the tree, near the root, is all that is required.

The editor of the Visalia Delta received from a party of prospectors a specimen of lava, taken from the crater of a burning volcano, in Tulare county, while in a molten state.

A new circus company, numbering many talented performers, arrived, last Sunday, on the John L. Stephens. They will commence the season's performance on the evening of the 5th of June.

A nugget of gold, weighing \$60, was recently picked up near Jackson, Amador county, by a man named Henry Folger, while ground-sluicing. The same individual, the next day, found a pure lump which weighed fifteen ounces.

An individual, well known in Stockton, says the Republican is now undergoing a course of training at the French-Camp race-track, preparatory to being matched in a foot-race, during the District Fair, against any one who may wish to run against him.

At Stockton, last week, were sold, at auction, fifty half-bred cows at \$32 each; thirty two-year-old steers and heifers at \$22; forty-eight one-year-old steers and heifers at \$17, and one hundred and fifty head of Spanish stock at \$18. The Argus remarks that these prices do not indicate a very low state of the stock market.

A meeting of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society will be held at the City Hall, in San Jose, on Saturday next (to-morrow), at two o'clock, p. m. The time for holding the Annual Fair will be decided upon; the list of premiums made, and general business transacted. A full attendance and punctuality requested.

The travel to and from the interior, now that the rains and storms for the season are presumed to be over, has fairly commenced throughout our city, says the Stockton Republican. The stages arrive, daily, crowded with passengers; and pleasure-parties destined for the Big Trees, Yosemite, and other points of note, are making preparations to leave.

Until recently, says the Marysville Express, each succeeding spring has covered the plains in our valley with one dense mat of flowers of every hue and grain. But since so many sheep and cattle have been grazing on these lands, the flowers have in a measure ceased to bloom and the fields fall to present the rich appearance as heretofore.

Dr. Logan makes the following report of the quantity of water which fell during the month of May at Sacramento: May 2d, 0.972 of an inch; May 3d, 1.131 inches; May 4th, 0.411 of an inch; May 5th, 0.008 of an inch; May 11th, 0.125 of an inch; May 15th, 0.225 of an inch; and May 23d, or up to Wednesday night, 0.320 of an inch. The total for the month is 2.321 inches, and for the season, 21.819 inches.

Alvarado, formerly Governor of California, relates that California has never before, in his experience, been visited by so heavy rains at the close of the spring season; and he seems to think that the telegraphic wires have something to do with the phenomenon. He also believes that "the devil is among the Yankees," and that they are in some way responsible for the inclement weather of the past few days.

The San Jose Reporter narrates the death of the wife of Mr. David Skinner, of Santa Clara county, on the 24th instant. As she was burning coffee over the stove, her clothes caught fire, and she was quickly enveloped in flames. Her injuries were fearful, and her sufferings most acute, as there was not a portion of her body that was not burned, except her face and the upper portion of her breast.

At Mariposa, says the Gazette of Tuesday, strawberries are moderately abundant grown in gardens about here, despite frost and snow. Grapes have been much injured, and other kinds of fruit considerably so. Cold winds prevail, and now, while writing, thick clouds fill the sky and mountain-top, shedding occasional showers of hail and rain. Such a season has not been known here in at least a dozen years.

Two men arrived in Bear Valley, from Mono, last week; they came by way of Yosemite valley. Snow was found to be deep on the summit, and getting soft, though they had no great difficulty in coming along. Some six or seven hundred men are at Monoville and vicinity, but as yet little has been done in mining or prospecting, owing to the weather, snow and frost. It has been agreed among the miners that claims cannot be jumped, under any circumstances, till June 15th. Provisions equal to the demand are coming in.

BETWEEN Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, according to the Pacific Methodist, there is a mountain, on the base of which, on both sides, there are springs of tar. In color, consistence, odor, etc., the substance that issues from these springs is precisely like tar from pine-wood. The odor, when the substance is burned, is more like stone-coal. There can hardly be a doubt but that there are strata of coal in the bowels of the mountain. When the Pacific railroad is finished through these valleys, this coal will be useful.

UNDER the title of Cumberland Coal Company, Mr. C. T. Culler, of Mariposa, and others, are now working a coal mine in Contra Costa county, on the east side of Mount Diablo, four and a half miles from the landing on the San Joaquin. The specimens exhibited to the editor of the Gazette are of excellent quality, being pronounced by good judges equal to the best Sydney, and worth from ten to twelve dollars a ton in the San Francisco market. The work will be vigorously prosecuted, and the company feel confident that they can take out fifty tons a day, if necessary. The supply is supposed to be inexhaustible, the lead having been traced a long distance in various directions.

The shriveled leaf on peach-trees, which has been the subject of general complaint among gardeners in the valleys, we are sorry to say, remarks the San Andreas Independent, is equally prevalent among orchards and gardens in the mountains. We have visited many orchards within the past week, and for the most part found the peach-tree (and in some instances the pear-tree also) suffering from the disease. On trees worst affected, the fruit, and even the smaller branches, are injured. Many practical men attribute it to too much irrigation and to the extreme heat with which the early spring opened, immediately succeeded by the strangely cold and moist weather which we have experienced for the last two or three weeks.

The rainy weather, which we noticed as continuing nearly all of last week, appears to have extended pretty generally throughout the State; and in many places in the interior the rain was accompanied with more or less snow and sleet. This winter-weather in May is very unusual, and complaints are made of injury to crops by the cold, producing frosts in some cases. However, the rain having concluded with last week, the weather has since been clear and cool, with considerable wind, which is doubtless very favorable for the grain-crop, so that the injury will be much less than was feared. The hay-crop was much damaged by the rain, as a large portion was blown out; but there is probably much yet to cut, which can be secured in good condition.

THUNDER was heard in several places in the interior during the storm on Friday last, and lightning is reported to have struck in Sacramento county (a very rare occurrence), killing a Chinaman in one instance.

An opposition steamer, the Satellite, Capt. Kentel, is now running on the San Joaquin. She carries freight at twenty-five dollars a ton, and passengers at two dollars each; but is of small capacity.

THE Supervisors of Napa county have ordered stone bridges to be constructed across the river and creek at Napa, which will cost \$11,000 each. They are to be of stone, with parapets of the same material.

THE first Sabbath School Convention, in this State, has been gathered in this city for several days this week, and the session has been an interesting one. The Anniversary of the Union Sabbath Schools of this city was also celebrated during the same time.

THE editor of the Petaluma Journal was shown what purports to be the "last lay" of a pullet belonging to Mr. J. K. Brown, which measures in circumference eight and one-quarter inches, and transversely ten and five-eighths inches!

THE John L. Stephens, which arrived on Sunday, brought some 1300 or 1400 passengers, although only 1004 names appear on the books. Among these were 200 women and 221 children. The passengers complain loudly of their treatment, from being so crowded.

THE Indian war in Carson Valley has interrupted the Pony Express, and the one due last Monday has not been heard from. Whether it has been cut off by Indians, or is waiting for the route to be cleared, can only be conjectured. In consequence of the above, the Express, which was to leave to-day, has been delayed indefinitely, or until protection is afforded to the route.

A fearful hail-storm is said to have visited the town of Leroy, Kansas territory, on the 13th of April. The ice-storm lasted about fifteen minutes, during which time the ground was covered with ice balls from the size of a hen's egg to a common sized table-bowl. Some balls were picked up that weighed ten ounces and another one pound and a half!

A dispatch from Virginia City, dated May 29th, gives account of an engagement with the Indians near Willow's old station, on the morning of that day. The Indians, numbering about two hundred, were attacked by Col. Hayes, and completely routed. A few of the whites were slightly wounded, none killed.

News from Peru states that on the 19th April, and subsequently, serious earthquakes occurred at Callao, Lima, and other places, destroying millions of dollars worth of property. The inhabitants were very much frightened.

THE receipts of the four lectures, before the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, by Rev. T. Starr King, amounted to \$2605; of this sum, \$1205 was clear profit to the society.

Two witnesses, whose testimony helped to confirm the Sherbrook claim to a large tract of land in San Francisco, have made affidavits that their former testimony was false, and was given in expectation of reward.

Programme of the Oakland Fair.

The Exhibition will consist of three departments, viz:

Pavilion, Cattle-show, Races.

Admission to each Fifty Cents; Season Tickets admitting to the three departments, \$3; Memberships admitting to the three departments, \$5.

Tuesday.....June 5th.

ENTRANCES—All articles or Animals intended for Exhibition, must be entered at the office of the Secretary this day.

Wednesday.....June 6th.

COMMITTEES—The Award Committees in the various Departments will commence their labors on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Trial of Reapers and Mowers, and Plowing-Match, near the residence of Henry Linden, Esq., on the telephone road, 1 1/2 miles from the Pavilion, at 1 P. M. A Convention of Fruit-Growers will be held in the Pavilion at 8 P. M.

Thursday.....June 7th.

Trial of speed of Animals upon the Oakland Race-Course, at 10 A. M. Annual Address by Hon. John B. Weller, at 8 P. M., after which the Annual Election for Officers of the Society will be held.

Friday.....June 8th.

Announcement of Awards and Parade of Premium-Stock, at 11 P. M. The Awards in all the Departments will be announced at the Pavilion at 8 P. M.

Saturday.....June 9th.

Grand Lady Equestrian Contest at 10 A. M., in which a cash premium of \$25 and framed diploma will be awarded.

REGATTA—A Regatta will come off on Saturday at 1 P. M., under the supervision of the Oakland Regatta Club, in which a cash premium of \$25 and a framed diploma will be awarded the fastest-sailing yacht, and \$10 for the second best; \$5 entrance to be added to the first prize; three or more to make a race. Also, a cash premium of \$10 for the best boat, in a pulling match, between ten working-boats, with one pair oars, free to all. No entrance fee.

THE REFRESHMENT SALOON will be under the management of Messrs. Wiley & Piper, of San Francisco. The American Brass Band will be in attendance during the Fair. The Fair will close with a GRAND BALL, to be given in the Pavilion, Tuesday Evening, June 12th.

15

MRS. D. NORCROSS.

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

PIONEER

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

UNDER LINEN, HOSIERY,

AND..

FURNISHING STORE.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, of every description, constantly on hand; the most complete assortment in the city.

UNDER LINEN, for Ladies and Children; always a good supply, and made to order.

HOSIERY in great variety, all kinds, for Ladies and Children. No such stock ever before offered.

FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Skirts, Corsets, Embroideries, and all other articles for Ladies' and Children's use, at prices lower than ever before offered.

PACIFIC

FRINGE, CORD, TASSEL,

AND..

BUTTON MANUFACTORY,

D. NORCROSS,

Proprietor,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Above Montgomery street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS FRINGES, CURTAIN FRINGES,

CARRIAGE FRINGES,

Cords, Tassels, Buttons,

Trimming, Together with all descriptions of Goods in the above line, manufactured in superior style, equal in every respect to any imported, at very low prices.

JOHN C. AYRES,

Brass Foundry and Lock Factory,

Oregon, between Front and Davis streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Brass Castings and Finishing, Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal Castings, executed with neatness and dispatch.

LOCKS.

Bank-Vault, Store, and Prison Locks. Also, Brass Pad-Locks of different patterns made to order.

Best-Hanging, Egehoor's Gongs and House-Bells made and fixed to order.

All Jobs promptly attended to.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from

common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

51 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento.

J. T. ALIMENT, 155 Second street, Marysville.

J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.

S. W. WOLF, Nevada.

F. E. BARRS, Placerville.

J. LEWIS SAN JOSE.

MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma.

14 6m

KENNEDY & BELL.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS!

Ex MARY L. SUTTON AND FLEETWING.

100 pieces Bigelow Brussels—New

and very Beautiful.

50 cases Wide Oilcloths—Marquetry

and Inlaid Marble Patterns—something new, and the finest

goods ever imported into this State.

300 cases Oilcloths—From Three to Six

Feet Wide, New Styles and Low Prices.

We call the attention of the Trade and Country

Merchants to the above goods.

20 cases Window-Shades and Fixtures.

Also, a very large assortment of

Three-Ply Ingrain and Stair Carpets,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Etc., etc.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

At KENNEDY & BELL'S,

Southwest corner Montgomery & California sts.,

13 SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. W. H. IRWIN,

DENTIST,

THIRD ST., NEAR HOWARD, SAN FRANCISCO,

(Opposite Estlin's Mansion.)

EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN!

ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY PERFORMED

in the most perfect manner. Extracting, Filling,

Cleaning, Brushing, Straightening and Developing the

Teeth, with reference to the Form, Beauty, Colour and

Symmetry of the Mouth and Face.

Special attention paid to the Preservation and Perfection

of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Toothache Effectually Cured!

Prices—Extracting, \$1; Cleaning and Whitening, \$3 and

\$1; Filling with Gold, \$2 and \$3; Straightening and giving

shape to Lips, Mouth and Eyes, \$4, \$5 and \$5.

Whole and Partial Sets nicely and firmly adjusted in

the Mouth.

Former Patrons, please give us a call.

Montgomery street Omnibuses pass the Office every five

minutes.

Children's Teeth Extracted for 50 Cents.

14 3m W. H. IRWIN, M. D.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,

Produce and General Commission Agent,

No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling

Grain and Produce for five years past in this market

—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has

an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages un-

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,

NEW CARPET STORE.

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths,

Paper-Hangings,

AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in

every branch of the trade.

McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses.

Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and

varnishing all kinds of Furniture.

14 3m

CAMPBELL & TOWNE,

PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE

GALLERY,

No. 115 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

(OVER A. AUSTIN'S STORE)

CAMPBELL & TOWNE

Are now prepared to execute work in any department

of the

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART,

superior to any other first-class Gallery, for

One-Half the Former Prices!

The Ambrotypes taken by Mr. TOWNE were awarded

THE FIRST PREMIUM

AT THE LAST STATE FAIR,

OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

115 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Over A. Austin & Co's Store.

14 3m

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

80 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERI-

ence in the fruit trade, in this market, and a

thorough knowledge of the business, they feel

confident in their ability to give satisfaction

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

Most happy are we to welcome to our columns our friend "Cora," from the Excelsior State, why comes to speak to us upon a high and lofty theme, such as we can always welcome to our pages. These are subjects that will always elevate the moral sentiments. Her voice also, in the Poet's Corner, we can commend, and hope to hear often from "Cora." Mary Merrill has spoken nobly, and we gladly hail this new voice, also across the ocean, as an additional one in the cause of right. Her other communication will appear, and it is hoped that she will continue such themes. Katrina is welcome; her letters afford food for thought. Bertha Bay appears with an inquiry that has merit in it. We ask indulgence for any seeming neglect of our correspondents. We have much on file that will soon appear. Even this week we are obliged to place in other columns matter that we hoped to insert in our special department.

[For the California Farmer.]

"LEFT BEHIND."

Days, weeks, and months, have swiftly flown,
And summer fruits have come and gone;
The corn has ripened in the ear;
The reapers fall, methinks I hear;
The little birds are on the wing;
Cattle are lowing, by the spring;
And autumn leaves are falling fast;
The nutting days, have come at last.
And with times golden links, I find
I think of one, "I left behind."

Ah! there's the hall where first we met,
The garden seats, I see them yet;
The little porch with trellised vine,
Where roses, with the woodbine climb;
And there, the spiders lengthened thread,
Still hangs in festoons overhead;
Yet 'tis like friendship's parting ray,
With one slight touch is swept away;
Each hallowed spot, is linked I find
With thoughts of one, "I left behind."

In fancy, do I view again
The winding hill, the sea and plain;
Those old oak trees, so grim and tall,
And shady walks, round woodbine hall;
There, hum of bee, and song of bird,
And tiny feet, and voices, are heard;
And fragrant flowers, perfume the air,
All nature speaks, a heavenly care;
Thus, all time's precious links I find
Blended with one, "I left behind."

While musing, cometh now to me
"The hill, that overlooks the sea,"
But night-fall with its somber hue,
O'er shadows it again from view;
The stars are peeping through the trees,
Still the night save a gentle breeze,
And voices murmuring soft and low,
The thoughts, and deeds of "long ago,"
Dreams of the past, I wake to find
I must forget one, "I left behind."

CORA.

Sewing Machines.

The merit and demerit of sewing machines have been discussed ever since their invention, and the discussion will probably continue as long as sewing machines are in existence.

Personal experiences have been published again and again for the benefit of the uninitiated, and for this purpose we venture to give ours.

To all house-wives who think or talk of buying a sewing machine (and if you could realize one-half the economy of time and labor, you would at once, not merely think and talk of buying a machine, but, you would come to San Francisco and supply yourself), we address this article, and will give our experience in as few words as possible to convey what we wish to say.

We have a Grover & Baker's sewing machine. We took one lesson, and learned how to oil it, thread the needle, and how to turn the wheel. Then we went to work in earnest to demonstrate by actual experience the merit of this machine in contrast with Wheeler & Wilson's, whose we have tried, but failed to do our work satisfactory, because it required so much strength to turn the wheel; while Grover & Baker's runs so lightly, with so little friction, that one is scarcely conscious of the effort to perform that part. We readily admit that turning the wheel was the least of our thoughts when we saw the hemming of some very fine linen cambric handkerchiefs, coming out so beautifully executed, as a piece of our first day's work. Not being satisfied with fine work, we have sewed some coarse cloth with equal success. We have tried very hard to put the machine out of order so that we might get another lesson, but it seems an impossible thing to do. We have sewed all kinds of sewing, tried to break the needle, have taken it out to see if we could put it back again, have changed the thread from fine to coarse, in brief, we have tried all the experiments we can think, and many that have been suggested to us, and it's no use—the machine works with perfect satisfaction. It is next to impossible for the sewing to rip—and this machine is undoubtedly the one for making grain bags, consequently the one for farmer's use.

There is no invention so conducive to the health, happiness, pleasure and economy of women as sewing machines. It is perfectly astonishing what an inconceivable amount of work can be done in a day, with so little labor and so much satisfaction. How many women over this state could decrease their labor and increase their lives by having a sewing machine.

We have a letter from "Aunt Chloe," upon sewing machines, which speaks our sentiments exactly. We can give no better exposé of them than what we have already said, and by publishing her letter, which is as follows:

LETTER FROM AUNT CHLOE.
Oh! This warm sunny day of spring! A sweet release from the dull, contracted time of winter! How I feel a genial glow of spirit, that swells up from my inmost nature, and overflows in smiles and cheering words of affection towards every one! Days such as this, one loves to fling care away, and resume the spirit of childish days that still dwell in the memory, though buried in this mound of many duties. Duties of a stern, grave nature, crowd upon me as I advance in life, and my

thoughts must be, not how to rid myself of them, but how to perform them and turn them into pleasures. But why sit here moralizing? This day I must do some one a service, however slight. Let me see! A sheet of paper lies before me; my sewing machine I have this moment reluctantly turned away from, for the little worker must need rest, and out of love and gratitude to it, I will tell my own sex what a darling it is. Day after day I have formed my opinion of it, until its character stands as high, in my mind, as that of Florence Nightingale, or any of the bright and shining ones of the present era, who sacrifice themselves for the welfare of others. I have given it so much praise, and it has been my companion in cheerful hours and through many sad ones, that I have almost imbibed it with life, and talk of it as Mrs. Gardiner did her flowers, as part and parcel of herself. It has wrought an almost magical change in the routine of my domestic matters. No night sewing now, no disturbing thought of when or how my spring sewing will be done, or get such a garment done this week; or how tired I am; so many things to see to that I cannot get any sewing done; everything is behindhand, etc.; and this, with a cross-feeling, which is worse than the whole, and we are not at all times aware of it, till it has made some mischief for us. All these ugly things would intrude before the reception of my sewing machine, especially if I had indulged myself with an evening or afternoon devoted to pleasure, instead of the usual stitch, with which I cultivated my spare moments. Delicious recreation to an active temperament! My blood boils when I think how much precious time I have wasted by tedious hand sewing, while my neighbors around me were rapidly running their machines, and keeping their work up to the standard that good housewives call correct, while they felt at perfect liberty to devote an hour or two to reading, or social entertainment. I was skeptical for a long time as to the real uses of the machines. I felt that I could not endure the ridicule of parties, if I met with a failure on trial of one; and then I took the wrong time to investigate my friends' machines. I called upon them when they had just purchased, and they had had no experience to give me, except their own nervous state (that they had not time to overcome), consequent upon the introduction of so important and unusual an article in their households. But all this remains far back as a dark cloud I have come out of, and the bright glancing of my little needle arm now tells a different story. The little one has a name written upon it in letters of gold, which is imprinted on my mind in like characters, out of gratitude for the perfect construction of my assistant. Grover & Baker is the short, euphonic title of the company who manufactured it. They make hundreds equally as good as mine; and I will close by telling my lady friends to do as I have done: call at the office 21 Montgomery street, and see for yourselves the machines in operation, and the beautiful work which is done by it, and if you do not feel a sudden longing to become the happy possessor of one, you will certainly surprise your

[For the California Farmer.]

Thoughts for Mothers.

The darlings of our household! Our pets! Precious treasures! How beautiful to watch the unfolding of their minds, to witness the varied expressions of heart, the grand development of their whole existence, mental, physical, and moral! What a fearful responsibility rests upon parents and guardians, to guide, direct, and train these human plants for honor and immortality! Watch! that ye do not fall into error, and mar and deface the germ, causing the bud to wither ere it has attained the proper strength to bloom healthfully. Many a heart has closed up every avenue to tenderness and affection, becoming seared and blunted, by harshness, mistrust, and chilling words; and as the higher and loftier qualities of the soul died out for want of nourishment, the baser crept in and took their place, bearing with them a long train of misery and evil, the effects of which have been too plainly seen in the career of many, who have found untimely graves.

Selfishness is one of the worst evils that makes its appearance in the family circle, and its growth is very rapid if not early checked; when once it takes a firm hold upon the character of the child, it is difficult, nay, impossible to root it out. Self rises preeminent in everything, and parents, brothers, sisters, and friends, are sacrificed to this absorbing principle. Envy, hatred, malice, uncharitableness and revenge, follow in consequence, leading on to miseries manifold. And what has been gained? A feverish life; a bitter, gloomy death; the soul chained to demons instead of soaring aloft into a sphere of light and love. That blighted soul came into this world pure from the hand of its Creator, and is given in charge to you to guide and direct onward and upward. Parents and guardians, have you been faithful to the trust? The Recording Angel looks on and weeps for the fallen one, for "from the heights thereof to the depths thereof, who can fathom?"

Those little ones, ranning and tumbling about on the lawn, have each separate and distinct characters developing. Watch warily the little traits that are dawning, for weal, or for woe. That boy with his dreamy blue eyes, has a large, affectionate heart; it is seen in the quivering lip, when a slight has touched the chord of a noble impulse. He yearns for sympathy; through his affections he is to be guided to a noble destiny, or by harshness to destruction. Oh! lead him by the silken cords of gentleness and love. Be careful to dispel not the sensitive heart by an unkind word, or a thoughtless jest, for in its deep recesses there is music that will attune itself in harmony with a mother's teachings, and vibrate as the echo strikes home.

That little dark-eyed girl, buoyant with life; she, too, has deep thoughts and feelings, but pride is inventing, even thus early, a way to close up every avenue by which you can penetrate into the deep mysteries of her heart. It may be well, for it will give her greater fortitude to bear up under sorrows and trials, which may be her portion hereafter. Still, a watchful eye must detect the first appearance of a selfish or revengeful feeling being wallowed therein; for thereby, instead of developing into a noble womanhood (though theasket be made up of the most beautiful of nature's gems), the pearl within is discolored and of little value.

Mothers, pause and reflect upon the great work before you. With the ties of maternity, throw aside the frivolities of life; they are but dust in the balance, to the training of the young souls committed to your care, for that higher and more glorious destiny which will be to them life eternal.

See, the darlings of your household!
Oh! how beautiful they are;
Precious treasures! priceless treasures,
Given to your guiding care.

Check, each trait of selfish feeling
Ere it forms of life a part;
Be thou gentle, kind and tender,
To the trustful, loving heart.

And, as teacher, guide, and guardian,
Lead them by the cords of love;
Be thou prayerful, watchful ever;
Train them for their home above.

So, when God recalls the Jewels
He entrusted to your care,
May the links be found all golden,
And the gems all pure and fair.

CORA.

WHO ARE THESE?

Who is this upon the mountain,
Coming with her silver train,
Shedding loveliness on the valley,
Spreading beauty o'er the plain,
Walking upward through the azure,
Walking through the fields of light?
Lo! the gentle queen of Heaven!
Lo! the lovely queen of night!

Who are these that seem to meet her,
Thronging all along the skies;
Smiling in their shining garments,
Looking down with holy eyes;
Coming out with fairy torches,
In the solemn hush of even,
Walking through the blue above us?
Lo! the starry host of Heaven!

What is this that comes so sweetly,
Through the distant twilight dim,
Rising from the heart of nature,
Like a softly chanted hymn;
Thrilling with mysterious language,
From the din of day apart;
Always giving back the echo
Of the thoughts within the heart;

Coming from the earth and ocean,
Wafted on the alepsy breeze;
Like a voice of breathless wonder?
Softly saying, Who are these?
BENTHA BAY.

[For the California Farmer.]

Dare to do Right.

DARE to live the right in the midst of wrong. If you feel a certain measure to be just, say so honorably; let all opponents know that it has your sanction. If they shun your society it is not because they respect you less, but because it takes away from their social enjoyment to countenance one whose ways of thinking differ so materially from their own. It requires sacrifice, but society is benefited; no good deed falls fruitless. You must not think less nobly, because your associates are not yet ready for more noble thoughts. If you dare to think for yourself, you are somewhat prepared to live aright. You now need to ponder the saying, "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them," and to bring a strong, resolute will to bear upon your course of conduct, to seek assistance from the infinite source of excellence. Dare to forgive an enemy, although all around you call upon you to resent the injury you have received. Persons are apt to speak as though it were comparatively easy to forgive; this is a mistake, as the experience proves, else why do war and strife hold such sway over us even in this nineteenth century with all its enlightenment. No! persons all around are encouraging us to render evil for evil; they tell us that self-respect demands that we shall resent the evil we receive. Oh! how little do they know of the silent grandeur of the characters of those who win the greatest victory man can achieve—the complete triumph over every selfish voice within.

Dare to think kindly and generously of every person who commits an error, great or small. Yes, dare to speak in behalf of your erring brother, when others think he receives his deserts. Remind such that they have never been placed in a similar situation, that they cannot tell what sins might have been laid to their charge, had they been victims of similar circumstances. When mankind commit the greatest crimes or the meanest acts, be charitable. Even when you are the object of slander, speak kindly of the offender. Justify yourself from all false accusations, but speak gently and think kindly of the slanderer. Remember, he has not your light; he does not realize the iniquity of his course. We all need to be more lenient to others, more rigid with self. Dare to act according to the dictates of your own conscience and judgment, to walk in your own path; dare to be yourself, not the mere echo of another's ways.

MARY MERRILL.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,
ELECTRO-ANALYST AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *deceiving the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organism than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies are: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the known relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *researchable* and *wide*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

MRS. WARREN makes use of the New and Highly Improved BOSTON ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BATTERY, one of the MOST PERFECT Electrical Machines on this Coast.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

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R. S. TORREY'S MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE!

PATENTED JUNE 7TH, 1859.

THIS BEE-HIVE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR several years, has attracted the attention of Apiculturists wherever it has been introduced, who have unanimously given it the HIGHEST APPROBATION, and testified to its decided superiority over all others in use.

THE MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE has taken the first premium at all State and County Fairs wherever it has been exhibited; also, the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair, Portland, 1859. Its principal advantages are as follows:

1. Its form and size are just right, neither too high nor too low, and very economical.
2. The surplus honey can be taken away without disturbing the bees.
3. The condition of the bees can be seen at any time, in front, in rear, and at the top of the hive.
4. The most scientific, perfect, common-sense method of ventilation.
5. Size of boxes suited to the market.
6. The platform, which is quite essential to the health of the bees.
7. No difficulty in changing the comb.
8. The feed-troughs, protected from other bees.
9. Bees domesticated in one week.
10. Fighting among bees prevented.
11. Bees transferred in thirty minutes.
12. Bees can get to the store honey-boxes with less travel than in other hives now in use.
13. Outward swarming prevented, in most cases, when deemed desirable.
14. Moisture is taken from the hive by a condenser, constructed for that purpose.
15. The facility it affords for feeding the bees through tubes with a funnel, without disturbing the hive, which is a sure guard against starting.
16. The bees indicate to the apiarist when they are in need of food.
17. A moth-trap, which prevents the ravages of moths.
18. No filth and dead bees accumulate between the comb in winter.

The undersigned will sell Individuals, Town and County Rights for California. Individuals desirous of purchasing Single, Town or County Rights, can ascertain terms by addressing the following Agents:

S. H. CASE, Petaluma.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST
Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1858, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1859, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).

THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.

CHAS. C. WALKER, Stockton.

E. A. GIERMAN, Los Angeles.

JACOB V. BOAG, Washington, Yolo county.

B. H. HOAG, Napa.

E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.

G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his Assignees, against persons using my Hives under authority from me.

J. S. HARRISON, Patentee.

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1860. 4-1m

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.

Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent Apiculturists of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make HIVES with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.

All Patents will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination of every good improvement.

We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth Hives," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of HIVES, in the Rough Material.

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EDUCATIONAL.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1860.

NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 139 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

The Alameda County Fair.

The Fair at Oakland, the present week, of the Alameda County Agricultural Society, may truly be called a success. When it shall be remembered that this Fair was held at a period of the year that by reason of a late season, fruits were some two to three weeks later than usual, and when it shall be seen also that the contributors were mainly from one county, that it was in fact a County Fair, then we say it was indeed a success. The Pavilion was very handsomely decorated by the florists, gardeners, and citizens of Oakland and vicinity. The display of fruits was highly creditable for the season, the collection of vegetables a good one, and with samples of grain, furnish evidence of an abundant season. Home Industry and Manufactures, the Arts, and the curiosities of Natural Science, made the Pavilion a scene of interest. In order that we may do full justice to all, we have prepared a full report of each department from our own observation, which it was not possible to place in our columns this week, as many of the reports and premium lists were not ready on our publication day, and those portions of the exercises of which we desired to speak, were to take place to-morrow. The principal contributors to the Fruit Department were:

R. W. Washburn, Shell Mound: twenty-four varieties Cherries and twenty-seven Gooseberries, all evincing great progress in culture, and select in kind; of these we shall give full reports.

John Lewelling, San Lorenzo Nurseries: twenty-three varieties Cherries, very fine, and a branch of rare abundance of the Gov. Wood variety; also, Plums, Currants, etc.

G. W. Fountain: a magnificent show of Longworth Strawberries, the finest ever shown on this coast. One box seventeen by seventeen inches, contained berries four to six inches in circumference; these berries have been sold in our market for \$1.02 a pound readily.

Mr. D. E. Hough exhibited ten varieties Strawberries and six varieties Raspberries, a very fine show; also Gooseberries, Blackberries, etc.

Lawrence Lane made a fine exhibit of Strawberries, Currants, etc.

A. W. White exhibited a fine collection of fruit; Cherry-Currants superb; Red Dutch Plums, three varieties Blackberries.

R. J. Walker, S. O. Sweetzer, T. A. Hobart, Dr. Wentworth, and Dr. Cole made shows of fruit. C. J. Potter exhibited a good collection.

A. H. Myers, of Alameda, exhibited cherries.

Messrs. Lewelling, Washburn, and Blacow, exhibited very fine specimens of Apples of 1859.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Alameda, made a grand display, without which the Hall would have been barren indeed: a large table-full of California flowers, bedded so as to keep fresh all the week. These with choice bouquets, wreaths, and a handsome design, added greatly to the beauty of the Hall. Mr. Hutchinson did nobly.

Mrs. Dr. Cole made a good display of bouquets, being nice vases, handsome.

Captain Dayley, bouquets, and others of which we have no record.

VEGETABLES.

J. A. Hobart, D. L. Perkins, Lawrence Lane, Biggs Brothers, Dr. Halle, Jas. Bailey, Jos. Fogg, and A. Hersey were principal contributors. Of each and all we shall speak further.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

First stands the Blankets of the San Francisco Woolen Manufactory, exhibited by D. S. Turner, Esq., being the first blankets made in this State; they were really very superior, reflecting great credit upon our State and upon the enterprising owners of our new manufactory. Next stands the table, pails, and churns of Parrish & Co., exhibited by this company, equal, nay, superior to any that have ever been shown in any State of the Union, being nine distinct kinds; of each we shall speak in our full report.

The new Hay-Press of J. H. Gove is a noble invention, worthy of public notice.

The Windmills of Hyde & Co., and of W. Flint, are both very superior mills.

The Eyeless Pick, by G. W. Coffee, is a very superior invention.

The Steam-Spade of O. Hyde, Jr., most excellent.

Bee-Hives by J. T. Houghton, of Oakland, A. Cleveland of Alameda, Case of Maine, and J. S. Harrison of Sacramento City.

Washing Machines, by M. Falkner; a very good machine.

A fine collection of domestic Bread and cake, by Mrs. F. F. Fargo, most honorable indeed to the lady.

Another very fine collection by —. Also, several parcels bread and cakes. The absence of record prevented our getting notes filled out.

Sample Butter, by Mary Ayers.

Honey, by Mrs. Lathrop.

Two Cheese, by A. Hersey, Oakland.

One Sago Cheese, by A. Hersey, Oakland.

Two sacks splendid Flour, Clinton Mills.

Cheese by Miner & Alden.

Yeast-Powders, by Donnelly.

First, T. Ogg Shaw's splendid Combined Reaper and Mower. Fan-Mill, by Shaw.

Pitt's Improved Thrasher and Separator.

Pitt's original Pattern Thrasher and Separator.

Shaw's Steel Plow, deep tiller.

A new Tule-land Plow, by Mr. Colt.

Esterly's Combined Reaper and Mower, exhibited by C. M. Sherburne.

McCormick's Reaper and Mower, Peoria Plow, Cultivator, and Churn, by A. B. Southworth.

Wood's Swather, Manny's Reaper, Wood's Mower, by L. L. Treadwell.

Fanning Mill, by James Bailey.

Crawford's Improved Thrasher, by H. Cassel, San Lorenzo.

WORKS OF ART.

A very handsome ornamental Chess Table, made by Miss A. Aldrich, Oakland.

Hair-Work, nicely executed by Miss A. S. Aldrich, Oakland.

Hair-Work, very delicate, by Mrs. John Hall, San Antonio.

Oil Paintings and Cases Minerals, by Mrs. Holt.

Wood and Marble Painting, by John Ross.

A fine collection of Shells, by Mrs. M. M. Howe, Oakland.

Large sized Photographs, by Wm. Shew.

Hair-Work, very handsomely arranged, by Mrs. S. M. Davis, Alameda.

Penmanship by P. S. Pratt, most beautifully executed.

Specimens of Printing, by F. F. Fargo, Alameda Herald.

Specimens of Printing by A. Amermann, Alameda Gazette.

MICELLANEOUS.

Dr. Newcomb's show of Shells and Minerals, was a very choice collection.

The curious nests of birds and squirrels were very wonderful, being as is reported: One, a bird's nest inclosed in a redwood tree; diameter of tree six feet four inches; age of tree probably 100 years. Another a squirrel's nest; diameter of tree five feet nine and a half inches; nest four feet from heart of tree; estimated age of tree, 3000 years, of nest, 1200 years. These were discovered by John Challer, of San Mateo. They were very curious.

Case of birds by F. M. Truworthly.

Case of birds, by M. Fallon.

Relics of Sandwich Island and other birds, by unknown.

Hyde's Radial Spade and Windmill.

Above the most notable machines on exhibition at the Fair, was Hyde's rolling radial Spade, by steam or horse, or general farm locomotive. It is so constructed as to be to the farmer either his stationary power to do his grinding, cutting, thrashing, or any work for which steam is adapted, carry all manure about the farm, or spade up his land to any depth required, etc., etc. Such requirements are not now necessary in this country, but for England, this will be the machine. In connection with the tute-plow, invented some time since, and now at Wethered & Tiffany's office, it will or could be the instrument to reclaim our vast tule plains, and be of great value to this State.

The steam machine is an upright boiler with a steam cylinder on each side, with a connection from each to a crank shaft, on the end of which is the pinion gear driving a cylinder by gearing on the inner edge of the rim projection. These cylinders roll on the ground, and in the model are for twelve inches in width, and there can be as many on the shaft as the power will carry, spading either two feet wide or ten, according to the power of the engine. These cylinders are the feature of the machine. There are in each twenty-four slants radiating from the circumference to within twelve inches of the centre. In each of these slants is a frame sliding easily in and out; attached to these frames by a hinge is the cross bar and handle, on which the spade is attached by small bolts or plugs. As the cylinders roll over the ground the spades are forced gradually out till they stand perpendicular or directly under the centre of the cylinder; they have then attained their greatest depth,—the cylinders continue rolling, but the handle of the spade is held in the vertical position, causing it to turn the earth up with it as the spade comes out of the ground, by the continued rolling of the machines. After the spades are lifted about twelve inches from the ground they draw into the cylinder, consequently all the earth on them is dropped, leaving it behind in a loose and perfect condition. The machinery to effect this (aside from the steam engine) is of the simplest possible description. Each cylinder runs independent, but the arrange-

ment is such that they can be attached together by a turn of a lever, and then move as one cylinder. By the arrangement the machine is capable of turning around in its own length. By another movement of a lever, similar to starting a locomotive, the spade, frame and spades are all held in their central position, so that the machine can be rolled anywhere, back into any corner, or do anything that would be desirable to do. To make it thoroughly complete the inventor intends attaching to it, and following it, a revolving or vibrating harrow, a rolling seed sower and coverer, and rollers, so that the ground will be entirely finished by one operation. Should the anticipations of the inventor be realized, which the operation of the model seems to warrant, this machine will be a most important and valuable one to the farmer.

Mr. Hyde thinks that he can make a machine of two cylinders that can be drawn by four horses, spading up the earth eight or nine inches deep. The application for a patent is now pending.

One of Hyde & Store's Windmills was also at the Fair, and attracted a great deal of attention, doing good service in trying to pump a well dry close to the Pavilion, and was put up on Wednesday. The position was not very favorable on account of its close proximity to the building, being too much in an eddy; but nevertheless, it did its work steadily, and as far as heard, to the satisfaction of every one. It was one of their Phillips' self-regulating and self-protecting, an advertisement of which is in another column. These mills are held in high estimation in Benicia and other localities where they have been introduced.

Great Reaping Match.

Use of the principal attractions to the Farmers at the Oakland Fair was the trial of Reapers which took place on Wednesday, upon the land of S. E. Alden, Esq., and joining the residence of Harry Linden, Esq., where it was originally to have taken place. The morning was cloudy and cool, and an excellent day for such a trial. There was a large attendance, showing the interest felt in such a trial. The following were the contestants: T. Ogg Shaw with his new and magnificent combined Reaper and Mower, Eureka, and also another machine combined called the Pacific; two finer machines were entered on a grain field. A. B. Southworth, entered McCormick's celebrated Reaper; D. N. Sherburne, Esterly's Reaper; Treadwell & Co., brought Manny's New York Reaper with self-raking attachment, and Manny's Mower; they also entered the Wood's Swather, a self-raking Machine.

The ground was laid off in about acre lots for each machine. The contest was a spirited one; the grain was very stout and thick; the undergrowth close and wet. It was a hard piece of grain for a trial, but bad as it was all the machines did good service although they clogged repeatedly. Mr. Shaw's two machines, the first time they had ever been used, did well; the work was well done with both machines, the right hand and the left hand; and Mr. Shaw seemed determined to cut his way any how, swinging his swaths right and left, and until he triumphs over all imported implements, be they ever so good.

The Wood Swather did most excellent work in so heavy a piece of grain; it laid the grain in a bee line very handsomely.

Southworth's McCormick did wonders, keeping up the reputation of this famed reaper.

The Esterly Reaper did very handsome work; in fact all the work was well done when the conditions of the material and the season was considered.

The President and officers of the Society, the committees and farmers, all seemed in earnest and in good feeling, and everything worked well and for good; some little flashes of wit and self zeal were seen, but this was natural. The most gratifying and satisfactory part of the field and working duty was arranged by that most efficient laborer for the Oakland Fair, Harry Linden, Esq., whose residence was near the ground. He deputed large and repeated committees to his "home," there to investigate and test the merits of a well loaded table, where to a hungry soul, if any one began to grumble, Harry and his sister at once began to choke them off "with strawberries and cream." If any man knows how to manage Fairs, it is "Harry Linden," however we have no fault to find anywhere. The President and all officers were attentive and courteous, and everything passed off well. And while we give due credit to all the reapers in the field, we say, give the California Combined Reaper and Mower of T. Ogg Shaw, a fair field and fair play, and it will "mow all down."

SOUTHWORTH'S BEES.—We would call attention of the breakers of fine sheep, to the card of Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co., who have received some very splendid sheep by recent steamers. They are indeed splendid animals and should find immediate sale. They are a fortune to any sheep-breeder.

We learn that the French Merino Bucks and Ewes exhibited by Mr. Jewett at the Alameda county Fair, have been purchased by Jones & Rockwell.

Morning Call and the Oakland Fair.

We very much regret to notice the very unjust mention made by our cotemporary, the Morning Call, with regard to the Oakland Fair. Such notices of public enterprises do great harm. A public journal should be chary of endeavoring to crush out industrial exhibitions. That notice of the Call was unjust to Oakland, to the Managers and to the Exhibitors. The Call criticizes too severely altogether, when it is remembered it is only a County Fair, gotten up under great discouragement. Its allusion to a seven-eighth Devon and seven-eighth Durham, and one Stallion, when there was a large display of Stock, is very unjust. The Scrub Horses at the races were pretty good scrubs, as was proved on the spot, and by their sale which took place soon after.

Now, we would inform the Call that one of these Scrub Animals was sold for \$2500, cash, the day of the race. One Bull is valued at \$4000; one Cow, is worth \$3000; and many Bulls and Cows are worth from \$1000 to \$1500 and \$2000 each. The Sheep were worth from \$500 to \$1500 each; and Swines from \$50—a little Piggy—to \$300 a pair; while Stallions, and other Animals in this class, command from \$500 to \$5000 each. And this Show, take all the circumstances into view, has never been surpassed in the State—and yet the Call says it was not worth visiting. Retract, Mr. Call—retract.

Oakland First in the Field.

Of the Fair at Oakland we make this notice: The Oakland Fair was first to exhibit California-made Blankets.

First to exhibit Devon Cattle.

First to exhibit California-grown Oysters.

First to exhibit mountain Trout.

Has made the best exhibition of California-made Tubs, Pails and Churns.

Has made the best exhibition of Domestic Breads ever made in the State.

Has made the largest and best exhibition of Strawberries, Cherries and Gooseberries ever made.

Has had the best and most quiet Lady Equestrian performances.

Has made as good, as select, if not the best exhibit of Dairy Stock ever made; and better still, has had a Fair pass off without commotion, noise or accident, and with pleasurable interest, general satisfaction and profitable results to the Society. Beat this who can.

Worthy Special Notice.

EXHIBITS of the following at Oakland:

The Strawberries of G. W. Fountain.

The Flowers of Mr. Hutchinson.

The Cherries of R. W. Washburn.

The Fruits and Vegetables of Mr. L. Lane.

The Asparagus and Rhubarb of Bagge, Brothers.

The Domestic Bread of Mrs. Fargo.

The Blankets of California make.

The Leather of the Encinal Tannery.

The Shells of Dr. Newcomb.

We mention these, but there were many others of which we speak elsewhere and shall refer to again.

Success of the Honey-Bee.

We have often spoken of the success of the Honey-Bee, and have asserted that they will do well in our city, but we could hardly have dared to hope so great success as has been accomplished already. We could name many of our citizens who have been greatly surprised at the good fortune which has resulted from their labors, but we need only refer to a few, of whom we can name Ex-President Burr, who has many swarms in the best order, making money rapidly, and increasing swarms also. Mark Brumagim, Esq., also, whose bees have done most remarkably well, we are at liberty to refer to these swarms which can be seen on Mason street, between Jackson and Pacific streets. We note his success as more than usual. Our own experiments at our garden have surprised us; the activity of the bees, the quantity of honey they make, their health and rapid increase, assure us that San Francisco can compete with any place in the State in the bee business, and we shall always be glad to show our plans to all who will call at our garden.

Value of Strawberries.

The Longworth Prolific Strawberry has proved itself thus far this season in California to eclipse all other Strawberries shown. Early in the week G. W. Fountain, of Oakland, exhibited at the fruit rooms of Mr. J. L. Sanford, on Merchant street, several lots of very rare specimens, many measuring from four to six inches in circumference. So earnest were the lovers of fine fruit that Mr. Sanford had to put them up at auction, and the handsome sum of \$1.02½ a pound was realized; all this kind of fruit that Mr. Fountain has sent over has been readily sold at high prices. We are very much gratified to make such record, and to send the news to the venerable Longworth that his strawberries have surpassed all others the present season. See report of the Oakland Fair.

STOCK REPORT.—We are obliged to defer the Stock Report, and much other matters of the Fair, till our next issue.

Premiums at the Alameda Fair.

We make up from the Daily Times the following list of premiums awarded at the Alameda County Fair, held this week at Oakland:

HORSES.

Committee—W. H. Graves, Sabin Harris, J. M. Garrwood, A. H. Phillips and N. Jones. Thorough-bred Stallions—To Belmont, Henry Williamson, \$50; two-year-old Amador Chief, Charles M. Dougherty, diploma.

Mares—Maria Downing, Henry Williamson, \$25; two-year-old Miami, and one-year-old Allison, H. Williamson, each diploma.

Roadster-Stallions—Toronto, J. H. Mayhew, \$40; three-year-old Sir George, Flansburgh, \$20; two-year-old Black Hawk, O. Morgan, diploma; one-year-old Red Brick, H. A. Benson, diploma.

Roadster-Mares—Lady Jane, Charles Hathaway, \$20; three-year-old Mary Ann, Mrs. Eyre, blue ribbon; two-year-old Mugga, H. A. Benson, dip; one-year-old Josephine, W. W. Moore, diploma.

Draft-Stallions—Sir Henry, W. Souther, \$30; three-year-old Farmer, McDonald, \$15.

Draft-Mares—Sally Morgan, W. Souther, \$20; three-year-old Kate Hopkyn, J. B. Watson, \$10.

Matched Horses—Benj. J. Fish, \$10 and dip.

Matched Mares—Racine, \$20; three-year-olds Queen and Bull, J. W. Souther, diploma; Single Gelding, Mr. Harris, diploma; Single Mare Dashaway, Mr. Crab, diploma; Pony Topsey, P. H. Flansburgh, diploma; Mares, Mr. Sloum, diploma; Sweepstake-Stallion Black Pilot, S. M. Davis, \$100; Sweepstake-Mare Lady Jane, Chas. Hathaway, \$50; Sucking-Colt Billy Cools, O. W. Hathaway, \$18; California Horse Charcoal, N. Morey, diploma; California Mare Kit, W. Moore, diploma; Matched Stallions, P. H. Flansburgh, \$10.

The Committee recommend for favorable mention by the management, the Filly Sally Ann, entered by W. H. Davis.

FRUITS.

Committee—A. A. Cohen and W. H. Bovee, award as follows, respectively, for the best:

Collections of Fruit, R. W. Washburn; largest variety of Apple, growth of 1859, Robert Blacow; dish of Apples, Robert Blacow; display of Plums, A. W. White; single Variety, R. E. Cole. Largest number varieties of Cherries, R. W. Washburn; handsomest and most prolific branch of Cherries, John Lewelling. Largest collection of Strawberries, D. E. Hough; Variety, G. W. Fountain; five Varieties, D. E. Hough; single Dish, G. W. Fountain; Display, G. W. Fountain. Largest collection varieties of Raspberries, D. E. Hough; Variety, A. W. White; five Varieties, D. E. Hough; single Dish, Dr. H. Gibbons; Seedling, D. E. Hough. Largest collection varieties of Currants, R. E. Cole; Variety, A. W. White; single Dish, John Lewelling. Largest collection varieties of Gooseberries, R. W. Washburn; Variety, W. J. Wentworth; five Varieties, R. W. Washburn; single Dish, L. Lane.

GARDENS.

Committee—A. A. Cohen and J. S. Mayhen, reported as the best:

Garden Grounds, J. D. Farwell; Fruit Garden, Dr. H. Halle; Vegetable Garden, G. W. Fountain; Flower Garden, R. E. Cole; Green-House, Lewis Brugniere; Field of Asparagus, W. H. Hawthorne; Field of Vegetable Seeds, D. L. Perkins.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Committee J. M. Moore, John McCormick, Jonathan Mayhen, and A. H. Phillips, report as the best:

Reaper, upon a trial, in the field, Wood's Swather, by L. L. Treadwell, of San Francisco, gold medal; Mower, Esterly's, by E. N. Sherburne, of Contra Costa, a gold medal; Combined Reaper and Mower, the California-invented Reaper and Mower of T. Ogg Shaw, a gold medal. Thrashing Machine, A. B. Cranford, improved, by H. Cassel (only entry). A special premium to P. Hyde, for a Model of a Steam-Spade, to be used instead of plows, in cultivating ground. Fanning Mill, James Bailey; Cultivator, A. B. Southworth; Churn, Parrish & Co.; Hay-Press, J. H. Gove; Wind-Mill, Wilson Flint; Bee-Hive, F. T. Houghton; Washing-Machine, Mr. Faulkner; elegant exhibit of Cedar Wash-Tubs, Butter-Pails, Brass-hooped Cedar-Pails, Parrish & Co. Eyeless Pick, G. W. Coffee.

FARMS AND ORCHARDS.

Committee—J. A. Mayhew and A. A. Cohen, report as the best:

Nursery of Strawberry Plants, D. E. Hough; Apple Orchard, S. B. Martin; Cherry Orchard, John Lewelling. Two-year-old Orchard, E. T. Craine; two-year-old Nursery, John Lewelling; one-year-old Nursery, R. W. Washburn; Nursery of Ornamental Trees, R. W. Washburn. Strawberry-Field of ten acres, Kirby & Brother; Field of Raspberries, five acres, T. D. Woolsey. Improved Farm, Moss & Brother; Vineyard, one-year-old, Joseph O. Palmer; Field of Alfalfa, E. T. Craine. Apiary, N. W. Palmer; Swarm of Bees, N. W. Palmer.

THE RACES.

First Race—Trotting, single dash of a mile, for a purse of \$25. Entries: by Jerry Ripple, gray gelding Washoe; by L. E. Fish, bay gelding Ben; by J. Emery, bay mare Kate; by Charles —, D. Brannan; and by Mr. Pharos, horse Sarason. The race was won by Washoe, in 2:48.

Second Race—Running, single dash of a mile, for a purse of \$25; free to all untried three-year-olds. Entries: by William Maddox, bay mare Medoe; by Mr. Martinez, sorrel filly Soto; by M. M. Howes, gray filly Nelly Gray. Medoe won in 1:50.

Third Race—Running, single dash of a mile, for a purse of \$50. Entries: by Frank Depyster, brown gelding Spanish Brown; by R. H. Murphy, sorrel mare Kate. Spanish Brown won, in 2:09.

Fourth Race—Running, single dash of a mile, for a purse of \$50; free for all California horses. Entries: by E. W. Brian, Pinto; by J. O. Miner, Little Thunder. Won by Pinto, in 1:54.

Fifth Race—Trotting, single dash of a mile, for a purse of \$50. Entries: by Jerry Ripple, gray gelding Washoe; by F. F. Fish, bay gelding Ben. Washoe won, in 2:49.

Sixth Race—Pacing, single dash of a mile, for a purse of \$50. Entries: by Jerry Ripple, sorrel gelding Red Robin; by Wm. McDonald, Silver Tail. Won by Red Robin, in 2:39.

DELATED.—In order that we might make as much of a Fair-Report as possible, this week, we are late in getting to press—which is our excuse, and a good one.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
(CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE accounts of the Indians of the frontiers of California and Oregon, between the ocean and the mountains bounding the Sacramento Valley on the west, may be found in the San Francisco Golden Era, of March 1856, by Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, and by a German writer in May 1856. Also, interesting narratives of the Indian countries of Trinity, Mendocino and Humboldt bay and county are given by Mr. Lewis K. Wood, who therein gives an account of the death of Dr. Josiah Gregg (author of "Commerce of the Prairies," and a celebrated Indianologist), who was companion with Wood in his travels thereabouts in 1849-50. A number of highly interesting letters on the Indians of Arizona and Sonora, written by Mr. Chas. P. Fajecick, were published in the San Francisco Daily California Chronicle, of May 1854, bound volumes of which are in the San Francisco Mercantile Library; and herein we would mention that the fine collection of California bound newspaper volumes in this library are of very great value to the Indianologist, and are to be found nowhere else. In the San Francisco Daily Herald of August to November 1853, may also be found accounts of the travels, etc., of Capt. Walker and Aubrey in the new Mexican-Indian countries. "The Mariposa Times of July 1856, also contains a long account of the Indians and the discovery of Yosemite Valley; other country papers doubtless contain valuable notes on the California and Oregon Indians. On the Indians of Mexico, etc., etc., valuable memoirs by Brandt Mayer and others may be found in the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge. A lengthy letter of great acumen, on the hidden Indians of Guatemala and Chiapas, by a writer signing himself the Abbe De Bourbourg, may be found in the New York Tribune, of November 1855; this letter asserts great discoveries in the history, languages and traditions of the half-civilized Indians of those countries. Also, a letter of Alex. Humboldt to Dr. F. Abrenit, of Guatemala city, appears in the Tribune of the same year, treating of Bourbourg's Indian and the notes made by Mr. Hesse, the Prussian Minister to Guatemala in 1852. The story of the hidden races of Central America, is also noted in the journey of Mr. Thomas F. Meagher in those countries, published in Harper's Magazine, for February 1860, and Von Tempky's travels in the same countries in the July-1858-number of Harper's, also makes note of similar facts. An invaluable bibliography on Central America may be found in the able work of Mr. E. G. Squiers (new edition 1859), on that country, and it is not saying too much, to say, that this work of Squiers, like all his works on geography and American Ethnography, has no superior in the English language treating on any other country.

A valuable collection of Spanish manuscripts on Texas, by Friar de Morfi, and on Mexico by Friar Garcia y Figueroa, executed under the orders of Viceroy Revillagigedo, in 1792, in 32 volumes, was offered for sale in the New York Spanish La Cronica, of May 1853.

We mention the foregoing newspaper narratives, as they are not generally known to the Indianologist residing out of California, which country has so immensely stimulated inquiries into the history, language and countries of the *Autochthon* of North America.

Mr. Charles Nahl, the artist, of San Francisco, has executed some of the most spirited and faithful sketches of our Indians, their dances, burials, etc., copies of which have been published in Hetchings' Magazine and other California journals. The following additional names of tribes and clans of our State and Oregon are herein noted, that they may not be lost:

The Alta California of June 1858, mentions from Chamisso (the savior of Kotschubius Russian Pacific Expedition of 1816), the following names of the Indian clans or Rancherias of the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, numbers of whom were neophytes of Dolores Mission: "The Gaymen, Utsichum, Olumpali, Soclan and Sonoma all speak one tongue, and form a majority of those residing at the Mission. The Chulpan, Umpia, Kosmitas, Bolbones, Pittemen, Lamasas, Apalames and Teholavones, live near the Sacramento and speak one tongue—the last named are allies with the Spaniards to war on the other tribes. The Suisun (or Suisun) Nampal and Tamal tribes live in the north and north-west (side of the bay). The Uliatos live north of the Suisuns, and very few ever came to the Mission."

The Indians of Klamath, Humboldt and Mendocino counties, and of Rogue River and the California and Oregon ocean frontiers, are the Klamaths and the Tututians of that river section; the Hoopahs, and the Uliaths of Mendocino, those given in Taggart's letter in these notes, and those of Hubbard's below mentioned; the Umpquas, Kowwoses or Cooses, Macanootony's of the Umpqua river section, Nomes Guts, and Nomes Lacks of Tehama county; the Copahs, Hanags, Yatsckets, Terwars and Tolowas, of the lower Klamath river; the Wy-laks and Noobimicks of Trinity county mountains west from Sacramento plains; the Modocs of Klamath Lake, the Yakas of Pitt River, the Ukas and Shastas of Shasta county; the Potocochs, Shushavees, Pisatchees, of the Mariposa bottoms and vicinity, the Yohamittis and Monos of Merced River mountains, and the Yakumey of Yuba River. The proper name of Russian river in Sonoma county, is Canimairo, after the celebrated Indians of those parts as stated in the Petaluma Journal. The Nemshous, as stated by General Sutter, roamed (prior to 1846), between the Bear and American rivers; across the Sacramento were the Yolos and Colusas; north of the American Fork were the Bihoness. On the banks of the river north of Fort Helvetia, roamed the Vesbanacks, the Touserlemias and Yonocolumnis; between the American (plain and hills) and the Mokalmne roamed the Walacumies, Cosumniees, Solamniees, Mokelmiees, Soraminis, Yorumnis, Lacomnis, Kias Kies and Omocumniees. South of these were the Yachachumies (of Calaveras bottom) and the Tolomues. The Olanches, Monos, Siquirionals, Wassakbes, Cowhullas, Chokimavies, Tenichies, Yocoles, Panoshias, Wikachumias, Opeochies, Taches, Natonelous and Chocumiees, roamed from the Tolomue to Kings river and the Tejon, on the east of the San Joaquin, the Tulare lakes and in the Sierra Nevada, as stated by Lieut. Beale in 1856.

In relation to the Indian woman found on the island of San Nicholas by Mr. Niderv, of Santa Barbara, in the Fall of 1853, the Gazette of that place, remarks that "she had lost all knowledge of her language, and could only converse by signs and gestures. In the year 1811, a ship owned by Boardman and Pope of Boston, commanded by Capt. Whittemore, trading on this coast, took from

Sitka some thirty Kodiak Indians to the islands of the Channel, for the purpose of killing sea-otter, and left them there till his return from the coasts of Lower California, etc. A dispute afterwards, arose between the Kodiaks and the Islanders, caused by the seizure of the women by the Kodiaks, who thereon slaughtered all the males, old and young on San Nicholas, a very few only escaped. Capt. Whittemore returned at the end of a year and carried his Kodiaks back to Russian-America. Whittemore's vessel was afterwards (1812) captured by the British man-of-war *Phoenix*, near the Sandwich Islands, and he taken prisoner to England. It seems that the San Nicholas Indians, from being more distant, were not all taken off till 1836, that is the few (seven in number) left by the Kodiaks, as above mentioned; she died a short while afterwards in Santa Barbara. Some of the California Indians have been known to live to a great old age. The Placerville American in 1838, tells of a woman of Clear Creek, living at the advanced age of two hundred (200) years! and gives a very curious description of her; she retained a vivid recollection of her youth, when earthquakes and convulsions were very frequent. An old Carmel Indian of the name of Fernando, who was blind, and was a servant of Padre Junipero, and the first Spaniards, died in Monterey in November 1852, said to be over one hundred and fifty years of age; he was a great favorite among the people of Monterey. An Indian, Placide, died in September 1858, at San Buenaventura Mission, whose age was over one hundred and thirty-seven years; he worked at the building of the Mission over eighty-four years ago, and danced at a fandango only a short time before his death; he was both blind and deaf when he died.

All the Indians of the ante-1800 Californias and New Mexico seem to have used the shell-dime money with strings. From north to south in the present California up to Columbia river they burnt the dead in some tribes, and in others buried them. These modes of sepulture differed every few leagues.

The following is the number of Indians within the State boundaries, given by Superintendent Hewley to the Indian Bureau in June 1857: At the Indian reservation on the Klamath river, 2500; at the Nome Lacke, 2000; at the Mendocino farm, 500; at the Fresno, 900; at the Tejon, 700; at the Nome Cult attached to Nome Lacke, 3000; at the King's river attached to Fresno, 400; making in all, 10,000 souls in the reservations under the care of Indian agents. From the best information he states, the approximate number of Indians outside the reservations, to be as follows: In San Bernardino and San Diego counties, 8000; in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, 2000; in Tulare and Mariposa counties, 2500; in Tuolumne, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, 4100; in Sacramento, El Dorado and Placer counties, 3500; in Sutter, Yuba, Nevada and Sierra counties, 3500; in Butte, Shasta and Siskiyou counties, 5500; in Klamath, Humboldt and Trinity counties, 6500; in Mendocino, Colusa, Yolo, Napa, Sonoma and Marin counties, 15,000. Total in all, 61,500 Indians in and out of the reservations within the State limits. The estimates of State officers and other writers from 1851 to 1856, make the number in the State from 125,000 to 220,000 during the period between those years; a large allowance being made for the Mohave and Colorado river Indians, including to the mouth of the last river at the Gulf; these last are as yet but very little known to the world. We are inclined to place the number within the above limits, i. e., between the Oregon line and the Gulf, at not far short of 120,000, in say, 1852. Since that time hundreds of these Indians have been killed off by the whites on the frontiers, by themselves in little and big wars, and by disease; but mostly by an army of rum-sellers in every hole and corner of the State, have they been slayed and demoted. As a general thing the frontier squatters and rovers show them little mercy, and would rather, according to all accounts, shoot them than a coyote. It is difficult to say what our Government will come to, when this class of American Arabs get sufficient headway in the cities and the country at large. Possibly they may amalgamate with the tribes between the 49th parallel and the Isthmus of Panama, and make with them and their congeners, a mixed race of strange habits to overrun again the continent of North America, and set up a new system and civilization—make a Pacific American empire.

Dr. Hubbard, in his notes (1856) on the Indians of Rogue River and South Oregon, on the ocean, before alluded to, gives the following list of names of Rancherias and clans of the Lototen or Tututams tribe, with the accompanying short vocabulary.

1. Masonah Band, 70 souls; chief's name, Clemma; location, Coquille river.
2. Chockrelatan Band, 105 souls; chief's name, Chekakos; location, Coquille forks.
3. Quatomah Band, 130 souls, in three villages; chief's name, Hahulicah; location, Flores creek.
4. Laquacha Band, —; location, Elk river.
5. Cosulhentan Band, 27 souls; chief's name, Chatalhakeah; location, Port Orford.
6. Yuquache Band, 100 souls; chief's name, Ah-chesse; location, Yuga creek.
7. Chellessentan Band, 50 souls; chief's name, Enetus; location, Pistol river.
8. Yah-Shutes Band, 120 souls; chief's name, Calwawesit; location, Rogue river.
9. Wishamantan Band, 60 souls; chief's name, Nelyetahneka; location, Whales head.
10. Cheahote Band, 180 souls; chief's name, Nelyetahneska; location, Chetko.
11. Tototen Band, 10 souls; chief's name, Talmnetesa; location, six miles above the mouth of Rogue river.
12. Sisticosta Band, 130 souls; chief's name, Yachamee; location, above Big Bend, of Rogue river.
13. Maguelnoter Band, 120 soul; chief's name, Tallintus; location, 14 miles above the mouth of Rogue river.—In all, 1205 souls in the nation.

VOCABULARY.

head	hwisse	prairie	kloosunkarshe
mouth	hwutah	rain	yass
eye	hwoneroye	snow	yessstessabmantas-
nose	hwiah		nah
ear	hwasserrah	woman	tsach
chin	hwatal	child	scharchah
hair	sinhah	father	stah
neck	huchquas	mother	schahah
teeth	kowlawo	free	thun
tongue	sah-stu	heads	quannanshaw
lips	starmesse	shell money	tsah
forehead	hownitkee	gun	tukush
shoulder	hwulte	bow & arrows	chutolkia
arm	hwoquarne	fish-net	uschu
elbow	hwutela	comb	setlioguet
wrist	hwelakee	blanket	star
leg	hwuteneh	shirt	hsreah
hand	hwullah	come	unretah
breast	hwutaway	go	sabtasre
fingers	hwulacuah	stay	setah
knee	hwoquet	one	klusha
toes	hockwareucuh	two	narke
foot	hockware	three	tarke
fire	hwun	four	tinche
air or wind	thuse	five	squallah
water	thuchit	six	kostahno
land	nunesah	seven	chitah
ocean	leachack	eight	nabhzendah
mountain	land-sun	nine	klondah
stars, sun and	ten	ten	quiesse
moon	tholase		

Our revered father-in-law Captain (of the seas)

Daniel A. Hill, a native of Bellerica, Massachusetts, and we are proud to say, a most truthful observing man, assured us, from an intimate acquaintance with the Indians and Mission Priests, from 1823, to 1833, and from that time a constant resident at Sta. Barbara, to May 1860, that the Priests tried every possible method to christianize and civilize the Indians; with what effect, is well known. As he is a devout Catholic, and knew all the old Missionaries, during the most flourishing periods of the Missions—some of whom he avers were saints—he had every opportunity to judge of the capacity of the California *Genitidad*; their great enemies were the Devil, and his chief earthly agent, King Alcohol.

Hugo Reed, in his notes (1852) on the Los Angeles county Indians, mentioned before in these papers, says, the greater part of them belonged to one nation. His vocabulary agrees with that of San Gabriel Mission, elsewhere given. Being related by blood, war was not carried on amongst them, but only with the outsiders. Those of Jurupa, in the present San Bernardino county, were not their kith, and were looked upon with contempt—these last came from the Eastern Sierras. The Chief of each lodge took his name (followed by *ie*) from the lodge. The following is a list of the rancherias, or lodges, related in his notes aforesaid:

Yanga, Sibagna, Isanthcagna, Sisicanogna, Sonagna, Acragna, Asucagna, Cucumogna, Passinogna, Awigna, Chokisgna, Nicaugna, Piniocagna, Toybipet, Hutocagna, Aleupkigna, Maugna, Hahamogna, Cabaugna, Pascagna, Hougna, Suagna, Pahugna, Tibhagna, Chowigna, Harasgna; Kinkipan was San Clemente island; Pineugna was San Catalina island.

Reed says also they do count further than ten, as follows:

eleven	weshmahar coy puca
twelve	weshmahar coy weh
one time	pucush
two times	wesh
three	puhes
four	watahes
five	mahares
ten	wesh mahares
twenty	wesh weshmahar
one hundred times	wesh-wesh-mahares-
	wesh-mahar

I hear, thou hearest
I heard, thou hearest
I shall hear, thou shalt hear
I speak, thou speakest, he speaks; I spoke, thou spakest, he spoke; I will speak, thou wilt speak, he will speak—commence as the above, but end in *urawaj*; neither the person, or sense, altering the verb, but the pronoun preceding it.

He also notes, "that their language is simple, rich and abounding in comprehensive terms; they have many phrases to which we have no equivalent. They have a great many liquid sounds, and their gutturals are so softened down as to become quite agreeable to the ear." These notes of our lamented friend are invaluable to the American Indianologist, and have now become extremely scarce.

We have thus endeavored to cursorily collect and collate variegated material, and to refer to abundant matter elsewhere existing, for the use of him who will be competent, in the future, to write the *Monarchia Indiana Californica*, or give elementary food to the California Hiawatha, or the California Avarcania. It is to be hoped this son of thunder will not be a thief of other men's brains, like so many of our lazy contemporaries—not to call them by a worse name.

That portion of North America, between the 49th parallel and the Isthmus of Panama, is capable of easily supporting a population of three hundred millions of human souls. It will need such a sea as the Pacific Ocean to display its commerce and its prowess, for the land is illimitable in its resources of climate, soil and productions. The exploration of the precious metals, and their diffusion amongst men, will draw forth new developments of the human character, and every thing old will have passed away. We cannot conceive—it is not permitted to us to be known or penetrated, by the Divine Creator—the wonderful nature of the aspect of human affairs one hundred and forty short years from 1860—a mere breath of time. The settlement of all this region will permeate and influence the utmost bound of the Earth and its human races, and we cannot allow ourselves to doubt, for their better happiness and government, and the glory of our Maker. Our great-grandchildren may witness in their old age the marvels of A. D. 2000; and a Californian, in each population of that mighty American empire, will recount to his hearers the perils, the adventures, the workings, the troubles, and struggles, of his ancestors, from A. D. 1848 to A. D. 2000. Everything of the past will have then in A. D. 2000 felt the magnet—been brought to the touchstone of California. Men will count one, two, ten, thirty, seventy, a hundred, and hundred and fifty years, after the discovery of the gold and silver of California, which set the ball in motion to roll down south over the land, bringing strange changes over the face of Nature, Society, of Commerce and of Government. The prior old-world-things will be dead, dead, dead—only live in the Books of the multitudinous great libraries of the empire. The work, then, before us, in the *Indiania* of our Continent, is no child's play—it is the enterprise of giants and prudent soldiers, and, at present, all this is merely in its adolescence and infancy.

Subsoiling vs. Surface Plowing.

Then let it be considered to what end thou sayest it.—(Bishop Watson.)

A FRIEND in Wabash county says: "I subsoiled the one-half of a field in 1858, when breaking it for wheat, and at harvest time last summer could not see that the crop was the least improved by it!" Of all the farmers who have reported their experience upon this subject, ninety-nine testify strongly in favor of subsoiling. About half of these assert that except in deep porous soils composed of a due mixture of carbon, sand, and clay, the benefits of deep plowing are observed the second, third, and fourth years more than the first, and of this number a majority testify that "it not unfrequently happens to compact clays, and to soils of any composition which contain iron-ore, that where the subsoiling precedes immediately the planting or sowing of the crop, in fall or spring, the first crop is actually injured." And with these soils it is believed (and we fully endorse the doctrine), that soils which thus depert themselves are capable of a larger per cent of productive improvement than those soils which show decided improvement the first year.

To understand these facts, it is only necessary to reflect that the mineral elements of the soil cannot act as food for plants until they are modified by the oxygen and carbonic acid of the atmosphere. Let us instance the item of iron. In a poorly-aired subsoil iron often exists as an oxide; which is one equivalent of oxygen combined with one equivalent of iron. When this soil is exposed to the air for a time (if to light also a very short time), another equivalent of oxygen is absorbed, and the oxide of iron becomes a per-oxide of iron; which is two equivalents of oxygen combined with one of iron. Now the oxide is poisonous to nearly all vegetables, while the per-oxide is not only healthy plant-food, but an agreeable stimulant. So it is with nearly all the elements of the soil; they must first be ameliorated by light, heat, and

oxygen, before they can contribute to the purposes of agriculture.

When, then we consider the defective oxidation of most soils, in a state of nature, and that adequate amelioration can only be procured by the plow, or the drain, we shall be prepared to admit that, sometimes the first step toward a thorough development of the natural resources of farm-lands may seem of doubtful utility, or even temporary injury. But to argue from such facts that subsoiling is useless, involves the aboriginal doctrine, as taught in their rude practice, that a *loosened hill*, for the seed to germinate in, is all that is strictly useful.

It is often admitted that some lands need not to be subsoiled. We do not believe there is a foot of such land in America. It will pay better on compact than on loose soils, but the only real difference is that some soils need to be mixed, the loam with the clay, whilst others, such as gravelly subsoils, must be kept in their natural strata.

We have been talking mostly about exceptions to the common rule; the truth is, nine out of ten fields will be benefited the first season by subsoiling, and as all our lands have to be thus plowed soon, the sooner we break the *plow-pan* the better. Lands intended for wheat next fall should be broken and subsoiled as early as possible in the summer. On lands now in small grain, of any kind, and designed to be returned to such in September, the plow should follow the reaper, and the subsoil plow the turning plow, and if this be done the greater yield to the acre will pay a hired man and hired team for doing all the work of breaking and subsoiling. If such lands are intended for corn next year they should be subsoiled this summer or fall, or if not possibly then, it may be done in the winter. The leading rule, however, with every farmer, should be to subsoil every acre of his land as soon as possible.—[Indiana Farmer.]

The Supply of Wool.

AMID the din of contending political factions that always resounds through the length and breadth of our land, on the eve of a presidential election, it may be a relief to your readers to turn your attention to a subject of great importance to the industrial interests of the country in general, and to wool-growers and manufacturers in particular. I allude to the supply and demand of wool, both in and out of the United States. To speak at a venture, it would not be far out of the way to estimate the entire number of sheep throughout the world, as numbering one thousand millions, which approximate very near to the estimated number of the world's inhabitants. Of these sheep, by far the greater quantity are found in the same latitudes, either north or south of the Equator, that are embraced in the United States, from Maine to Mexico inclusive. The population of the United States at the present day, cannot be less than 30,000,000, yet it would be an extreme statement, to say we possessed over 20,000,000 sheep. When we consider that as a country, the United States are the greatest consumers of woolen goods in the world—the scarcity of sheep within our borders is still more apparent. Allowing that the whole production of domestic wool in 1859, amounted to 60,000,000 pounds, we have had to import at least 40,000,000 pounds more to supply our woolen machinery, during the same period.

The report of the Boston Board of Trade on Wool, shows that importations of foreign wools into the port of Boston alone for 1859, amounted to 18,000,000 pounds, of which, but a moderate amount remained on hand on the 1st of January, 1860. If we allow the balance of forty millions, as being the amount received at all other ports, it will be seen that we have to import forty per cent of the raw material required by our own manufacturers. The amount of woolen manufactured goods imported from Europe, as compared to the amount made at home, I am unable to state, but whatever the amount may be, it would be much better for the prosperity of the country at large, if all the woolen fabrics required by the country, were from wool raised within our borders. Our wool-growers need labor under no apprehensions that they will depreciate the price of wool by raising more of it, if the manufacturers of this country are fairly protected against the cheaper labor and the capital of Europe. In looking over an English paper, that is considered good authority on wool matters, I found an article urging the importance of fostering the growth of wool in all parts of the British possessions, where the climate admits of it. It appears by the facts and figures shown by this writer, that while the supply of wool is insufficient and uncertain, the demand for it in Great Britain is steady and constantly increasing; that the productions of wool in the British Islands have already been carried to its utmost capacity; and that they will have to depend for further increase upon their foreign possessions. This writer also shows, that the amount of foreign wool imported into Great Britain in 1859 was 130,000,000 pounds, of which 82,000,000 were from British Possessions. Yet, large as the amount is, it is not enough to keep pace with the demand. In the face of these facts, both at home and abroad, what is there to discourage our farmers especially of the west and south-western States, from making wool-growing a leading business? They cannot, for the next ten years, overtake the demand of our own manufacturers. And when they have accomplished that, and still desire to increase the production, wool will be much more available as an article of exportation, than breadstuffs. We know by experience, that the latter article is only in limited demand in Europe, except in circumstances over which we have no control, such as war and famine. On the other hand, the more every country is at peace with each other, the more will the arts of civilization and peace prevail, thereby causing a greater demand for wool, than most necessary article for the comfort of man.—[J. P. H., Wool Grower.]

Tea-Plants.

We are happy to say the Tea-Plants which we received from the Patent Office, carefully packed in moss are now in thriving condition, doing well, for which we rejoice.

RAISING CALVES.—A writer in the New England Farmer, says that D. M. Crowell of Massachusetts, took ten half calves, last spring, and commenced feeding them on sour milk, at a few days old, keeping them on the same kind of food during the summer, taking good care to feed them uniformly, but not very abundantly, so as to keep them growing thriftily, without forcing too rapidly. In the fall they were put in stables, and fed on hay and a little meal, increasing the quantity of the latter gradually, with a view of fitting them for beef in the spring, at one year old or a little under. These ten calves now look like young oxen, and are estimated to weigh 500 pounds each, alive.

GREAT YIELD OF HAY.—Mr. T. Signor, who resides on the left bank of the Sacramento, some fifteen miles below the city, writes to the Bee that he, this year, cut from a patch of wild oats, over four tons of good hay to the acre. One of his neighbors, last year, cut fifteen tons of alfalfa-hay from a single acre of land. He had two full crops of that most productive clover! He formerly resided in Oregon, and asserts that Governor Abernethy, of that State, harvested, in one year, seven tons of timothy-hay from an acre.

The quantity of the New Rochelle Blackberry sold in the New York market during the past year, is estimated at \$100,000 worth more than during any former year.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN
COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivalled Burner;

THE
Most simple, Convenient, and Economical
Lamp in use,
JUST RECEIVED,
EX
EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON.
DAY, PANTHER, NAPIER,
AND BY EXPRESS.

CHANDELIERS,
For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS,

Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.
LANTERNS,
FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,
STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS,
PARLOR LAMPS,
SUSPENSION LAMPS,
SIDE LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
BILLIARD LAMPS.

PRICES LOWER
Than Ever Before.FOR SALE IN LOTS
TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California street.

RETAIL STORES:

Corner Montgomery and California Street,
AND
Washington street, third door below Stockton
STANFORD BROTHERS.

PACIFIC
Oil and Camphene Works
HAVE REMOVED

TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER
OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS,

Where they offer for sale
The Most Extensive Assortment of
Burning Materials,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

SPERM OIL.

2,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL,
from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna."
5,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL, from Honolulu.
For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote"
and "Black Hawk." A superior article at
a low price.

ALSO,

3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases,
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Massachusetts"
this market. The best Oil ever imported
into this market.

ALSO,

6,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast,
in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL.

ALSO,

5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other
brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

CAMPHENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than
2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours.
We can sell

and at

LOWER PRICES

Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.

"Large Sales and Small Profits!"

Will be the rule of our house.

STANFORD BROTHERS.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

Drunkness in Europe.

Rev. Theodore Parker, in one of his letters from Europe, published in the Liberator, says:

"In Europe you see many things which seem strange to an American. Take the use of wine. If I am right, the Europeans consume about 3,000,000,000 gallons of wine. In France (leave out of account the pasture-land which is not plowed, and the forests), of the actual arable land, one-third is devoted to the culture of the grape! Yet there are immense districts where no wine can be raised at all. I see it stated that the government returns make it appear that the people of France drink 850,000,000 gallons of wine, and the calculation is that the amount is not much less than 1,000,000,000! Yet, I don't believe, in the year 1859, there was so much drunkenness among the 39,000,000 people of France as among the 3,000,000 Yankees of New England! I have been four months in Rome; there are wine-shops everywhere; I am out-of-doors from three to six hours a day, and I have never yet seen a man drunk; now and then one is merry, never intoxicated. The Romans, Italians, French, etc., are quite temperate; they drink their weak wine with water, and when they take liquors, it is only a little glassful at a time (which does not make a spoonful). I don't believe there is a bar in all Italy, where men step up and drink rum and water, gin and water, etc. Excessive drinking is not to the taste of the people. In the north of Europe, and even in Switzerland, it is not so. The English, without help from the Irish or Scotch, drink about 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 gallons of beer every year, not to speak of the wine, beer, etc., they take to wash it down with. There is drunkenness. So you find it in Scandinavia, in Holland, and North Germany. How do you think the Americans will settle the drink question? Certainly not by taking merely to water, tea, coffee, etc. We shall have more beer, perhaps return to the making of cider, and certainly plant vines where they will grow. Drunkenness is such a monstrous and ghastly evil, I would do almost anything to get rid of it. I am glad to see the licence law introduced to the New York Legislature, and think it will do more good than our New England scheme of prohibition by force."

Every American, who has traveled in Europe, will contrast the condition of the different nations, and the cause of that condition. England is stupified with her Breweries; Ireland and Germany, with gin and strong alcoholic liquors; while France, flooded with wine, shows to the public eye very little drunkenness. It is a conceded fact, by all travelers, that it is rare that drunkenness is seen in the streets. From personal and careful observations, we can testify that, for weeks in the city of Paris, we could not observe more than a single case of drunkenness in the streets. Wines, the light wines in their pure state, they use instead of water; and when California shall produce wines so abundantly as to bring the price down within the reach of all classes, and our laws shall make heavy penalties for adulteration (and there is a vast amount of it now), then, and not till then, can we stop the importation and manufacture of strong drinks.

The Dashways are now doing a noble work—they deserve much praise; but if our Legislature would make the same penalty for the adulteration of liquors, poisoning thousands, that is made for selling poisoned meats, then we shall have a check for some of the evils that surround us. The manufacture of new and pure wines will decrease intemperance rapidly, and we hope another year the Legislature will throw the necessary guard around this evil in all forms. The statistics of France and her wines are most interesting.

A REMARKABLE WILL.—The will of Mr. John Rose, a retired merchant of New York, whose decease was announced some weeks ago, made a conditional bequest of \$300,000 to the city of New York, for the education in agriculture of indigent white children. The condition is that a corresponding sum should be appropriated by the city, or raised by charitable contributions, for the purchase and support of a farm in the neighborhood of New York, to be devoted to the education and training to agricultural pursuits of pauper children. If this purpose be not carried out, the \$300,000 goes to the American Colonization Society, for the deportation and support of free blacks in Liberia. The decedent was a bachelor, and a bachelor brother of large wealth is constituted his sole executor, with the remainder of his estate, about \$550,000, placed in his charge for benevolent and charitable institutions. The only personal bequests are a gift of \$20,000 to his executor, and \$12,000 to another brother, now advanced in years. The whole value of the estate, principally in productive stocks, is reckoned at \$880,000. The foundation of this large wealth was laid in one of the Southern cities.

A VALUABLE RECIPE FOR LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.—Take one ounce of the seeds of resolution, properly mixed with the oil of good conscience; infuse into it a large spoonful of the salts of patience; distill very carefully a composing plant called other's woes, which you will find in every part of the garden of life, growing under the broad leaves of disguise; add a small quantity, and it will greatly assist the salts of patience in their operation; gather a handful of the blossoms of hope, then sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the balm of Providence, and if you can get any of true friendship, you will have the most valuable medicine that can be administered, but you must be careful to get the seed of true friendship, as there is a weed that very much resembles it, called self-interest, which will spoil the whole composition; make these ingredients into pills, which may be called pills of comfort; take one night and morning, and in a short time the cure will be completed.

MINERAL MATTER ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH OF ANIMALS AS WELL AS PLANTS.—Liebig, in his "Letters on Modern Agriculture," says: "Were it possible for a plant to grow, flower, and bear seed without the cooperation of mineral matters, it would be utterly valueless to man and animals. A dog will die of hunger in the presence of a dish of raw or boiled white and yolk of eggs, in which is wanting one of the substances most important for the formation of blood. The first trial teaches him that such food is as inefficient as a stone, for the purpose of nutrition."

THE GREAT STEAM-PLow.—Mr. Fawkes, the great steam-plow man, called upon us during the early part of this week, and informed us that he was on his way to Illinois to "fire up" the old engine, and trot her out in good trim for spring plowing. A company has been chartered recently, with a capital of \$100,000, to fully test the steam plowing apparatus, and from what we know of the state of the men, we have no doubt of its final success.—[Scientific American.]

He that has no fools, knaves, nor beggars in his family, was got by a flash of lightning. An empty pocket maketh a poor spirit.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1858, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1859, the FIRST PREMIUM, also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair. Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to make and use, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
THOMAS C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
B. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINGGELL, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense. County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser. The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time. N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. Langstroth or his Assignees, against persons using my Hives under authority from me. J. S. HARRISON, Patentee. SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1860. 4-1m

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known. Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent Apiaries of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment. All Patentees will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination of every good improvement. We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives, in the Rough Material.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., MARKET STREET, 13 Between Beale and Main sts., San Francisco.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., BOX-FACTORY

The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture BOXES, of all kinds and all dimensions, at the shortest notice. Having superior facilities for working up lumber, with all the newly improved machinery, orders to any extent can always be filled, on the best terms. LUMBER of all kinds, for making Boxes, to any extent.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., Market street, between Beale and Main, San Francisco.

Bees, Bee-hives, Honey! REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH'S MOVABLE-COMB HIVE!

HIRAM HAMILTON, of SANTA CLARA, APIARIST AND AGENT For the above named Patent Hive, for California, Oregon and Washington.

Persons wishing to obtain Individual RIGHTS within said States and Territory by sending \$25, by Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, to the undersigned. HIRAM HAMILTON. Santa Clara, Feb 15, 1860. 2-3m

R. S. TORREY'S MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE! PATENTED JUNE 7TH, 1859.

THIS BEE-HIVE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR several years, has attracted the attention of Apiarists wherever it has been introduced, who have unanimously given it the HIGHEST APPROPRIATION, and testified to its decided superiority over all others in use. The MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE has taken the first premium at all State and County Fairs wherever it has been exhibited; also, the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair, Portland, 1859. Its principal advantages are as follows: 1. Its form and size are just right, neither too high nor too low, and very economical. 2. The surplus honey can be taken away without disturbing the bees. 3. The condition of the bees can be seen at any time, in front, in rear, and at the top of the hive. 4. The most scientific, perfect, common-sense method of ventilation. 5. Size of boxes suited to the market. 6. The platform, which is quite essential to the health of the bees. 7. No difficulty in changing the combs. 8. The food-troughs protected from other bees. 9. Bees domesticated in one week. 10. Fighting among bees prevented. 11. Bees transferred to thirty minutes. 12. Bees can get to the store honey-boxes with less travel than in other hives now in use. 13. Outward swarming prevented, in most cases, when deemed desirable. 14. Moisture is taken from the hive by a condenser, constructed for that purpose. 15. The facility is afforded for feeding the bees through tubes with a tunnel, without disturbing the hive, which is a sure guard against starving. 16. The bees indicate to the apiarist when they are in need of food. 17. A moth-trap, which prevents the ravages of moths. 18. No filth and dead bees accumulate between the comb in winter.

The undersigned will sell Individual, Town and County Rights for California. Individuals desirous of purchasing Single, Town or County Rights, can ascertain terms by addressing: S. H. CASE, Petaluma. 11-3m

HARVEST-1860.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, NOW OFFER THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF Agricultural Implements IN THIS CITY.

200 of the Celebrated REAPERS

AND COMBINED MACHINES, Made by WARDER & CHILD, of Springfield, Ohio, expressly for this market, with all the improvements for 1860. The space to rake off the grain is adapted to the largest growth, which most of the Reapers in use at present. The Platform is level, while the raker stands upright, thereby working with ease. The Machine is light and strong; no breakage from any source reported last season. Out of Four Hundred in use, not twenty dollars' worth of extras of any kind were called for. Without exception, the above Reapers are the best machines on this coast.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

Made with extra care, with Improvements, expressly to our order, by Nourse, Mason & Co., Massachusetts. HILL'S THRASHERS, Got up to suit the wants of this market as to strength and durability; also, four and six-horse Thrashers, all of the best make.

Horse-Powers, Extra Castings for Thrashers,

With a large and full assortment of ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FOR SALE.

As LOW AS CAN BE Purchased in this City. J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Importers and Dealers, Corner Washington and Davis streets. 5

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. M. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 80 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell, PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND— ALL KINDS OF FRUIT, IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the fruit trade, in this market, and a thorough knowledge of the business, they feel confident in their ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-Growers who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of the market, and in all that pertains to their interest. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

FRUIT JARS!

POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS, For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OFFERED TO THE Public, in large and valuable lots, so that we can furnish AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Call and see them. C. L. KELLOGG & CO., Agents for the Manufacture, No. 111 Sansome street, San Francisco. 14-3m

GOLDEN-GATE NURSERY,

Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES, ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS, and a general assortment of Flowering Plants for the Garden, GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export. Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned. W. C. WALKER, Proprietor, Golden Gate Nursery. 15-1

CALIFORNIA NURSERY,

Corner of Folsom and Spark streets, MISSION DOLORES, SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF Green-House Plants.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS.

Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery.

A Choice collection of FRUIT TREES, constantly on hand and for sale. Gardens Laid Out and Decorated in the most style, at short notice. Bouquets and Flower Baskets Made to Order. HEIMER & O'HARE, Proprietors. 5

New York Seed Warehouse,

No. 11 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds.

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULB ROSE ROOTS, ALFALFA, pure, of the latest importation; HUNGARIAN GRASS; MEADOW GRASS; CLOVER; TIMOTHY; ORCHARD GRASS; SHEEP'S FESCUE; ENGLISH RYE GRASS; And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA, pure; VIRGINIA; CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf; FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS—A most extensive variety. Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade. Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application. 24

James Graves. H. F. Williams. GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

FRUIT

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street, Opposite Washington Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

DICKERSON'S

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL.

This Mill took the First Premium at the State Agricultural Fair, held in Sacramento 1859. It is controlled by centrifugal force, the only known self-regulating principle of mechanism. It is economical in construction and not liable to get out of repair, and will run with perfect safety in the heaviest winds, and at all times with such regularity as to propel machinery with steady motion.

One of these Mills will be erected in a few days at the works of THOS. OGG SHAW, San Francisco, where orders will be received.

WILSON FLINT, Owner of the Right for San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties. Prices of Mills, 12 foot wheel, - - - \$125 15 - - - 150 20 - - - 200 with gearing to run machinery, 200 8-3m



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain. C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power. Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE; WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements. SACRAMENTO, January, 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California. C. L. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society. O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society. A. H. Myers, Col. Warren, Wm. Rufus Langley, Editor California Farmer. Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davison, B. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. C. Hurrige, Jos. H. Nevitt, John R. Rogers, R. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeidler. A. Lamott, H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McRae, W. H. Parks, J. B. Valliant, J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopentine, B. R. Crocker, C. O. Jenks, M. F. Butler, A. R. Hill, E. A. Mareh, Charles B. Cooley, C. S. Lovell, R. B. Woodward, Bernard S. Fox, Jos. Lentell, B. F. Mauldin, W. W. Light, Fred Woodward, T. G. Phelps, John A. Sutt.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1880.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our Exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us. Please also direct Letters to "Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent misarrangements for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.—How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the California Farmer. Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the FARMER. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT," of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Spanish Merino Sheep.

CONSIDERABLE discussion is being carried on now between Importers and Owners of different breeds of Sheep. Some claiming that for wool or wool and carcass the French Merino are the most superior; that they can pack upon the frame of a French Merino, flesh as good and as heavy as a Southdown, while the wool shall be superior to the Spanish breed. Another asserts that this cannot be done; but that the Spanish Merino will give as heavy a clip of wool which for fineness and value, shall greatly exceed the French Merino; and they assert, in addition, that the Spanish Merino will do far better, in California, than any other breed; and, while the contest is going on, there is a large class that pronounce the Southdowns the most profitable of all kinds raised. We desire the opinions of each of these advocates, and hope the discussions will be kept up among Sheep-breeders. Our columns are open; but we desire it to be conducted in the spirit of kindness and fairness; and, while we give considerable latitude to such advocates, we would remind them that there is a tone in all communications beyond which we cannot permit them to go.

We have seen the fine flocks of French and Spanish Merinos now in our State—and all those that have been imported—and when a little further, experiment has been given, we think the facts are being developed that will become self-evident truths, which are the best.

J. D. Patterson, Esq., and A. L. Bingham, Esq., have imported very largely the French Merino Sheep, and have now for sale as splendid Merino Sheep as the world has ever seen. We can point to "Crystal Palace," now at Mr. Field's Ranch, of the Mission San José (where he can be had for use by contract), and a more superb Merino Buck was never produced; and to other French Merinos over the State, namely, at the Ranches of Flint, Hollister & Co.; J. Searle, Esq., of San Juan; and J. B. Wynn, Esq., of Natividad; who were the first importers of fine Sheep; and to many persons who purchased of Mr. Patterson, on his last visit here, last autumn. These Sheep have all proved fine Sheep, improving in quality and quantity of wool and size of carcass.

Splendid Spanish Merino Sheep have been imported by J. McConnell, Esq., of Elk Grove, Sacramento county, whose splendid Sheep have been admired by everybody; their size of carcass and fineness of wool, and quantity of clip, have increased each year.

Messrs. Jones & Rockwell have also imported Spanish Merino Sheep into our State, and have them now on exhibition at Oakland. These Sheep, as well as some previously imported, have been held to be very superior Sheep. Messrs. J. & R. claim for these Sheep the following characteristics, and from a careful examination, we think they deserve attention to these points: 1st—they are pure blood, of this they affirm they can give proof; 2d—this class of Sheep are remarkably hardy, and easy to be kept; 3d—they yield very heavy clip, greater in proportion to their size than any other sheep; 4th—the skirts of their fleeces are fine, so that in grading their wool a very small portion would be put into inferior sorts; 5th—this kind of Sheep abound in natural oil, without which a stock-breed is worthless. The advocates of Spanish Merinos claim for these Sheep a great superiority of fleece or its evenness throughout.

It is not our desire to place one kind of Sheep before another, unless they do deserve; but to show all the good points in all Sheep, so that full justice may be done to all for the best good of the State. In behalf of this great interest, now while a warm discussion is being carried on by such men—giants, as we would say among Sheep-raisers, as are the Pattersons, Bingham, Jewetts, Rockwells, and others—we suppose they must be permitted to back at one another, and "the hardest fend off."

We shall look on, and say,
Let each have fair play.

BALL AT OAKLAND.—The closing scenes of the Oakland Fair will be consummated by a Ball at the Pavilion on Tuesday evening next. That it will be a very agreeable affair there can be no doubt; the citizens have determined to make it a social gathering where cheerful and happy smiles from happy hearts shall make all that come, pronounce it a joyous gathering. We acknowledge the reception of a complimentary card from the Managers, and hope to witness the festive scene. Those of our citizens who enjoy such scenes can spend the evening there most pleasantly. The steamer will cross at all seasonable hours.

THE CERTIFIED IN OUR CITY.—One of these forty-legged ugly creatures was found in the residence of a citizen this morning. Are these venomous creatures usual?

The Yosemite Valley.

By accounts just received from the region of this, to be, famous resort of travelers the snows that have recently fallen upon the mountains and the rains that have been poured upon the valleys—have about ceased, and a stampede will now begin among the thousands that will resort thither. Never was there a more propitious opening than the present—for the rains, so late in the season, have clothed all the valleys and plains with sweet grasses, and crowned the passes, hill-sides, and mountains, with the richest sweetest and brightest flowers; while the prospect for wild fruits was never so great.

The first work of preparations begins at Home. A suitable wardrobe should be the first care; good blankets and good blankets. Prepare for the cold air of the nights—this is all-important; be sure to take a good opera-glass—without one the most beautiful views are lost; go to Lawrence & Houseworth's and secure one of their marine glasses, with belt; take also a haversack—this will carry your lunch and books, or drawing and writing materials; and hold such curiosities as you may gather. In order that all may be comfortable, ladies should take the Bloomer-dress, and gentlemen a round-about—this will be far better than long dresses or coats, and relieve much in climbing the mountains. Every ounce of needless clothing weighs several pounds, when climbing up to those points so desirable to attain, to secure the real grandeur of this place. Parties, forming for this Valley, should be of congenial minds, so that all may feel a willingness to tarry together an hour or a day, when scenes of beauty are to be enjoyed. It is too apt to be the case that parties, composed of different tastes, are hurried on and lose often the grandest views of the Grandest Amphitheater in the world.

Visitors to the Yosemite, from all sections north and west of Stockton, will of course make Stockton their first depot—and the Weber Hotel is the head-quarters where travelers congregate. There, every comfort can be found; tarry a day or two; visit Weber's Gardens, the Female Institute, the Insane Asylum, the great Artesian Well, and the many pretty gardens of that city. From Stockton, visitors will proceed by stage, or in private carriages, over either the routes, Mariposa or Coulterville—both are excellent. We advise all to take one route to, and the other from, the Valley. Distances are as follows: from Stockton to Heath & Emery's Ferry, 28 miles; thence to Dickinson's Ferry, 18 miles; thence to La Grange, 10 miles—making, in all, 56 miles. From La Grange, you can go to Coulterville or Mariposa. At La Grange the Anderson House will be head-quarters.

THE COULTERVILLE ROAD.

From La Grange to Coulterville the distance is thirty miles. Here, the City Hotel, by Geo. Counts, will give you a good home. There is also the Old Pioneer Hotel, by G. Coulter, from whom the place derived its name. At C. you will be provided with horses and materials not before thought of, and where many of the good things are always on hand. Here is Wood's Stable, who will give you good horses, for the route, from two to three dollars a day. Mr. W. is fully prepared for this work. From C. you take the mountain-road, and be sure to visit the Cave, about a dozen miles from C. Here is one of Nature's great wonders. Thence you strike Bear Valley, and you can visit the great mining operations of J. C. Fremont—the largest in the State; you can thence go via Mariposa or the other route; but be sure you go one and return the other.

TO MARIPOSA.

From La Grange you go via Snelling's, Hornitas, Bear Valley (Fremont's mines), to Mariposa—distance fifty-three miles. Here, the Union Hotel, or the Hayes' Hotel, will give all good reception. Here you take saddle, and thence to the Valley via the Mariposa "Big Trees," to which it is twenty-three miles; thence to the Valley, twenty-three miles—a comfortable trip of two days, but a whole day extra should be given to the "Big Trees" for they are the wonder of the world. Eden Valley is the stopping-place; from whence you go to the "Trees," and our friend Clark, the pioneer guide at Eden Valley, will give you every attention, and show everything worthy of note. We advise travelers not to haste. More than half the glory of such a trip is lost by hurrying on. Human eyes cannot take in all creation at a glance. Many a beautiful scene on the route should have an hour's view, or more, and if four days were given to this trip, the better. The Mariposa Forest is worthy an entire day, and even two days; a very nice sleeping-apartment can be found in the "Great Tree," at the Spring, for a party of twenty or more. It is one of the oldest and grandest sleeping-rooms in the Golden State. Two years since, there was one tree through which visitors could ride on the saddle, one hundred and fifty-three feet. We regret to know it has been burned, the last year, so as to be nearly spoiled; the great grand-father of all the trees yet known, about forty feet in diameter, lies in this group. From Eden Valley, you pass on to Yosemite, and amid wild and glorious views of burning-forests and deep valleys, you forget the world you have left behind. When in Mariposa, we would remind all visitors that—as we are always in favor of Good Homes on the Pacific Coast—we say, all that love joy, happiness, fun, and frolic, should be certain to visit the Holmes of the Mariposa Gazette. It is really worth a ride of forty miles to have a chat with Holmes; you will forget all your fatigue, and start with a new zest for the mountain-route. After you have passed on the wild scenery of the mountain-road, and as you are nearing the Great Valley—when within a few miles, or near the last descent—your progress is arrested by the first view of the Valley that bursts upon your astonished vision. This is at Inspiration Point, and here the grandeur of the scene thrills every fiber of the human soul; and here, if there be any love of the beautiful, any reverence, admiration, or religious feelings in the heart, the lips will involuntarily say: "Great God, how wonderful art Thou!" for there are no other words that will express the thoughts of man in such a place. From thence you descend into the

Valley, under a state of feelings different from any ever felt before.

The fare from Stockton to Coulterville, by stage, is twelve dollars; from Stockton to Mariposa, about the same. The cost of a trip will be about one hundred dollars, for say, ten to fourteen days. It can be brought down to seventy-five dollars, by economy; but the first-mentioned sum is well spent in such a cause.

We learn that several parties are now on their way thither, and more forming. Another week, we can give more facts; but can only say, from two visits to the Valley, we can recommend all to go, who can spare time and means. We have only written business facts now—may speak of scenery hereafter.

Letters received, as we go to press, announce good roads, good feed, and many parties on the route.

Imported Pork and Bacon—Short Weights—Poisonous Food.

We published the last week a statement of the condition of the Imported Pork, Bacon and Hams as found under the action of our inspection laws, to which so much opposition was found in the last Legislature. If the health of the people is of any consequence, then laws to prevent the selling of meats that are diseased and poisonous is of some value. That the inspection law will prove a most salutary one, is now proved by the vast amount of diseased meat which is found in the provisions that are now passing the test of inspection. When the facts we are presenting are properly appreciated, our farmers will see the difficulties which they have had to contend against in the efforts to raise, cure and pack Provisions in this country. When a large profit can be made in short weight, or in offering spurious meats under brands not substantiated, it is time something was done to guard our Home production from such competition.

We now give some further facts which have come to light by the examinations of the Inspector:

In 50 half bbls. pork, short weight.....	300 lbs.
" 80 bbls. " " " " " " " " " "	400 "
" 22 " " " " " " " " " "	407 "
" 6 hds. " " " " " " " " " "	245 "
" 9 " " " " " " " " " "	339 "
" 14 bbls. shoulders " " " " " " " " "	319 "
" 14 hds. bacon " " " " " " " " "	412 "
" 1 case hog round of 420 lbs. " " " " " " " " "	83 "
" 2 " " shoulders of 215 lbs. " " " " " " " " "	141 "
" 3 " hams of 107 " " " " " " " " "	220 "
" 8 bbls. hams of 157 lbs. " " " " " " " " "	209 "

We could give many more on short weight, but these will suffice.

We will now show up the quality and condition of the Imported Provisions, and if the memory of those who have eaten such don't recall some peculiar kind of taste experienced in the past, it may be recalled when they eat pork and hams again:

Of one lot of 2364 pounds hams, inspected, there was found to be 297 pounds tainted; 394 pounds skippy. Of another lot of 47,348 pounds, there were found to be 2098 pounds tainted, 5243 sour, and 412 skippy. Of 70 tierces hams, 3 tierces (502 pounds) were tainted, and 13 tierces (2350 pounds) were sour. Of 59 barrels pork, 14 were sour, 7 rusty, and 5 tainted. Of 57 half barrels marked extra clear, it was found only to be originally clear, and 7 barrels rusty. Of 8 barrels marked extra clear, found to be mess. Of 200 half barrels pork, 35 were sour, 14 rusty, and 10 tainted; making a total of 59 out of 200, or only about one-third bad. Who eats this pork? Of 335 tierces hams of which we spoke last week, we report as follows: skippy, 20,578 pounds; sour, 8736 pounds; and short weight, 4087 pounds. We think the inspection laws show a pretty state of things; the report of the skipper we think, will show a sour state of things, and rather severely tainted of bad management, and now shown by these facts the business when weighed in the balance comes short indeed. Farmers who raise swine have an interest in these matters, and we hope to hear from them.

The Wool-Monopoly.

On the 20th of April we published the following: *Monopoly in Wool*—We are requested to ask if there is to be any monopoly in the wool-trade the present year. Wool-growers inform us that there is a screw loose somewhere, as the offering price is far below its intrinsic value. Wool-growers assert that there is no way by which they can ship their wool abroad, as those who control the vessels refuse this kind of freight unless shipped by certain parties. Should there be any movement by capitalists to do wrong to those who raise the wool, then wool-growers themselves can club together and charter a ship of their own.

Now, we knew there was in progress a plan to control the wool and hide business to a few hands and very much to the detriment of wool-growers, and we sounded the alarm. We had made sufficient inquiry of parties to know of the existence of these plans; we at the same time had learned enough to know that if a plan to injure the wool-growers was started, that such would be the public feeling that other vessels would be put up; and what is now done by W. T. Coleman & Co. is just what was expected of that house, and farmers, wool-growers, and exporters generally should give their line a hearty support, for the prosperity of our State demands a cheap and ready way to send forward our produce, and if there is a monopoly, this new line will break it up. Our duty requires us to speak out and speak plain. To Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. the sheep-raisers are now indebted for the present opportunity to send their produce abroad at fair rates.

COLLEGE EXHIBITIONS.—We acknowledge the polite invitation to attend the Anniversary Exhibition of the Female Collegiate Institute of the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, which is to take place on the 13th and 14th instant.

We also acknowledge the courteous invitation to attend the Anniversary Exercises of the University of California, at Oakland, the coming week. The Examinations will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Public Exercises, on Thursday. The Exercises, at both these Colleges, will be of a most interesting character, and will afford sincere pleasure to all who can attend. Such Exhibitions, at such Institutions as these, are the strong assurances of the stability and great progress of our State, and reflect high honor upon us, abroad, for these evidences of our progress in the cause of Education.

THE EXAMINATION

At the Collegiate Institute at Benicia.

At accepting the cordial invitations of the faculty of this College, we always feel that we have a pleasant duty to perform. The CALIFORNIA FARMER not only urges the necessity of patronizing home-manufactures, but recognizes and calls attention to the importance and indeed necessity of fostering the public educational institutions of the State. We point proudly to the children of California, and feel an enthusiastic confidence in the intelligence, honesty, and industry, of those who in a few years will occupy our places. Educate the children and the men will be equal to the task before them. What a field is California! When the mind pauses to calculate the probabilities of the future, what father does not thank God that his home is in a land, where the enterprise and industry of his children will surely be richly rewarded! Benicia is a place for Schools. Its locality is particularly accessible; while the clearness and coolness of the air pre-disposes the mind to study and the body to exercise.

We have observed, before, the care which is evidently taken to give satisfaction. The perseverance of the Principal and his Assistants is manifested in the constant improvement of the boys and young men intrusted to their care.

The attendance during the examination has been very large, and indicates the interest which is taken in the Institute. The classes of Mr. Hurlburt, as far as we had an opportunity of hearing, in arithmetic, in geography, and reading, underwent a highly satisfactory examination. They have been carefully and industriously trained. Mr. P. M. Dandon, a graduate of one of the French Universities, and well known as a fine English and classical scholar, occupied the large recitation-room, in the second building. His classes earned our warm approval. Under the head of languages, which were examined, those in Latin, French, and Spanish, deserve particular mention. The system of interrogation turned mostly upon the endings of the declensions, conjugations, the idioms of the various tongues, together with a rigid analysis of the structure of each language. The many exercises on the black-board proved the familiarity of the pupils with translation, which was remarkable as well for its accuracy as the facility with which it was executed. Of the numerous listeners during this part of the examination, all seemed highly gratified. Dr. Woodbridge, and his son Mr. S. Woodbridge, Jr., particularly examined these classes. We were particularly pleased with History classes. The young men answered readily, spoke of causes, battles, recited dates, and exhibited a knowledge of their studies, creditable in the extreme. The correct and fluent pronunciation of classical names, in the Universal History class, deserves especial mention. Mr. Platt has certainly won for himself a high reputation, as a teacher, all over the State, and his classes, as they invariably do, attract great attention. It proves that a man, to be successful, must not only be thoroughly familiar with all the branches he professes to teach; but must have a love for his work. Mr. Platt's hobby is evidently mathematics and the natural sciences, and any one can see that his soul is in his subject. The class in Chemistry consisted of but two pupils, but they appeared to be perfectly drilled in the subject. From the chemical nomenclature, they went rapidly through inorganic chemistry to organic, and closed the book by contrasting the various chemical changes, which take place in the vegetable and animal creation. While they were none the less scientific, their knowledge appears to have turned to the practical; thus they explained the nature of the most durable rocks, the composition of the best soils, the preservation of manures, etc.

The classes in Geometry and Higher Algebra did their work with a rapidity which argued great familiarity with those difficult subjects. It is some time since we studied these things, and it must be confessed that we got a little hemmed up between the inscribed and circumscribed polygons, while the quickness with which a young gentleman squared the circle between them, left us no chance to get out. In Higher Algebra, however, we made a determined effort, and by rubbing our head well, succeeded in following the class through arithmetical and geometrical series; but Indeterminate Coefficients completed our entanglement, and we gave up the subject, until the less abstruse study, Arithmetic, came upon the tapis. We thought that many of the pupils of the higher class in Arithmetic, showed a greater familiarity with the advanced rule of the science than with the elementary. This is a common fault to which we must call the attention of all teachers.

The class in Physiology were examined in the Anatomy and Hygiene of the bones, muscles, teeth, digestive apparatus and circulatory system. We were glad to see the attention that had been paid to this study, as it is one that should be introduced into every school of a high grade. The class received, as it deserved, the highest commendation; few questions were unanswered, while the audience itself received some good lessons. The attention given to Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, and to History, as displayed in class, and in the essays of Tuesday afternoon, is the distinguishing feature of this Institution. The essays would have been a credit to any class of scholars in any school, and if we mistake not, the young gentlemen who delivered them, and who are to graduate, a year from this time, will make a position for themselves, creditable to the Institution and the educational capabilities of California.

The Exercises on Monday evening were of a high order. It was a musical panorama, exhibiting the progress of pupils from five months up to twenty-five. Prof. Searles assures us that no pupil is excused from playing in public, and we know from the examination in scales and chords, that the rudiments are thoroughly comprehended by the Music class. Prof. Searles says that he has days for scales, reading and reviewing, and that each pupil is obliged to memorize the old music, with which he has become familiar; that he encourages the love of art, by making it a pleasure instead of a task; and that the pupils, at the Institute, are only allowed one hour a day to practice, in order that their other studies may not be interfered with. The following programme will show the nature and order of the Exercises:

PART FIRST.

- 1 Part Singing—Chorus.....Benedict
- 2 "Gloria Patri.....C. F. Hastings (10 mos. lessons)
- 3 "Evergreen Polka.....Dick H. Yale (10 mos. lessons)
- 4 "Silver Lake Waltz.....Chas. G. Yale, (8 mos.)
- 5 Chorus by Soprano Voices.....Song of Alaric
- 6 "Lullaby March.....Robt. G. Parks (5 mos.)
- 7 "Russian March.....Chas. Rueger, (5 mos.)
- 8 "Evening Song to the Virgin.....Geo. A. Hastings

PART SECOND.

- 1 Piano Solo: 1. "La Plante et la Bruce (The Plant and the Broom) Caprice de Genre, A. Croiset."
- 2 "Adagio Polka, M. A. Searles.....F. Weinmann (25 mos.)
- 3 Song, "Widow Macbeth".....Van Teggarden
- 4 Piano Solo: 1. "Les Cloches du Monastere" (The Bells of the Monastery)
- 2 "Polka Polka by Brown," Hugh C. Ritchie, (25 mos.)
- 4 Part Singing—Chorus....."The Mountaineers' Song"
- 5 Piano Solo: 1. "Grand Vale, Brilliant, Hertz"
- 2 "Union Quick Step, Searles," Leon D. Freer (20 mos.)

- 6 Trio, "Bonny Eloise,".....Geo. A. Hastings, C. Van Pelt and J. N. Stevenson
- 7 Piano Solo: 1. "Le Lac Bleu Grand Vale Brilliant, arranged for octaves by Hinton."
- 2 "March in Normans,".....Henry T. Hastings (17 mos.)
- 8 Part Singing.....Van Teggarden, C. Van Pelt, J. N. Stevenson
- 9 Piano Solo: 1. "Wm. Mason's Silver Spring, written for Gottschalk by.....H. T. Hastings
- 2 "Dance of the Fairies, M. A. Searles Wm. M. Goodyear (19 mos.)
- 10 Banjo Solo.....H. T. Hastings
- 11 Trio, "Listen to the Mocking Bird,".....Van Teggarden, C. Van Pelt, J. N. Stevenson
- 12 Piano Solo: 1. "Musical Rocket Capriccio Brilliant,.....Strakosch
- 2 "Tremolo, by Wels,".....Geo. A. Hastings
- 13 Part Singing—Chorus....."The 'Lullaby'"
- 14 "The Lullaby Girl,".....C. Van Pelt
- 15 Hymn—Chorus.....America

N. B.—In the Piano Solos, 1 signifies the new lesson, 2 an old lesson memorized.

The choruses were fine selections, and the expressive way in which the boys sing, proves that the enthusiasm of their teacher has been imparted to them. We noticed that the singing in the day time was without an accompaniment, so that they must sing very correctly. It is out of the ordinary course to find boys in this country taught part singing. Mr. Searles says, all his choruses are in four parts; soprano, tenor, counter tenor and bass, and that he is only allowed fifteen minutes three times a week for practice.

Dick H. Yale, eight years old, played the "Evergreen Polka" with all the boldness of a master. Charles G. Yale, most gracefully and in a finished way played his piece. It was certainly curious as well as creditable to listen to the performance of two comparatively difficult compositions by Robt. G. Parks and Chas. Rueger, after five months' lessons; their time and touch was very good. Wm. Graham deserves marked notice,—his facility was generally remarked. The song "Would I were a boy again," was the vocal gem of part first. It was sung with great expression, and the deep bass voice of J. N. Stevenson, was almost as mellifluous as that of a girl. A beautiful trio was "Bonny Eloise," by George A. Hastings, C. Van Pelt and J. N. Stevenson. The "Hymn to the Virgin," was exquisitely sung by George Hastings and Mr. Searles. The performances of George Hastings throughout, were excellent.

The Piano performances of part second were really a great treat. The "Monastery Bells" was executed by Hugh C. Ritchie, like an artist. Leon D. Freer, executed a most difficult waltz by Hertz, with a boldness worthy of an older player. His octavo playing, as well as that of the boy who followed him, created no little sensation.

The performance of Henry T. Hastings was a musical treat; how he remembered his lengthy and difficult piece without his notes was a marvel to us. At one time his memory failed him, but a glance at the music held up before him quickly, by his teacher, set him right, and he dashed in as before. His execution of the banjo on the piano was a laudable and admirable imitation, and showed great facility. The crowning merit of the evening was the astonishing performance of the "Little Indian chief," Wm. M. Goodyear. Laughing and winking at the boys, he carefully took his seat at the piano, and executed the intricate and beautiful composition of Mr. Mason, with a skill that astonished every one. Who knows but this boy may be the Gottschalk of California. He is certainly remarkable. We cannot help observing here, that all the boys who played during the evening were particularly noticeable in their other studies. Perhaps the Germans are right,—Music and Mathematics ought to go together. The "Musical Rocket" was the difficult and beautifully executed piece of George A. Hastings, but his rapid execution was forgotten in his delicate rendering of the "Tremolo" by Wels,—one of the most thought suggesting compositions we know of. What fun there is in boys. The singing of Van Teggarden (a son of Dr. Teggarden, of Marysville) and Cornelius Van Pelt set the audience in a roar. Their voices were not only good, but their humor reminded us of Collins. It was a happy design of Mr. Searles to vary the performances of the evening. A good laugh makes one enjoy seriousness. The "Mocking Bird" was tenderly sung by the same boys who made the fun. C. Van Pelt, Van Teggarden and J. N. Stevenson. J. N. Stevenson has a voice that it will pay him to cultivate. The exercises throughout were particularly successful, and the appreciation of the audience was manifested by their hearty applause and by showers of bouquets. The Halo, by the way, was splendidly decorated by the rarest flowers, a present as we were informed, from Mrs. D. N. Hastings. Mr. Searles deserved the congratulations offered him. He is an enthusiast in music, and makes his boys share in his love for his art.

The examination was continued on Tuesday morning, and the work of the term exhibited.

The very large and critical audience of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the State, assembled in the main hall in the afternoon, showed that the result of all this study was about to be shown. The graduating class occupied conspicuous seats, and were closely watched by the audience. The reading of the manuscript papers, a collection is journal form of the compositions of the younger pupils, first occupied our attention. The editors of the Echo were Henry Alkire and Sam. M. Dacan; of the School Boys Journal, Leon D. Freer and Wm. M. Graham; of the Young America, C. Van Pelt and Van Teggarden. The papers were not as good as usual, perhaps, because the "funny articles" were not funny, although the compositions on solid subjects were very good indeed. We noticed that the papers were not as handsomely ornamented as usual. The essays surprised and delighted the audience, and have our unqualified approbation. In sound learning, careful and logical reasoning, and elegant composition, they surpass those of any previous occasion.

J. W. Boggs selected for his theme the "Gulf Stream;" J. N. Stevenson, "Earthquakes;" J. A. Booth, "Civilization diminishes the love of martial glory;" I. Hurlburt, "The pulpit offers the greatest field for eloquence;" H. T. Hastings, "The Bar offers the greatest field for eloquence;" Jos. McKenna, "The splendor of woman's character."

When the applause rewarded J. A. Booth and Wm. Cross, who in a dignified way read the theme of J. W. Boggs, the other young men seemed each determined to carry off the palm, and frequent applause rewarded the bursts of eloquence. The declamation of I. Hurlburt, Henry T. Hastings and Joseph McKenna was a decided feature.

We are at a loss to name the best essay, nor do we think any one in the audience could do so. We offer our warmest congratulations to the whole class. They have emphatically won the prize universally accorded them. We tender our hearty congratulations to Mr. Platt, and while we thank him for his hospitality, we wish him that success which so far he has most deservedly won. The next Term commences July 12.

SAN JOSE REPORTER.—This very spirited little paper has enlarged its habiliments, donned new trimmings, and increased its power for usefulness. We like it much; it abjures much of the trash that too often appears in newspapers; it is a very creditable paper.

MINERAL SOAP.—In Portland, Chautauque county, New York, a bed of mineral soap has been found. It looks and appears like soap-grease. When rubbed upon boots or other leather, it seems the real grease. When the watery vapors are dried out of it, it burns with a strong flame and oily odor. This soap deposit is upon a fifty acre piece of farm land in a rough, wild, and marshy valley.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Santa Clara Agricultural Fair will commence on Tuesday Sept. 18th, and continue four days.

An old-fashioned thunder storm, which lasted about an hour, occurred up in Teolman County on Wednesday last.

ROBERT MORRISON, Esq., late District Attorney of Sacramento, has entered suit against the steamer John L. Stephens, for breach of passenger contract.

An Indian Reservation has been laid off on Owen's River, east of the Sierra Nevada, where the Indians from the Tejon are to be removed.

A new fire engine for Pioneer Fire Company, No. 1, of Napa City, arrived here recently, from New York, on the ship Vitala.

GRS. James Allen, the veteran editor, and who was State Printer from 1856 to 1858, it is said will be the Editor of the Hydraulic Press, at San Juan, Nevada County.

A small quantity of new barley was brought to Stockton a few days since, for sale, says the Republican, but owing to having been cut too green, it moulded and is unfit for use.

The farmers of Placer County say their grain-crops never looked so promising as now, and they are all happy at the prospect, with just a slight misgiving that prices will rule down instead of up.

The Shasta Courier says, in that county that the fruit-crop bids fair to be unusually abundant. The peach trees especially are heavily laden. The vines are also unripened.

The Mountain Democrat says that trout two feet long are to be found in Truckee River. They are harpooned by Washoe Indians and sold to the whites for two bits each.

The imports of treasure to San Francisco, during the month of May, reached \$181,256 04. It all came from Mexico except \$6,939 22. During the same period the sum of \$3,651,183 92 was exported.

Petaluma can now boast of having not only the best school-house in the State, according to the Journal, but that it will in a few months more be free from indebtedness, as the people have voted in favor of an additional tax of one per cent for this purpose.

Snow in June is thus noticed by the Columbia Times: Mr. Wallace, the Superintendent of the Teolman County Water Company, informs us that while crossing the Bald Mountain, about twenty-five miles to the west of Columbia, he passed through quite a heavy fall of snow on the 24 of June.

A heavy rain fell on the 4th instant, commencing about fifteen miles to the eastward of Stockton, says the Republican, and extended into the mountains as far as Mariposa. A gentleman states that he traveled through the rain for two hours, and that the road was quite muddy.

In Tulare County, the Delta says the wheat and barley crop is now ripening, and the farmers are busily engaged in the laborious but pleasant task of gathering the bounteous harvest. The late rain will somewhat retard the ripening of the grain, but nevertheless some think they will commence thrashing the coming week. So far, the crop bids fair to yield well.

In Sierra County, the Laporte Messenger of the 24 instant says the weather for the preceding week had been "pleasant, that is, it has been an improvement on the sort we received for several weeks prior. No rain has fallen; and remarkable to record, we have had no snow-storms. We have had considerable strong or high winds, chilly mornings, and cold nights; and the days as a generally have been similar to autumn weather in the State."

Capt. M. F. Sparrow, one of the Pioneers of Stockton, died in that city on the 4th instant, of disease of the heart. The Republican says Capt. S. will be remembered by forty-niners as one of the firm of Sparrow & Navarro. The deceased arrived on this coast in 1844, and traded between Yerba Buena and Matanzas as captain of the Chilian brig "Gaiyupiano," touching at Monterey and all other intermediate ports. He continued in this trade till gold was discovered. He was about fifty years of age, and a native of Maryland.

The Columbia Times says all the miners in its locality are fully employed. The majority appear to be doing exceedingly well, as more than an average quantity of gold is brought into town. The abundance of cheap water, and improved methods of mining rendering it profitable to work ground which otherwise would not pay, and consequently giving employment to numbers of miners. And this, it says, is what the gophers did: Early on Monday last, owing to the immense number of holes bored into the earth by the gophers, about thirty feet of the bank of the Teolman County Water Company's ditch, was washed away at a place about a mile above Lewis's mill, effectually cutting off the entire supply of water to the thousands of miners in and around Columbia. It occupied twelve men an entire day to remedy the damage done by the little vermin.

The Chrysolite (the name which the public seem to have applied to the splendid new steamer of the Navigation Company) was successfully launched at Steamboat Point, about ten o'clock last Saturday night. The time was selected to meet the high tide; and as the moon was at the full and the evening pleasant, an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen was gathered to witness and greet the advent of the splendid structure. The Chrysolite is thus described: 245 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold, dimensions which give her a tonnage of 950 to 975 tons each. Her boilers weigh about thirty-two hundred cwt. Her machinery was constructed in New York by Joseph Bulkley, and the boat herself was draughted, laid and built by Mr. John North. Under the superintendence of Capt. James Whitney. Her draught, as she lies, with water in her boilers, will be only four feet and a half, which will enable her to get over the "Hog's Back" without difficulty. This steamer is said to have cost about \$300,000, and in size, finish, and appointments, far exceeds any afloat in California.

The recently discovered coal vein near the base of Mount Diablo, in Contra Costa County, says the Gazette, are being rapidly developed, and with a success far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of those immediately interested therein. A new vein was struck about two weeks since, on the ranch of Captain S. M. Swain, near the base-line of the mountain, north-side, and at a depth of about fifteen feet, coal of an excellent quality has been found. It has been tested, and the result proved highly satisfactory. The vein has an indication of being extensive, the quality of the coal improving as they go in; it is of easy access, both for the purpose of working and for conveying the coal to the place of shipment. This coal so nearly resembles the famous "Peach Mountain" coal of Pennsylvania, that the owners have applied that name to their vein. We learn that several gentlemen from San Francisco have recently visited these coal mines, and invested considerable capital in them. As high as \$5000 has been offered and refused for a quarter interest in the Camberland vein; \$2500 was paid for an eighth interest in the same vein some time since.

Fourth of July.

We are pleased to notice that a better attention is being awakened to this memorable day. We sincerely hope our cities and towns will all join, and each and all make it a joyous day to young and old. Business men should resign care, and the working men cease labor and join their families, so that parents and children can have a joyous holiday of it. We learn that many of our cities are already making preparations, and various associations are laying plans to observe the day in a becoming manner. Many of our Sabbath Schools are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the day; among them is the Mission Street School; this strong and active Association will make a "Floral Procession" with triumphal car, emblematical of Liberty, Peace, and the triumph of Art and Civilization. They will occupy the new Mechanic's Pavilion on the corner of Montgomery and Post streets, where an appropriate order of exercises will be had during the day and evening. Of these we shall give a full account soon.

Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and other cities are at work. Columbia (that name alone is sufficient to inspire for the day), will keep the Fourth in a joyous way. We acknowledge a very polite card of invitation from their Committee, and also from several friends in different parts of the State, but as we have not the power of ubiquity quite, we can only be present in spirit with all, which we promise to do wherever we may be, wishing all prosperity and happiness, and success in all their plans and results.

Insure your Homestead.

FARMERS and mechanics! are you insured? If not, reflect upon the risk you run; unless you are fully able to sustain the loss of your dwellings and furniture, you have no right to run the risk of that home and the comforts in it, for the loss falls not only on you, but wife and children will feel the deprivation most keenly. Then reflect how much better it is for you to put aside a small sum monthly to secure yourself and family from calamity; and then if you should be burned out and lose valuable property, a few days and you are prepared to rebuild and replace that which you could not do without mortgaging the farm, or perhaps you could not replace your loss, and would be left without house, and in want.

The rates of insurance are now very low, and there is no excuse for running a risk that one is not able to bear. Farmers should insure their houses and furniture, their barns, stock, and tools. No better investment can be made than by getting these insured against an evil to which all are subject, and often suddenly. We refer our readers to the card of Messrs. McLean & Fowler, who insure all over the State, and at low rates, and always pay promptly.

BUTTER SPREAD ON BOTH SIDES.—A nice tin of butter of ten pounds came to us for our judgment and opinion; we suppose that we might decide which was best, imported or "home" made, as we never use articles from abroad, when we can purchase California make. Our mind was made up before hand; had it not have been, as soon as we opened the case it would have been, for the fragrance of that butter was so delicious, that as soon as we could get it to our "home" we laid it on our slice of bread on both sides, and pretty thick too. We are called upon to speak of this, and for several reasons. First, it came from our young friend Nichols, formerly of Napa, but now at Santa de los Reyes, in Marin county, a place quite famous for excellent butter—our young friend having joined his dairy stock to the excellent dairy ranch of Messrs. Thomas and Sampson, who are now sending their butter to this market. Messrs. Garhee & Elder are selling agents, where products of many of the best dairies of the State can be seen. As this butter was a donation to the Eldress, her taste pronounced it of a very superior quality, and being a farmer's daughter we are glad to have such a judge to endorse our own opinion. We learn that Thompson and Sampson are now using the New Butter Pail made at Metcalf & Co's Tub and Pail Factory, and for sale by C. Wadhams, on Clay Street. These pails are highly approved; we would suggest, however, to the maker, one more loop—not because hoops are fashionable, but really for a better pail. Three hoops are required. What says the manufacturer? Messrs. Thompson & Sampson are also making cheese, and we are pleased to hear of their success; they deserve it if their cheese is as sweet and well made as their butter.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Honey-Bees—Diseases—Italian, etc.

SOME weeks since, we were furnished by Mr. Harbison, with the articles below on bee matters, which he desired us to publish, but we have been unable to find room for them till the present. The first is an article (with some corrections) previously published by him, on Diseases of Bees; next a letter in relation to Italian bees, from S. B. Parsons, to the Commissioner of Patents, followed by a letter of comments from the writer of the first article:

DISEASES OF BEES.

I wish to call the attention of persons interested in the cultivation of the honey-bee to a disease, known as "foul brood" or "diseased brood." This disease is more to be dreaded, because more fatal, than worms, and all other enemies and diseases of bees combined. I regret to say that the above disease now exists to a large extent in California. It was brought into this State, and in connection with several aparies previous to and in the fall of 1859; but, during the importing season now drawing to a close, large numbers of swarms, having the disease, have been brought to the State and sold to innocent parties, who were totally ignorant of the malady, and who must inevitably suffer more than the loss of their money.

It would seem that some of the principal beekeepers in the infected districts, in the Eastern States, have emptied their aparies upon the unsuspecting speculators and purchasers of California. Hundreds of her citizens have paid their money for bees that are vastly worse than useless, as they will cause expense, and will, in some instances, infect and destroy stocks heretofore healthy. The purchasers will neither realize the return of their money, nor establish healthy aparies, until the whole stock is exterminated, and an entire new one introduced from healthy districts. But few bees, to my knowledge, have been imported during the past winter, from the States where that disease does not exist. I have been called upon to examine bees, by parties who have purchased of various importers; also some reared from previous importations, and have found large numbers affected with the disease, in all its various stages, from the partial or suspended state to the most virulent form.

Most of the swarms brought out early last fall and winter, then strong and in the best apparent condition, are now nearly dead, or dwindled down to a mere handful of bees, and the balance will soon disappear also. If the disease would develop itself immediately after its introduction to the hive, it would soon run its course and disappear. But such is not its character; as it will sometimes appear, and owing to some counteracting cause, its action will be suspended for a time, and then reappear with the return of the exciting causes. Hence, when only a limited number of hives in a large stock have it, there is good reason to believe that others will in turn take it, even after the lapse of months, or even years.

This disease affects the pupa principally, but also the general health of the full grown bees, to a greater or less extent. The new sealed brood die in their cells, and are suffered by the bees to remain and rot, giving out a most offensive effluvia that is easily perceptible on opening the hive. It is from the effects of this disease principally, that so many bees swarm out and desert their hives entirely, and not from the loss of the queen, as is generally supposed; for no queenless colony will thus leave, but remain till they gradually die out. The propensity to swarm out is mainly confined to a particular season, which is the early spring. After the principal breeding season arrives, however, they will adhere tenaciously to the hive, although very badly diseased, or destitute of honey; on opening and examining the combs of such hives, the cause of desertion is readily determined.

The chilled pupa remain entire, without giving off noxious effluvia, and the bees can remove them as soon as it is discovered; but the foul brood is generally suffered to remain without being uncapped; the putrid remains of the pupa pass off in exhalations through the pores in the capping of the cells. This process goes on slowly—probably requiring not less than five or six months to exhaust them. The foul brood may be known by the capping of the cells: those containing dead are of a darker color and slightly sunken; while a chilled brood has the cappings of the cells raised almost invariably. When cells are found capped, but on opening them are empty, it is a sure indication that the disease exists, either in an active or dormant state; it being seldom that old capped cells are found resulting from any other cause. All the principal authors agree that the disease is contagious; that honey carried from diseased hives, will communicate the disease to those receiving it, although previously healthy.

Remedial experiments have been tried by various writers, but with only temporary success. Mr. Langstroth says that, to remove the bees into new hives, and supply them with healthy comb, they will thrive and appear healthy during that season; but, in most instances, the disease reappears in the following summer.

There has thus far been no remedy discovered to entirely cure the disease; hence, the only safe plan to be pursued is, as soon as a hive is discovered to have it, either burn or bury the whole thing—hive, comb, bees and all. No hive that is weak or deserted should be permitted to stand where other bees can have access, so as to carry off their stores. All honey not known to have

been taken from healthy hives, should be rejected for feeding purposes, and sugar used in its place. If all bee-raisers will persevere in destroying every vestige of this disease as above recommended, there can be no doubt but that it can be eradicated from this State, and the business of bee-raising placed on a sure and permanent basis.

J. S. HARBISON.

SACRAMENTO, March 23d, 1860.

ITALIAN BEES—LETTER FROM MR. PARSONS.

PARIS, January 19, 1860.

In accordance with my instructions from the Patent Office, I arrived in the country of the Italian Lakes in April, 1859, and commenced searching for Italian bees.

I wandered about among the hills of this delightful region, and examined many hives, but could not feel satisfied that any of them were of the pure Ligurian stock. The Italians are not a careful people, and it is difficult to find among them sufficient knowledge or skill to keep pure any kind of stock. The approach of hostile armies stopped my further researches for the time, and I was obliged to wait until the conclusion of peace for further efforts.

In the following September, as I was about leaving my Swiss home for another trip into Italy, I learned that an intelligent Bavarian, named Hermann, had established himself in the Grisons, and had devoted himself with much enthusiasm to the culture of pure Italian bees, which he collected wherever he could find them, but mostly from the Valtellina.

I visited him at once, examined his hives, and was convinced that they were pure. I purchased of him for the Department to the full amount I was authorized to expend, and ordered them to be sent by the Arago, on the 18th of October, from Hayre. By some unaccountable delay they were not shipped until December 28th from Genoa. They are doubtless on their way, and will, on their arrival in New York, be forwarded at once to Washington. I sent by the same vessel a few hives for my own use, and in order to insure the thorough introduction of this breed, I have purchased one hundred additional hives for myself, which will be shipped next month, and from which, during the ensuing summer, I shall be able to supply many who desire them.

Since I last communicated with the Department, I have had additional intercourse with European agriculturists, and am increasingly impressed with the great value of this species. It was not introduced into Northern Europe until 1853, and its introduction is every year more appreciated as a new era in bee culture. Its introduction into the United States may no less constitute a new era, and the Patent Office will deserve the gratitude of the country for its efforts to obtain it. This will be better understood when the profits of bee culture shall be so generally appreciated that every farmer shall have his hundred hives, the inmates of which will gather up the multitude of sweets which now are lost, and yield to their owner, according to his care, from three to ten thousand pounds of honey, or, according to Langstroth's lowest estimate, five hundred dollars per annum profit. It cannot be doubted that Italian bees will entirely take the place of our common species, for the reasons: 1st, that they will endure the cold better; 2d, that they swarm twice as often; 3d, that their queens are abundantly more prolific; 4th, that the working bees begin to forage earlier, and are more industrious; 5th, that they are less apt to sting, and may be easily tamed by kind treatment; 6th, that the queen may be so educated as to lay her eggs in any hive in which she is placed, while the bees of such a hive, deprived of their own queen, will readily receive her; 7th, that their proboscis is longer, and it can reach the depths of flowers which are entirely beyond the efforts of the common bee—the importance of this last superiority cannot be too highly appreciated; 8th, that a young queen, once impregnated, will continue fertile during her life—from four to seven years. This quality will insure pure blood, till the whole country is filled with them; 9th, that they are far more brave and active than the common bee, will fight with more fierceness, and more effectively keep the moth out of the hive.

They can be easily distinguished by a broad yellow band around the abdomen. I feel assured of their susceptibility to entire domestication, for I went in among them without any protection, unless a cigar could be considered such. My companion uncovered the hives and took out the bees, which swarmed around me in great numbers, but did no harm, except one, whom I treated rather roughly when he alighted on my finger.

It is the custom of the Italians to take them up on the highest Alps, and I therefore feel certain of their great hardiness.

I believe that this bee will soon prevail in the United States, and drive all others out of culture. This will result from a conviction everywhere of the large profits to be derived from its propagation and its labor. To import a hive of full size from Europe will cost from twenty to twenty-five dollars.

It may be, therefore, safely assumed that, for a couple of years to come, the demand for these bees will be very great, at ten dollars for a queen impregnated, which will produce thirty thousand workers and at least fifty queens in one season. For perhaps three years more their value will be five dollars, and less, until the country is fully stocked with them.

As soon as the demand falls, the possessor of them is thrown back upon their labor for his profit. Their labor will be more productive than that of the common bee, and Langstroth gives the produce of the latter from thirty to a hundred pounds of honey for each hive, besides the wax. His lowest estimate is five dollars profit per hive.

A German writer says that from one Italian queen he obtained more than one hundred and thirty fertile young queens, but I state fifty as a safer number. The great value of this breed is the safety and ease with which they can be handled and divided up. When it is recollected that each hive will make fifty others in the first year, and, consequently, twenty-five hundred others the second year, and then, when the demand falls, each colony or hive will produce honey to the value of five dollars, it will readily be conceded that its money power will speedily settle the question of its general introduction. It must not be forgotten, however, that success

in this, as in all high breeding, requires care and attention, and for want of this some may be disappointed in their results. The facts I have stated are asserted by the best agriculturists in Europe, and may be considered reliable.

With regard to some other points in the description of Italian bees, I find my notes confirm entirely the remarks and letters given in Langstroth's valuable book, and I will therefore, not repeat what you can read better than I.

Every one interested in bees should not fail to buy this book and read it. In no other can he find such valuable information, or learn so well what veritable slaves of the lamp these little insects are, giving to their masters three-quarters of their earnings, and demanding in return no food, and but little more attention than a woman or an intelligent child can give.

To this book I must also refer you for the best mode of introducing Italian queens to our native stock, or dividing up whole Italian colonies. I cannot perceive that the German or Italian mode differs materially from it.

Trusting that the bees will reach you safely, I remain, very respectfully,

S. B. PARSONS.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, Commissioner of Patents.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

EDITOR FARMER: It appears from the above letter that our Government, through the Patent Office Department, first undertook the introduction of the Italian honey-bee to the United States; but what success the enterprise has met with thus far, I am not aware.

That the Italian bee does possess some advantages over the common bee, I have no reason to doubt, but not in all that is claimed for it.

It is apparent, however, that the writer of that letter was either ignorant of the habits of the common bee, or attaches undue importance to the foreigner, for proof of which, see sixth and eighth claims. Now, every practical aparian knows, or should know, that every word that is true of the Italian queens, as set forth in these two claims, is also true of the common queen. In conclusion I would ask, is it necessary, Mr. Editor, to educate a hen to lay eggs after being introduced into a new henery? If so, then it is both practical and proper to educate a queen bee to lay eggs in her adopted hive. Yours, truly, J. S. HARBISON.

We observe that Mr. Parsons arrived at New York some months since. He purchased a hundred swarms of the Italian bees for his own use, a portion of which, it is stated, he brought with him, and the remainder were to come under the care of "an Italian bee-keeper, whom Mr. Parsons had engaged to superintend and increase them."

ITALIAN HONEY-BEES.

From the letter written by Samuel Wagner, of York, Pa., to Dr. Kirtland, in reference to an Eastern bee-keepers' convention, we extract the following words of caution with reference to the above named bees:

To guard as much as possible against disappointment and failure, great care and prudence must be intimated, and the sanguine expectation of a very rapid multiplication of pure stock, which certain statements and promises, emanating, I think, from the Patent Office, are calculated to foster, should be repressed. The multiplication of pure stock must necessarily be a slow process; and those who really desire the perpetuation of the race, and its ultimate wide diffusion, must resolve to treat the business with the care and circumspection it requires and deserves. This is important, so that when the Italian bees come to be denounced as a humbug (as they are sure to be, in consequence of the mismanagement and carelessness of many who will be in haste to procure and increase them), there may be found reliable persons in all sections of the country, to whom an appeal can be confidently made for the true character and value of the insect. Rapid multiplication, and the disposal of untested queens, will infallibly tend to discredit the stock, and disappoint the expectations of the earnest, as well as the calculations of the sanguine. Those, too, who engage in the culture with the most honest purpose and moderate views, must make up their minds to encounter many unanticipated difficulties, and suffer repeated disappointments. Yet they should persevere, slowly, but resolutely. "Festina lente" must be the rule adopted by them, if they would make sure progress, or they will find that in this, as in other affairs, "haste makes waste." Even in the culture of common bees, it is very easy to make calculations of splendid results and large profits—on paper—apparently, too, on good data; but which never were, and never will be, realized in practice.

WILD-GOOSE RYE.—The Marysville Express says: we were shown by Mr. Andrew J. Hewitt, a bunch of rye, which surpasses anything of the kind we ever beheld. The stalks are six feet four inches in length, and are large and strong. The heads measure eight inches long and two inches in circumference. The grains are not yet full, but Mr. Hewitt informs us that when mature their size corresponds with that of the stalks, and are very beautiful, resembling wheat grains more than rye. A few grains were obtained about three years ago by Mr. John Wolfkill, of Pato Creek, from the crop of a wild goose, killed by him, and hence its name. Two years ago Mr. Hewitt obtained a pint of the seed from Mr. Wolfkill, and this year the yield from this promises to be about fifty bushels. It is grown on the ranch of Mrs. Simpson, a short distance beyond the Middle Yuba Ferry. Mr. Hewitt also left us a bunch of Tuscan wheat, which is remarkably fine. It is grown by Mrs. Simpson from a few seeds obtained a year or two since from the Patent Office.

Splendid Cherries.

We have had the opportunity to examine minutely a very handsome dish of each of the following kinds of Cherries, from Shell-Mound Nursery, which were kindly brought to us by R. W. Washburn, Esq., for our examination.

1st. *Gov. Wood*.—This magnificent Cherry—heart-shaped, rich color—is one of the largest size. It has proved one of the very best of cherries, for California, bearing enormous crops.

2d. *Late Duke*.—A large amber-colored Cherry; size equal to *Gov. Wood*; and of delicious flavor.

3d. *Elton*.—Heart-shaped; mottled; large size; hard-meated, but fine and excellent cherry.

4th. *Kirtland's Morello*.—A pleasant acid cherry; rich color, and a very desirable cherry. Should be in every collection.

5th. *Sparhawk's Honey Heart*.—This fine fruit should be better known. It is a rich amber color, medium size, a great bearer, and a delicious, saccharine, juicy cherry. We know it well. It originated in our native town (Brighton, Mass.) where, as everywhere else, it has always been highly esteemed. Every garden should have it.

6th. *Davenport's Early*.—A dark cherry; medium size; solid, but juicy; a good cherry and free bearer.

7. *Bigarreau de Mai*.—A new variety; a dark and fine cherry—really the "Baumann's May;" and known as Wilder's Bigarreau de Mai.

8th. *Knevet's Red Heart*.—A fine, rich-meated cherry; very juicy and sweet. This cherry we believe to be the *Florence*; it hangs long on the tree—is a desirable variety. Each of these kinds are figured in the late edition of Downing's, to which reference can be had.

These samples from Shell-Mound were all correctly named—a proof of the good system adopted at the Nursery, and creditable indeed to the excellent gardener Mr. Patterson, and will prove advantageous to the proprietor in the sale of trees, his being correctly named.

It should be remembered that at the Oakland Fair, Mr. Washburn exhibited thirty-two kinds of cherries; the great majority of the specimens were of very superior character.

As this is the season of cherries, we give some valuable facts from our English works, as compiled by Lindley, London, and Thompson, and recognized by the London Horticultural Society, which we trust will be acceptable to our fruit growers:

The cultivated cherry was brought to Italy by the Roman General Lucullus, in 73 A. C., from a town in Pontus in Asia, called Cerasus, whence its specific name, and was introduced to Britain 120 years afterwards. Some suppose that the cherries introduced by the Romans into Britain were lost, and that they were reintroduced in the time of Henry VIII. by Richard Haines, the fruiterer to that monarch. But though we have no proof that cherries were in England at the time of the Norman conquest, or for some centuries after it; yet Warton has proved, by a quotation from Lidgate, a poet who wrote about or before 1415, that the hawkers in London were wont to expose cherries for sale, in the same manner as is now done early in the season. The tree is now very generally cultivated both as a wall and standard fruit, and has been forced for upwards of two centuries.

Use. It is a refreshing summer fruit, highly grateful at the desert, and affording pies, tarts and other useful and elegant preparations in cookery and confectionery. Steeping cherries in brandy qualifies and improves its strength and flavor; a fine wine is made from the juice, and a spirit distilled from the fermented pulp, known in Germany as *Kirschwasser*. Directions for its preparation will be found in the *Gardener's Magazine*, vol. iv. p. 179. The gum which exudes from the tree is equal to gum arabic; and Hasselquist relates that more than 100 men, during a siege, were kept alive for nearly two months, without any other sustenance than a little of this gum taken sometimes into the mouth, and suffered gradually to dissolve. Cherry wood is hard and tough, and is used by the turner, flute-maker, and cabinet-maker.

Varieties. The Romans had eight kinds; red, black, tender-fleshed, hard-fleshed, small bitter-flavored, and dwarf sort. Tassier, in 1673, mentions cherries red and black. Parkinson mentions thirty-four sorts, Ray twenty-four, and Miller has eighteen sorts, to which he says others are continually adding, differing little from those he has described. The catalogue of the Luxembourg garden contains forty-two sorts, and those of our nurseries exceed that number of names. For the following arrangement, descriptive catalogue, and selected lists, we are indebted to Mr. Thompson: Cherries are usually divided by French authors into five classes, viz., *Merisiers*, *Gugniers*, *Bigarreaux*, *Cerisiers*, *Griottiers*. There is considerable difference of opinion with regard to the character of these divisions; and, consequently, also to the varieties referred to them. As these designations are, however, closely connected with the nomenclature, it will be necessary to state what is most generally understood by them.

The *Merisiers* are like the wild cherries of the wood. The fruit is small, with little flesh, which contains, even in its fullest maturity, enough of bitterness to justify the name of *Merisier*; formed, as it is said to be, from the words *amere* and *cerise*. From this appellation has probably arisen that of *Merisier*, which is given to wild cherries in many parts of England. The merry cherry of Cheshire, mentioned by the late Sir James B. Smith, in his *English Flora*, would be ranked by the French among the *Merisiers*.

The *Gugniers*. Partly in this division, and partly in the following, are included the heart cherries of this country. The fruit is heart shaped, with rather tender, juicy, sweet flesh; and its color is chiefly black.

The *Bigarreaux*. Formerly those cherries only which were two-colored, or of a pale waxy white

on one side, and red on the other, were included in this class. Poiteau, in *Dukamel*, ed. nov., mentions that those cherries only which have the skin, and sometimes the flesh *liqueur bigarree*, with different colors, were, at one time, called *Bigarreaux*; but at length the significance of the name was neglected, and, according to custom at the present time, all the heart-shaped cherries which have the flesh firm and croquant are arranged under the head of *Bigarreaux*.

The *Cerisiers*. These include the cherries which have a tender aqueous pulp, more or less acid. The May Duke, and Kentish or Flemish, being well-known sorts, may be instanced as typical of the *Cerisiers*.

The *Griottiers*. Formerly these were called *Agriottiers*, probably from the sharpness of their juice, a quality which prevails in all of them. The morello tribe chiefly compose this division. In Noiset's *Manuel* it is headed *Cerisiers du Nord*, ou *Griottiers*.

Classification in the *Trans. of Hort. Soc. by Mr. Thompson*. The following is the mode of classification adopted in a "Report upon the principal Varieties of the Cherry cultivated in the Garden of the Hort. Society," published in the *Hort. Soc. Transactions*, second series, vol. i. p. 248:

The first class, which may be called firm-fleshed cherries, consists of cherries, of which the bigarreau and black heart may be instanced as typical of the better kinds. The leaves are generally large, pendant, waved on the margin, with sharp prominent veins beneath, coarsely serrated, of thinner texture, and of a more yellowish green than those of the second class; buds pointed; flowers large, proceeding from wood of not less than two years' growth; petals loosely set, not forming a compact, well-expanded cup-shaped flower, like those of the May Duke, Kentish, &c.; stamens slender and irregular in length, some being longer and others shorter than the style.

The second class is composed of aqueous cherries, such as the May Duke, Kentish, and morello. The leaves are generally smaller than those of the preceding class, and have their margins plane; with the veins beneath, as they approach the margin, almost buried in the parenchyma, which is thicker than in the other class. The petioles support the leaves erect, or at least from hanging loosely and pendent; the latter are deep green. The flowers expand widely, and the petals hang not loose, but form a regular cup-shaped flower, with strong stamens, generally shorter than the style.

The subdivisions of the first class are taken from the form and color of the fruit; those of the second, from the form of the fruit, the sweetness or acidity of its flesh, and the color of the juice. It may be remarked that in the latter class no white, nor white and red fruit have yet been found; consequently no divisions from external color can be formed, as in the first class.

The New Flouring Machine.

EDITOR FARMER: In compliance with the suggestions of I. B., your Brooklyn correspondent, and for the interest of the farming community, I herewith forward you a concise detail of the advantages, claiming to belong to what will arrogate to itself the name of "The Challenge Flouring Mill."

1st. Its size being much nearer to the mechanical and scientific execution of flouring grain than is generally used, being 3 feet and less sized burrs. In its arrangement, we challenge the entire milling fraternity to produce anything that can be followed up in any derangement with such readiness and success, being as compact and easily managed as a common watch.

2d. The unbur burr is so adjusted as to avoid the expensive, useless, and what proves to be the injurious trappings of former times, a character of mechanism utterly unworthy of this progressive age, and unattendant with reliable success.

3d. Being the runner, all the consequent heat engendered in shoving the meal over a stationary surface, is entirely avoided, cutting and grinding as nearly cool as mechanical skill can effect the object. To perfect which—

4th. A column of air is introduced with the grain and between the burrs, accomplishing three objects: coolness, dryness, and clearance.

5th. The meal falls in a perfect shower from the verge of the stones into a cooling recess below, where it is not scraped, but carried and dropped into the elevators ascending to the bolt, across the top of which it is fully cooled, conveyed and discharged into the reel.

6th. The reel in its first operation will separate the bran from the flour, which is thus made free from all such obstruction in bolting.

7th. We claim to avoid the useless and unprofitable variety commonly produced in flouring; and instead of superfine, fine, seconds, middlings, ship stuffs and bran, to reduce all to three grades—superfine, fine, and bran.

8th. A portable or stationary bolt can accompany these mills, at once gathering the flour into barrels or sacks free from flying dust.

We have other peculiarities which add a mechanical taste and practical utility in accomplishing the object in view, viz.: a reliable, simple, effective and cheap *Farmers' Flouring Mill*.

A matter of not the least interest to the farmers is the fact that a new steam-engine, known as a Rotary Engine, is soon to be introduced, which, if proved to be effective, in view of its efficiency, simplicity, space, and cheapness, will challenge the entire steam world for competition, and be found the desideratum for, and within the reach of, nearly every farmer in the land.

Farmers, an accomplishment of the objects indicated, would greatly tend to settle the fluctuating state of society, by giving a more extended and equal employment, securing more freely and liberally the sustenance of life, and clothe by far many more than is now done, with a degree of prosperity so necessary in sustaining republican institutions.

A. H. ORIS, Millwright.

SONOMA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Sonoma Horticultural Society, held at Oakes' Hall, in the city of Sonoma, on Thursday, June 14th, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. A. Harashty; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. H. Hill, Genl. M. G. Vallejo; Secretary, Geo. L. Whitten; Treasurer, Fredk Leiding; Directors, D. S. Bryant and Wm. M. Boggs.

Miscellaneous Addenda.

Attention has been made a few sentences back, of an old Indian woman of two hundred years of age, of Clear Creek Valley, in El Dorado county, who was living in 1857 or 1858. The editor of the Placerville American, of October of one of those years, makes the following note on this piece of California human antiquity: "If ever there was a curiosity embodied in human shape, it can be seen in the person of this Digger squaw, said by her descendants to be two hundred years old, and believed by many white men to be at least one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty years of age. I have seen this strange specimen of humanity. For thirty-two years past, she has lived alone without even seeing the earth on which she treads, and yet she declares to have seen what her descendants never have, viz: great fires streaming from the tops of the snowy mountains, that by night reached the stars, and the smoke of which by day darkened the sun. She is entirely bald. Oh! horror; who ever saw a totally bald woman? not a single hair left on her head. And then her forehead made up of three great wrinkles, or rather folds of loose skin, that hanging down, overlap each other for half an inch, and the lower one resting upon her nose, and completely covering or shutting from view as with a curtain, her long since sightless eyes. And then her nose so awfully large, it makes her whole head appear as only an appendage to her nose.

"But her mouth, this certainly sets all other mouths one side, being of itself very much of a one-sided concern. From the very front and center of her jaws, she has long since lost every tooth upon the opposite side of the lower one; the remaining teeth, three in number on each side, having grown out of all proportion long, and as she has a habit of opening wide her mouth and drawing back her skinny lips when speaking, this strange combination of ivory and jawbone, gives to the head of the looker-on an involuntary jerk to one side, as if endeavoring to reconcile itself to the strange irregularity. Of her chin we can say but little else than that it resembles closely in shape and color the toe of an old-fashioned Indian-rubber overshoe, with a flap nearly an inch long hanging to the end of it. Her large ears that undoubtedly once stood erect, have now entirely lost their stiffening, and hang pendulous; so that portion once the top, now hangs below the bottom of the ear and upon her neck. With arms small she has an intensely broad and deep chest, and inhales at every breath, air that would suffice apparently for any other two persons. From her shoulders (which are very broad) downward, she seems an anomaly among female forms; at least we think she is, for she tapers off regularly to the very soles of her feet, as indicated by the scanty apparel she thinks necessary to encumber herself with.

"The haggard strangeness of her appearance, produced undoubtedly by her great age, and the reminiscences of her youth, which she freely imparts when she awakes (for she sleeps most of the time), render her an object of no ordinary interest; for she tells of the wars in which her father and the men of his time were engaged, of seasons of great plenty and seasons of famine, and of the earth's shaking and rocking, but that this occurred only when she was young. She seems to have forgotten the events of a portion of her long life; but of the scenes and events of her childhood and youth she retains a vivid recollection."

The Totos tribe lived in the vicinity of Berry Creek, in the mountains of Oroville. Cumtucks, Lalack, Schoneches, and Tertupark, are names of chiefs among Klamath Lake Indians of the Ouk-kenah tribe. The big Klamath Lake is called Toakwa. The Modes of the Klamath Lake, were also called Moathokna. The Uka tribe inhabited the Shasta mountains in the vicinity of McCloud's fork of Pitt River, and with the Yackas, the Yrekas and the Siskiyou, their neighbors, are treacherous warlike tribes of cognati who always have been troublesome to the old hunters and the present settlers. The Washoes are stated to have boundaries as high up as the Oregon line, along the eastern flanks of the Sierra Nevada, as far to the east as two hundred miles, and to the south to Walker's River. In 1859 they were estimated to number 8000 souls. The Putes, Pah-Utes, or Pah-Utahs are estimated to number 40,000 souls (these are newspaper correspondents' accounts, and are likely to be near the truth). The Pah-Utes roam along the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, from the mouth of the Virgin with the Colorado (in about lat. 36° lon. 115°) to the territories of the Washoes north, and as far east as the Sevier Lake country of Fremont's explorations. The southern Pah-Utes seem to be a much more good-for-nothing brutish Indian than their namesakes near the Washoes, and who are said to be a more docile people to learn new ways. Tehama is the Indian name for the Sacramento River. In the United States statutes at large since 1849-59, may be seen the acts of treaties of many of the Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Utah tribes of Indians, with the Government officers; their names, clans and localities, are always therein expressed. The like may also be seen in the Reports of the United States Surveyor General. The Mutsunes and Anasymas tribes lived in the valleys and mountains in the vicinity of San Juan Bautista, Monterey county; they were, before 1820, quite numerous. The Notoletos were their neighbors towards the Tulare plains about the Panchoche peaks. The clans of the Socosukus, Thamiens, and Gerguensens, lived between the Almaden cinabar mines and Alviso, landing in Santa Clara county. The Indians were very numerous in all this valley of Sta. Clara, as stated in Constantas inland expedition of 1770; and elk, deer, and antelope, were met in droves of thousands, and scarcely moved out of the way. In 1857, a very interesting narrative in book form, was published by Miss Olive Oatman, at San Francisco, giving an account of her four years' captivity (1851-56) among the Mohave and other Colorado Indians, which contained great insight into the familiar life and habits of the Indians.

"The Myasmas and Tyugas inhabited the vicinity of Clear Lake and the mountains of Napa and Mendocino counties."

"The Socosukus, Thamiens, and Gerguensens, roamed in the Santa Clara valley between the Coyote and Guadalupe rivers, and the country west of San Jose city to the mountains."

"Quite a voluminous pamphlet of some thirty octavo pages of questions and answers, etc., in the Indian language of San Antonio Mission, apparently written out by Friar Silgar, about 1790, was sent to Mr. Schoolcraft, of the Indian Bureau, in 1858, by the writer, and which will likely be published at some future day by that eminent Indianologist."

As before remarked, it may seem that our speculations on the Indians of Utah, California and New Mexico, may appear extravagant and outside the

bounds of reasonable history. But a reference to the columns of the San Francisco Daily Herald of August to December 1853, will show that we have kept the ramblings of our Ariel within reasonable limits.

Capt. Joseph Walker, the venerable mountaineer, whose veracity and honorable character have been so well known in our State since 1830, gives in an editorial note of the Herald of 23 September, 1853, the following account of his travels in the south-central parts of the Great Basin, in February 1850:

"The Great Basin, between the waters of the Rio Colorado and those of the Rio Grande del Norte, is an immense table-land broken towards the Gila and the Rio Grande by detached Sierras. Almost all the streams run through deep cañons—sometimes through arched rocky tunnels, several thousand feet in length, and two or three hundred in height. The whole country has been in former times upturn by earthquakes, and in every direction the effects of volcanic fires and action may be seen. But though so bleak and forbidden now (1850), strewn all around may be seen the evidences that this immense district of country was once peopled by a civilized and thickly-settled population—at present it is barren and desolate, and entirely uninhabited even by the lowest order of Indians.

"The entire population have long since disappeared, but their handiwork still remains to attest their former greatness. Capt. Walker assures us that the country from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, between the Gila and the San Juan [or say between the Gila and the 37th parallel, and from 117° to 107° of longitude, or a superficial square of 300 miles from north to south, by 700 miles from east to west—A. S. T.], is full of ruined habitations and cities, most of which are on the mesas or table-lands. Although he had frequently met with crumbling masses of masonry, such as have been noticed on the emigrant trail, south of the Gila, it was not until his last (1850) trip across to New Mexico for sheep, that he ever saw a structure standing. On that occasion he penetrated about midway from the Colorado into the wilderness, and had camped near the Little Red (Colorado Chiquito) river with the Sierra Blanca looming up to the south, when he noticed at a little distance an object that induced him to examine further. As he approached he found it to be a kind of citadel, around which lay the ruins of a city more than a mile in length. It was located on a gentle declivity that sloped toward Red River, and the lines of the streets could be distinctly traced, running regularly at right angles with each other. The houses had all been built of stone, but all had been reduced to ruins by the action of some great heat which had evidently passed over the whole country. It was no ordinary conflagration, but must have been some fierce furnace-like blast of fire similar to that issuing from a volcano, as all the stones were burnt, some of them almost cindered, others glazed as if melted. This appearance was visible in every ruin he met with. A storm of fire seemed to have swept over the whole country, and the inhabitants must have fallen before it. [As is related to have occurred in the earthquake and volcanic eruptions of the Molcaes in 1854.—A. S. T.] In the center of the city we refer to, rose abruptly a rock twenty or thirty feet high, upon the top of which stood a portion of the walls of what had once been an immense building. The outline of the building was still distinct, although the northern angle, with walls fifteen or eighteen feet long and ten feet high, was standing. These walls were constructed of stone, well-quarried and well-built. All the south end of the building seemed to have melted to cinders and to have sunk to a mere pile of rubbish. Even the rock on which it was built appeared to have been partially fused by the heat. Capt. Walker spent some time examining this interesting spot; he traced many of the streets and the outlines of the houses, but could find no other wall standing. As often as he had seen ruins of this character, he had never, until this occasion, discovered any of the implements of the ancient people. Here he found a number of mills, similar to those still used by the Pueblo Indians and the Mexicans, for grinding their corn. They were made of light porous rock, and consisted of two pieces about two feet long and ten inches wide—the one hollowed out and the other made convex, like a roller to fill the concavity. [Doubtless, the same utensil for grinding corn, chouloute, etc., called *metali* by the Mexicans, and so commonly met with in South California.—A. S. T.] These were the only articles that had resisted the heat. No metals of any kind were found. Strewn all around were fragments of crockery (pottery) in abundance, some beautifully carved, and others painted. This, however, was not peculiar to this spot, as he had seen antique pottery in every part of the country, from the San Juan to the Gila.

"Capt. W. continued his journey and noticed several more ruins, a little off his route, during the next day, but had not time to examine them. On the west of the Colorado River, he has never seen any remains or traces of these races; the usual ones of the California Indians being such trifling affairs as we see every day around the sites of the rancherias. The present Indians seem to have no traditions relative to the ancient people that once thickly populated the forementioned region—they look with wonder upon their remains, but know nothing of their origin."

Capt. Walker, who, we may remark, is a most intelligent and close observer, far superior to the generality of the old trappers, and with a wonderful retentive memory, is of opinion that this basin, now so barren, was once a charming country, sustaining millions of people, and that its present desolation has been wrought by the action of volcanic fires. The mill discovered proves the ancient race once farmed; the country, as it now appears, never could be tilled; hence it is inferred, it must have been different in early days. They must have had sheep, too, for the representation of that useful animal was found carved upon a piece of pottery.

"It. Reals states that on his first trip across the Continent, he discovered, in the midst of the wilderness, north of the Gila, what appeared to be a strong fort, the walls of great thickness, built of stone. He traversed it, and found it contained forty-two rooms. In the vicinity he met with numerous balls of hard clay, from the size of a bullet to that of a grape-shot. What was singular about them was the fact, that frequently ten or twenty of them were stuck together, like a number of bullets run out of half a dozen connecting molds, or like a whole baking of rolls. These were so hard, that the smaller ones could be discharged from a gun. These people may have been the ancestors of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico, etc., etc., and open a fine field for the explorations of some future Stephens or Layard, etc., etc."

Captain Walker also states "that the Chuchanos, the Mohaves, the Cocopas, the Maricopas, etc., etc., of the Colorado, Mohave and Gila bottoms, were originally the same people; their language is the same, though they are constantly at war with each other; they all cultivate corn, pumpkins, melons,

peas, an indigenous variety of strong-fibered cotton, etc., etc." One hundred and fifty miles above the Gulf-head, the Colorado valley or bottom of the Virgin river with the Colorado, commences the Wonderful Big Cañon, which extends uninterruptedly for three hundred miles; the river rushing through its cleft of precipitous rocky sides for that immense distance, without foot of soil on its edges, shores or volcanic stony walls, so far as he could see from crossing at several points. This 1850-route of Walker's, followed the course of the Colorado Chiquito, which heads in the Rocky Mountains that skirt the west bank of Rio Grande del Norte."

The affiliated tribes of the Gila, Mohave, and Colorado, seem, without doubt, to have extended to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, from latitude 30° to lat. 34°, probably even to Cape San Lucas. A close comparison of grammars and vocabularies, we believe, would establish this fact. At any rate, great discoveries await us, in a few years, in the Ethnography and Philology of the Pacific and western mountain-slopes of the United States territories.

The Rev. Wm. Money, Bishop of the Los Angeles New Jerusalem Church, states in a letter to the Los Angeles Star of 4 October, 1853, some curious facts of the Colorado Indians, which, however, must be received with certain grains of allowance of bad dates, etc., etc.; this account also may be seen in the Daily Herald issues of the same month.

Mr. Money (a native of Scotland), states that Gen. Kearny seized his party, animals, and effects, while on their way, in 1847, from California to the State of Sonora, through the Colorado country. Kearny accused him of being a spy. With his effects "were seized a large manuscript of six reams of paper, containing one thousand drawings, maps, etc., of the inland and coast-countries of California, executed by myself, or obtained from the Missionary Fathers, by copying, etc.; none of which had ever appeared in print, being the results of my twenty-six years of labor in the Californias, Sonora and Mexico. These were in one hour entirely destroyed by the Indians, in the employ of the American Commander." These papers, he states, would have proved the largest collections of Originals ever known in America. He also relates "that, in 1543, (B) [which must mean 1743, 1753, 1763, 1773, 1783, or 1793, as no Missions were founded north of the Gila, and the Gulf, before 1700.—A. S. T.], the Mission of Concepcion was founded on the west-side of the Colorado, opposite the mouth of the Gila. In the following year, the Spanish priests and soldiers explored the river 180 miles further up, where they built an adobe fort, on the top of which they planted pieces of artillery, for defense against the Indians, but which was destroyed, the next year, by an overflow of the river. In the succeeding year, they removed the guns to a new fort up the river, on the eastern Colorado bottoms, which they built of stone, 100 feet high. The Indians of the vicinity soon flocked around the Mission, where they found so many good things from abroad. This emigration depopulated their rancherias. They cultivated the lands for the Mission, for several years, and the crops were superabundant. The Indians became apparently partially civilized, schools were even established and all things went on swimmingly for awhile, till one fine Sunday when the priests were saying mass and the soldiers at church, the Indians fell on them [the old Indian story.—A. S. T.], murdered all the priests and Spaniards and burnt the Mission buildings and improvements; thus completely destroying the most flourishing Mission ever established in the Californias. The year following the destruction of the Mission, there occurred the most violent hurricanes and sand-storms ever known in the country, and which blew from the South. This storm buried whole districts in sand, tore up trees, and greatly altered the physical features of that section of the country; a country now the most barren, but which was once the abode of millions of men (!) and the garden and granary of the continent." Mr. Money does not state in his letter from what source he obtains these wonderful relations—but they nevertheless may be true. (The Missions of San Pedro Martyr and Santa Catalina were both destroyed by the Indians, the first about 1783-93, and the second between 1820-30.) Possibly the Mohaves, Maricopas, Yumas, and other neighboring tribes, may have derived their agricultural arts from Concepcion and other Missions of the Catholic Priests. The memories even of the present Colorado Indians extend to the time when the country was covered with luxuriant grasses, prairies and fertile bottoms, which are now dried-up deserts or shifting sands. After heavy overflows (1846 to 1860) it still has been known to present a most inviting and entirely different appearance. Several such accounts have appeared in the California press, and the Books of the California Bibliography.

The Herald of the same October also contains accounts of stone Pyramids and bridges in the Northern Colorado Country, which may or may not be true; if they are true, nothing further has ever been discovered about them, and as the same districts have been traversed by the U. S. Pacific Railroad Surveyors and the Land Office Surveyors up to 1859, without giving any account of such things, we must conclude that they are the inventions of travelers or scribes who agreeably variegated their creeds of truth with fables.

The section traversed by Walker, Aubrey, and others, is the country of the wonderful gold-bullet stories, and which may perhaps be an indication of great deposits of gold. These districts are also said to abound in silver, copper, lead, tin, and other valuable minerals of which we have lately received so many extravagant accounts from 1850 to 1860. In the fall of 1853, notices were published of the Mormon Elder Huntington having discovered the remains of ruins and cities in the districts traveled by Walker. The expedition of Friar Marcos de Niza in 1537-39; of Coronado in 1540-41; and Alarcon's Colorado river expedition of about the same time, would seem to indicate an entire different state of Indian policy and government from that which prevails there-away nowadays. The voyages to the coast of California of Ulloa, about 1530-34; of Cabrillo in 1542-43; of Vizcaino in 1602-3 and others; make mention of the maritime Indians they met with describing white men further to the East like the Spaniards. That of the Friar De Niza mentions large cities found in the Walker and Aubrey countries, which had plenty of gold, silver and precious stones. No travelers have since been through these lands, so it is impossible to deny the accounts. Probably the old Indian Empires and populations were all broken up since 1540 by volcanic and other convulsions of the earth's surface, as such phenomena (though in a mild degree) are common to this day, in those districts, as well as violent hurricanes of sand and wind.

The accounts of the California press in May and June, 1860, make mention of American geologists having discovered the workings of old silver mines, etc., in several localities of the Tejon Mountains. The prime motive of the expeditions of Cabrillo and Vizcaino was to find the straits of water from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the Kingdoms and cities of kings of the California Isles, who had stores of gold, silver, and precious stones.

And how can we deny from our knowledge and experience of the present immense wealth of these countries, but that there may be good grounds for the stories and seeming fables of the old Conquistadores, navigators, friars, and voyageurs. Perhaps they were true; perhaps they were not. If they are true, some out-of-the-way place of these

inner lands may turn out, like the cemeteries of gold images of the ancient Chiriquis of Panama of 1858, to be immensely wealthy in secret stores of Indian wealth.

The great physical changes, which have taken place in the old Alta California (i. e. from the Gila to the 49° parallel and from the ocean to the western flanks of the Rocky Mountains), particularly in the Colorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Francisco Bay countries, by deluges and floods of water from rain and snow, and from hurricanes, sand-storms, and caloric-winds, earth-convulsions, etc., etc., the memory of which is traditionally preserved among the Indians from the Gulf of California to Oregon, and some of which, since the first Jesuit settlements and travels have been recorded in their annals and in those of Upper and Lower California to 1860, give great strength to the theory of a very recent and wonderful terrestrial and aqueous modern change of upheavals and depressions in the superficial crust of the earth's surface within the geographical limits designated. Stephens suggests that many of the ruins of the cities and temples of Yucatan near the coast, are the remains of those of the Indians inhabiting the country at the first conquest of the Spaniards, and he shows good grounds for this opinion. May not the Bay of San Francisco, the Golden Gate and the Coast generally, have undergone important physical changes since 1600, from floods, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc.? The Indians used to tell the first Spanish settlers that oysters were once abundant in the Bay of San Francisco—they were often met with only forty years back—at present they are found only in a fossil state some few feet above high water mark on the Bay shores. Probably the whole outline of the shores on the coast vicinity (Ocean and Bay) may have been very recently altered from the above-mentioned causes. This immense district of country still awaits a more diligent exploration in the field of the physical sciences (as well as those of Homology and Mentality): the different expeditions of the U. S. Government and of individuals being mere skimmings, only showing approximate results; and for the excessive cost of which the legion of economical scribes and would-be statesmen have professed themselves so shocked and scared at the corruption of the General Government. It is a great pity this class of writings were not allowed to try their pretence hands for a year in the art of keeping the country together, at the same outlay as seemed necessary in 1824: the country has been so shockingly governed since then to 1860. Oh! Baalam, whose burro General Jackson beat to death in the panic of 1830-36, great is the wisdom of thy sons. Remember the 1839 villainies of Texas—the worthlessness of Oregon in 1844—and the no-account value of New Mexico and California in 1846-48, and "dry up" your pedagogic floodlets of damatory screechings.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Butter for Market.

BENTON & Caverly, of Boston, have published a circular for instruction to those who are preparing to make butter to pack down for that market, from which we take the following suggestions as worth noting by many of our dairy men and dairy women:

1st. Cows of good milking qualities (that is, such as give good milk).

2d. Food—Keep the pasture free from rank and of strongly flavored weeds. Pasture should be of hilly or rolling lands, with good, clear, running water. Pungent roots and vegetables, such as turnips and cabbages, are apt to injure the flavor of the butter, and injure its keeping qualities. Pumpkins and carrots are the best vegetable food when the season of grass is over, and give a fine color to the butter. But ground feed, such as the bran of wheat, rye, oats, or buckwheat, is believed to be best in winter, as it keeps the cows in thriving condition, without too much increasing their fat, and makes the best keeping and best flavored butter.

3d. Keep the cows quiet, particularly during warm weather. The milk given by cows when in the periodical fever, or when heated from any cause, will not make the best flavored or best keeping butter, and should be rejected for such use.

4th. Keep the atmosphere of the milk-room perfectly fresh and pure—free from all vegetables of every kind, and at as even a temperature as possible. It should not be warmer than 55 deg. Open the windows at night and close them in the morning, during warm weather. As soon as the milk coagulates, or just before the change occurs, it is ready to be churned or skimmed. Some of the best butter makers churn the milk with the cream; others skim and churn only the cream. When skimmed, the cream may be kept in the cream-jar twelve to twenty-four hours, occasionally stirred, but never covered. Tin pans are commonly used for settling milk, but tin pails, holding twelve quarts, are used by very many good butter makers. The Scotch butter makers of St. Lawrence county prefer earthen as a general thing.

5th. The contents of the churn should be at the temperature of 64 deg. Neither hot nor cold water should be turned into the churn to regulate the temperature. Settling the churn in hot or cold water is a better way. Hot water turned into the churn injures the color and grain of the butter. Soft water is indispensable for washing butter to the best advantage. If you cannot otherwise get soft water, save rain-water and cool it with ice. The water from ice is always soft. When thus washed it is ready for salting. When the conditions are right, the butter will "come" in twenty or thirty minutes. When done, the butter should be taken from the churn and put into smaller vessels partly filled with water at 40 to 45 degs., and the buttermilk forced out with a small dash or ladle. Then put in trays and wash until the water ceases to be the least discolored with buttermilk. The great point to be attained in washing or working butter, is to expel all the buttermilk without overworking the butter, which spoils the grain, and renders it sticky or greasy. After the butter has stood in trays about twenty-four hours, and been worked lightly three or four times, it is ready for packing. Some good butter makers do not work so many times—some good butter makers never wash their butter at all, only in very hot weather. After the firkin or tub is filled, the butter should be covered with a thin piece of muslin, and the whole covered with salt and kept moist. Over-salting is one of the most common faults of butter making. Coarse salt, or over-salted butter, so that it will grate in the teeth, must be sold from three to six cents per pound lower in the market. About the best rule for salting butter is for every one to salt to suit their taste.

The tubs or kegs should be filled with a hot brine made of clean salt, and soak at least twenty-four hours before any butter is packed in them. The butter should be packed solid. A hard wood pebble or maul of three or four pounds weight is a good thing to pack it down. White oak, or the heart of white ash firkins, holding about one hundred pounds, are most largely used, and decidedly best where the butter is to be kept a long time. Other kinds of wood impart injurious flavors to the butter.

STRAWBERRY, Wizard of the North.—This is the latest new English Strawberry, and is believed to be the largest yet raised. A colored plate taken from a photograph of one on exhibition in Scotland, shows fifty berries on one plant.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!

1,200 DOZEN
COAL-OIL LAMPS!

Deitz's Unrivalled Burner;

THE
Most simple, Convenient, and Economical
Lamp in use,
JUST RECEIVED,
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EMILY FARNUM, SUMATRA, NOON-
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For CHURCHES and PUBLIC HALLS,
Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights Each.

LANTERNS,

FOR QUARTZ-MILLS, SAW-MILLS, WHARVES,
STABLES, HOTELS, &c., &c.

HAND LAMPS,

PARLOR LAMPS,
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PRICES LOWER
Than Ever Before.

FOR SALE IN LOTS
TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Corner Front and California streets.

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Oil and Camphene Works
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TO THE SPACIOUS STORE AT THE CORNER
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Where they offer for sale

The Most Extensive Assortment of
Burning Materials,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
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SPERM OIL.

20000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL,
from New Bedford, ex "Prima Donna."
5000 GALLONS SPERM OIL, from Honolulu,
For sale by

STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

LARD OIL.

6,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, ex "Don Quixote"
and "Black Hawk." A superior article at
a low price.

ALSO,
3,000 GALLONS LARD OIL, in barrels and cases, at
ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON.

For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

POLAR OIL.

12,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, ex "Massachusetts." The best Oil ever imported into
this market.

ALSO,
5,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL, from the Southern coast,
in barrels and cases, at FIFTY CENTS PER GALLON.

For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

COAL OIL.

10,000 GALLONS AUSTEN'S CELEBRATED
COAL OIL.

ALSO,
5,000 GALLONS BOSTON COAL OIL, and other
brands, at \$1.25 PER GALLON.

For sale by
STANFORD BROTHERS,
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CAMPENE.

Having a still with a capacity of more than
2,000 Gallons Every Twenty-Four Hours,
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Camphene of a Better Quality,
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LOWER PRICES

Than any other establishment on the Pacific Coast.
"Large Sales and Small Profits"

Will be the rule of our house.
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Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
Corner of Front and California streets.

Direct our Letters and Exchanges.

Will our correspondents please be particular and address to us at SAN FRANCISCO, not Sacramento. Several of our exchanges from the old States continue to direct to Sacramento; we ask them to please alter the direction and oblige us? Please also direct letters to "Col. Warren, California Farmer Office," as there are frequent miscarriages for want of having the office upon the letters.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

SEND THE FARMER ABOARD.—How many persons could confer a very great pleasure, as well as a real and lasting benefit, upon their kindred and friends in the Atlantic States, by sending them a copy of the California Farmer. Every business man, every person engaged in manufactures, or the mechanical pursuits, that has kindred in other States, or Europe, should examine our journal. We feel assured they could not do a better thing to advance the interests of the State or gratify their friends, than by sending them copies of the Farmer. Just leave your names and the amount, at our office, and we will mail the papers for you, free of postage.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT," of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters on Sheep Raising have been received from L. Bingham, Esq., and S. B. Rockwell; also, letters from J. D. Patterson, together with several important letters touching Agricultural Fairs, all of which shall appear early.

Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

The Annual Fairs of the several District and County Agricultural Societies of this State will be held as follows:

DISTRICT FAIRS.

San Joaquin District Society—At Stockton, commencing August 28, and continue four days.

Bay District Society—At San Francisco, to commence Thursday, October 4, and continue five days.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Sonoma County Society—At Petaluma, commencing on Tuesday, September 4, and continue four days.

Santa Clara Valley Society—At San Jose, to commence on Tuesday, September 18, and continue four days.

Contra Costa County Society—At Martinez, to commence Tuesday, September 25, and continue three days.

The Harvest.

NEVER has the grain grower seen so glorious a prospect before him. There is now a market opened for the grain of California—and at a fair, a handsome paying price. Let every grain grower make sales now. As we have always said—sell, sell, and be sure to sell, if you can; get it out of the State, for every thousand bags that goes abroad, a steady increase in value of what is left will be made.

The incoming harvest will be nearly three times the amount of last year; therefore let the grain go forward, and let the present crop of grain be harvested with care, cleaned, and sacked with reference to shipping. Take pains to have it thoroughly dried; the sacks should remain out exposed to the sun and drying winds as long as possible. Let grain growers endeavor to get a name for clean, pure wheat—it will give them a margin of 5 or 10 per cent always in the market. We would suggest to those who have raised, and intend to raise largely, to have some distinctive mark and brand for their bags, so that their grain shall be known by the brands. Then will ship-pers here and purchasers abroad take it at sight, the same as the Gallego and Hazell brands of flour. This is easy to be done, and grain growers should not fail to do it.

Look to the immense shipments going forward! A little time since and the cry was, we have no outlet for the grain; now the cry is we have not ships enough to take it! This is by far the better tune, and it should be steel music to every farmer. We hope it will inspire them, and awake the muse. We want a song for the occasion. Who will give us a song upon this theme?

Our ships are stout, with their banners unfurled,
And our own Golden Grains shall well feed the world.

T. Ogg Shaw's Reaper and Mower gone East.

THE famous Combined Reaper and Mower manufactured by T. Ogg Shaw, and which made the contest at the late Fair in Oakland, has been shipped to Buffalo, N. Y. It will be put on exhibition in New York, to show what California mechanics can do. We venture the assertion that it will prove the finest implement shown at the American Institute the coming Fair. It will also be shown at the National Fair triumphantly. This is a good move on the part of our citizen Shaw, and will reflect high honor on him.

T. Ogg Shaw is not willing now to rest; he has had to contend against all the imported machines, and he has triumphed in a great degree, and now he is determined to "carry the war into Africa," and compete with them all on their own ground. For this purpose the California Combined Reaper and Mower will be made and sold in the Atlantic States the next year by the hundreds. This is the real grit; and if there is such a word as CONQUER, T. Ogg Shaw will find the word, use it, and wave his banner for victory! In such a trial, every California mechanic, of whatever business, is deeply interested.

THE COLONEL CALLED OUT.—The letter of our correspondent Sallis, from New York, was very welcome. We rejoice that health again returns and happy spirits with it; thanks for the letter. The editress with perfect liberty in her department, as woman always should have, has answered in full.

We say amen. We are satisfied with our physician, and feel the truth spoken by her. The Ladies Department is in her care; her desire is to make it useful by publishing only what will do good. As the editress has been a little personal with us, our answer must be stretched; it comes next week.

The New Pavilion and Mechanics' Fair.

We have spent some time within the spacious new pavilion now being erected for the approaching Mechanics' Fair, and which is to be a grand one for our State.

This highly prosperous association are now preparing a hall of exhibition, which, when finished, will be the largest and most roomy exhibition hall in this State. It has a front on Montgomery street of one hundred and fifty feet, and extends back two hundred feet, thus giving an open space of thirty thousand feet, and, when appropriately decorated, will be the most showy hall in our county.

The pavilion of the present year is composed of three buildings, or a three-roofed building—the center roof being about ten feet above those on each side, all having side lights, which will throw a clear, mellow light, into the hall. The walls of the pavilion are about eighteen feet high, having the gas pipes attached all around; a rostrum, in the center of the pavilion, for the music and for speakers. The hall will be well lighted and well ventilated. The cost of the pavilion will be about \$10,000.

The association will have the most ample preparations for steam-power, to carry all kinds of machinery. The hall will be divided so as to give ample convenience for all the different trades, and for all the different artistic exhibitions. It is fully believed that the coming exhibition will not only surpass all others ever before held, but that it will astonish our own citizens by the splendor of the works shown, and the almost miraculous advances made in all departments of mechanic art, manufactures, and the productions of our highly favored and prosperous State. Our citizens, all over the State, should feel an interest in this exhibition, and make it their duty to do all they can to add to its prosperity. Every active mechanic should enroll himself as a member, for, aside from the real benefits of the coming Fair, the higher advantages of the association, of their library, and the intercourse and influence which a membership gives to every member, by making him known and opening a way of preferment according to his deserts, should create a desire on his part, to be an active and a useful member.

If the leading mechanics of the interior of our State, when they visit this city, would give an hour to a visit to the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Montgomery street, and there make the acquaintance of P. B. Dexter, Esq., the Recording Secretary, who is ever at his post, we feel sure they would become members of this excellent institution. W. F. Herrick, Esq., is the Corresponding Secretary of the association, to whom all letters should be addressed.

It is gratifying to know that the Pacific Mail Company, and the California Steam Navigation Company, have kindly offered to convey all articles to this exhibition free of cost, and we trust, that mechanics, everywhere, will avail themselves of these offers, and whether in our neighboring British territories, or the old States, or in the distant interior, we may have works of art and skill exhibited, which shall be evidences of the progress of the age; and come from what source they may, we believe California mechanics will match them all.

While we speak particularly of the interest that mechanics should feel in this exhibition, let it be remembered, that all our citizens, merchants, professional men, and laborers of all classes, on land and on sea, are all identified with the prosperity of such noble institutions as our mechanics have here established.

The Pavilion might have one additional attraction, and we take the liberty to suggest it to the Directors. A Gallery in the center arch; it could be made very ornamental, would not obstruct the light, but would give a very splendid view down upon the tables. As this gallery would cost considerable, we also suggest that an extra twenty-five cents should be charged for entrance up into the gallery. It could be so constructed as to enter from both ends of the hall, leaving the center near the great light, open.

That Box of Strawberries.

"Nature never did betray the heart that loved her." We believe in good fortune, in special providences, *i. e.*, in good providences, as the following facts will corroborate:

One day last week, in coming from Oakland, as we landed on this side, there was a large pile of boxes of fresh-gathered strawberries, and wishing to purchase a box, we did so; the seller taking from a pile of some thirty or forty boxes one of twenty pounds, for which we paid \$3, and sent it home. On opening it we found it to be a box of remarkably large and splendid berries of the British Queen, second crop, most of the berries being from three to four and a-half inches in circumference; they were really splendid. A day or two after, on meeting the seller, he asked us if we did not have a box of fine fruit; we remarked that we did so, and that being so fine, we could not resist the opportunity of sending to our friends such fine samples; whereupon the seller said it was the only box in the whole collection, and we were lucky to get it, for had he known it, the value was three times as much, although it was his own fault, as he picked it out and handed it to us.

Now, we reckon in this way: the Goddess Pomona intended that box for us, and it was to be that we were to be there just at the right time to get it; and strawberry-growers may see it was so to be. It is no use to try to keep the good ones back; we think we deserve them, and Pomona thinks so, too, and she will have her own way. So it is no use, Mr. Strawberry-grower, better give us the best at once; you see it was so. Now, you had better send them cheerfully; the Goddess knows who deserves them, and she will see that the deserving have them.

DELICIOUS BUTTER.—We acknowledge the reception of some very delicious sweet butter from the dairy of Marshall Curtis, and also from the dairy of N. J. Bennett, both of Oakland. Both these samples were of superior quality, and most creditable to the donors.

Certain Prosperity of California.

CALIFORNIA THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

Shall we doubt the certainty of the prosperity of our State? Have we not proof of it strong as Holy Writ? Behold the evidences of our progress of prosperity. The last year there were about 800 reapers and mowers sold in California. These, with what had been previously sold, it was supposed would have almost precluded large sales of such machines the present year.

But look! What are the facts? The sales of these great levelers of our green fields have increased. We learn from indisputable authority that the following are the approximate results in this city:

Messrs. J. D. Arthur & Son have sold of Reapers	nearly.....	200
" Treadwell & Co.....	250	
" Southworth & Co.....	50	
" Knapp, Burrell & Co.....	50	
" T. Ogg Shaw, his Combined Reaper—all	he could make, say.....	50
" Hawley & Co.....	40	
Other small lots.....	40	
Total.....	690	

To this large amount we could add say about 10 headers and clippers, making a total of about seven hundred as the sales of our county. Stockton has sold 100; Sacramento, 100; Marysville, 100; Petaluma and other places, 30—making a grand total of about one thousand reapers and mowers and headers and clippers.

Does not this prove a great increase of cultivation, and consequently of population too?

Now what is the value of all these implements? What amount of money has been paid for them? As a portion of them have cost \$350 and \$650, the greatest number were \$225, \$250 and \$275—it will be safe to say \$250 each, making the sum of a QUARTER OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS for reapers and mowers. Of this amount only about one-twentieth were made in this State, so that two hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (less the profit to the importer) has been sent abroad for implements for the harvesters that should be spent here and given to California mechanics.

We wish to show another item. The freight of a *Manny*, McCormick, Vermont, or New York reaper, is about \$40, or a little more; this gives the snug sum of \$55,000 for freight of 1000—supposing that number imported. To these add the imported *Thrashers*, the freights of which are from \$200 to \$250 each.

CALIFORNIA MECHANICS! would you not be satisfied with the freight money of one of these machines as your profit? Would not \$200 or \$250 pay you well? then why shall so many machines be thus imported every year when we have the best workmen in the Union?

If we import 1000 harvesters in 1860, we want 1500 in 1861. This will prove true. We can compete with the world in raising wheat, and we shall do it. California has entered the field now. Her name is before the world. California grain is sought for, will be sought for and will take the preference everywhere. Awake, then, mechanics of California, awake and show the world that while your State can raise the largest wheat crops the world has ever seen, the mechanics can make the machines to harvest these crops. California has shown the best machine already. The Combined Reaper and Mower of T. Ogg Shaw has won the day and will win it. But Mr. Shaw cannot do every thing; he cannot make a thousand Reapers. Others must come into the field of labor; and as with Reapers, so with other implements: the watch-word must be—*Home Industry, Home Industry!*

In reference to our Home Manufacturer, Thomas Ogg Shaw, we do not state the exact amount of Reapers he has sold this season, but in conversation with him a few days ago, he stated that he could not keep up with his demand, and if he had double the number of machines, he could have sold them all. He keeps twenty men to work on his machines, and up to this time, is well satisfied with his prospects, as his machines are giving the best satisfaction of any machine in the State, and he says he is bound to stick to it. He has not kept any imported make of machines this season, and therefore will not have to make any "remittance home" for the goods, but keep his money in our own State. Now, this is the machine to buy—the one made with us. Build up large manufacturing establishments, and lend a hand in aiding poor mechanics who come to our State to better their condition.

We want more manufactories, in order to keep down all monopolies in our State, and farmers should study well their own interest, and in all cases give our home manufacturers the preference. In this way they will receive a mutual benefit, and aid in building up themselves.

THE RESULTS OF WASHOE.—Already there is beginning to be felt the reaction of this most unfortunate Washoe excitement; and this is but the beginning—the end is not yet. It will prove most disastrous to many in this city. What we published on the 12th of May has taken place; it was then to come; it has now come. We then said: "How many men of high standing now, who are counting their gains by the tens of thousands, prospective, in a few months will mourn over the loss of thousands, lost in reality! O, Washoe! thy silver and thy gold are terrible snares to lure men into the desire to 'get rich hastily!' Only a month and a-half is gone, and the bubble Washoe has burst, and the ruin has already come. When will people beware of these excitements and learn wisdom!

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.—We have received from the President and faculty of this most excellent College an invitation to attend their Annual Examination and Exhibition which takes place on the 27th and 28th inst. This College has a large number of students, and as all former exhibitions have shown great advancement and high intellectual attainment, the present exhibition promises to be one of more than usual interest. The attendance will be undoubtedly large; of this we feel sure, and all who attend will be well repaid.

Letter from Bidwell's Ranch.

LOSS OF GRAIN—FROST BLIGHT, ETC.

We are happy to lay before our readers the following letter from Maj. Bidwell, of the Bidwell Ranch, at Chico, who has just returned from the Atlantic States, and whose large grain fields have been the theme of many paragraphs. It will be seen by this letter that although the loss of the Major is very large, yet his crop will yield him 12½ to 15 bushels to the acre—equal now to many crops where the skinning process is practiced. We call attention to this letter more particularly at this time from the fact that Major Bidwell agrees with us, and sustains the ground always taken by this journal, relative to early planting. It will be seen, also, that a late frost at Chico was the main cause of this loss to Major B.; and that, as a whole, the late rains upon late crops, *i. e.* on high lands, have been a blessing. We are glad to receive such corroboration of our views relative to the cause of the *curled leaf* being a check to the *flow of sap*. This we believe to be the true cause, and if the early varieties of fruit could be kept back, if irrigation were done away with, this disease would nearly disappear.

The estimate of Major Bidwell as to the cost of raising wheat is just what was expected of so intelligent a farmer, who, with experience and a wise system of cultivation, can raise from 40 to 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. With such crops, as the writer says, increased beyond 25 bushel an acre, the cost would be less than his present estimate (75 cents). We aver that he can be raised at 50 cents a bushel, and it will be so calculated by our best farmers when, with the best implements and wise system, they use the means they have in their power. Then we shall see the ships in our harbor loading all the season, for our granaries will all be full to the bursting:

CHICO, June 19, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: At the date of your letter (May 25), I was on the Atlantic Ocean, which will account for the delay in the answer. The report of my grain being injured by the blight, is, I regret to say, but too true; and with all the pains which it will be proper to use, I cannot expect more than one-fourth of a crop. I estimate my loss at 15,000 bushels of wheat. The barley was slightly affected. Being absent during the unusually wet and cold spring, I depend on the opinion of my Superintendent, Mr. Oliver Sproule, who is an excellent farmer, for the cause, to wit: the heavy frost in May, which came upon the wheat in early bloom. The grain was very rank, and the rain and wind had lodged a considerable portion of it. The weather had been for a long time damp as well as cold, but no marked effect was noticed till the second day after the frost, when the change was so apparent that those who witnessed it think there can be no mistake as to the cause. My own opinion is, that the humidity prevailing at the time should not be lost sight of when we attempt to account for such unusual and complete destruction. The excessive moisture alone must have been injurious to rank grain. Late sown grain escaped, and some sown late in March promises best of all, and that too on land which, if sown later than January in ordinary seasons, would hardly pay for harvesting. As a general rule, grain should be sown early. These exceptional seasons cannot be made a criterion, and until the clerk of the weather performs his duties more satisfactorily, we cannot expect to be wise enough to turn them to advantage.

In reference to the *curled leaf* which is so injurious to the peach, I have had but little experience. About four years since, having cut off the branches and tops of some large peach trees for the purpose of making them throw out new ones to produce fruit the succeeding year, the new leaves were more abundant and later than those of the other trees, and, soon after some cold frosty nights which came on at the time, they began to curl. This I attributed to the frost upon the leaves which were then very tender.

I have made some figures in reference to the cost of raising wheat, and the result shows 75 cents the bushel. In this calculation I have estimated the general yield at 25 bushels to the acre, as follows:

For plowing, sowing, harrowing, brushing, rolling and seed, \$12 50, or 50 cents per bushel; for reaping and binding, 7 cents per bushel; for hauling, thrashing, &c., 18 cents. Total, 75 cents per bushel.

This result would be diminished by a larger yield. My grain has generally averaged about 40 bushels to the acre. Had it not been injured this year it would have yielded, beyond a doubt, about 50 to 60 bushels. I have (very hastily, however), endeavored to answer your questions.

Notwithstanding the loss which I have sustained, and some of my neighbors in this immediate vicinity, there will be an abundance of grain raised in this region of the State.

Very respectfully yours, J. BIDWELL.

The Exhibition of Stock at Oakland.

THIS Exhibition, although but a Country Show, was one that reflected great credit upon the county and the State. We think it was worth boasting about; there has been no show of stock in our State where so many very valuable animals were shown. Among them was the bull *Prince George of Cambridge*, a full blood Durham, owned by J. D. Patterson, of New York, valued at \$4000; several splendid animals of the herd of A. B. Forbes, of Alameda; the full blood Durham bull *Butler Cup*, and several full blood cows valued at \$1000 and upwards, noble animals. Robert Blacow's most splendid herd, one of his cows valued at \$3000, others from \$500 to \$1500 each, attracted much attention. John Blacow exhibited very fine stock. We were pleased to notice that the names of the cows of the brothers Blacow were inclined to be floral; these were *Rosebud*, *Primrose*, *Verbena*, *Blossom* and *Carnation*, and appropriately named, for they were all "flowers" of the dairy. S. E. Alden, exhibited fine dairy stock. Several grade bulls of excellent character, one by A. B. Forbes, called *Western*, and one by A. Ramelburgh. The pure Devon stock attracted great attention; those by Mr. Ely and those by Mr. Wil-

lamson—they were indeed noble animals, and an honor to our State. A fine pair of large working cattle by Harry Linden. J. M. Moore had a very curious bull called *Turk*, and singularly marked, zebra stripe; also an extra size bullock fifteen and one-half hands high, and the bull *Pioneer*, a fine animal, sure as a stock animal. Mrs. Eroy exhibited a fine milch cow. D. Carlisle, heifer *Cherry* and calf; also, heifer *Strawberry* and calf. F. May and G. Clinton had good stock. W. A. Benson, a pair of large work cattle. There were several other fine animals all reported in premium lists.

Of sheep, J. D. Patterson showed very splendid animals. His Southdowns, French Merinos, Cotswolds and Leicester, have never been surpassed; *Jonas Webb* valued at \$1500, others \$750 to \$1000 each; his French Merinos valued from \$500 to \$1000 each. Mr. Patterson exhibited eighteen sheep, an honor to any show or exhibition. Jones & Rockwell exhibited four Spanish Merino lambs eleven months old, very large fine wool and remarkable for their age. S. Jewett showed six bucks and ewes, A. No. 1, since sold to Jones & Rockwell. A. E. Field showed a Spanish buck, half blood and only four months old, very fine and deserving a premium, though it was not noticed. H. W. Crabb showed a very fine Suffolk boar and sow, with five pigs three months old, all very fine. J. Lynch showed a sow and six pigs; a good show.

Premiums at the Alameda Fair.

A portion of the premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Alameda Society at Oakland, we published two weeks since. We now give the remainder, which we were unable to find room for last week:

[The premiums are for the best article or animal, and we do not think it necessary to repeat, as is usual, the word *best* in each case.]

Durham Stock.—Bull and heifer, *Master Buttercup* and *Princess of Oxford*, A. B. Forbes, \$30; bull, four years old and over, *Prince George of Cambridge*, J. D. Patterson, \$20; bull, one-year old under two, *Master Buttercup*, and heifer two years old and under three, *Princess of Oxford*, A. B. Forbes, each diploma.

Devon Stock.—Bull, *Lorraine*, and two cows, *Lady 3d* and *Ida 2d*, H. Williamson, \$40; bull, three years old and under four, *Lorraine*, H. Williamson, diploma; bull, two years old and under three, *Emigrant*, C. A. Ely, diploma. Cow, three years old and under four, *Lady 2d*, H. Williamson, diploma; cow, two and under three, *Victoria*, Joseph Linders, diploma. Heifer, one and under two years, *Lady 4th*, C. A. Ely, diploma.

Grade Stock.—Bull *Favorite*, and two cows, *Primrose* and *Verbena*, John Blacow, herd premium of \$40; bull, four years and over, *Western*, A. B. Forbes, \$25; bull, two and under three, *Favorite*, John Blacow, diploma; bull, one and under two, *Thos. Jefferson*, R. Blacow, diploma. Cows—Four years old, *Jezebel 2d*, A. B. Forbes, \$20; three years old, *Verbena*, Robert Blacow, \$15; two and under three years, *Primrose*, diploma. Heifer, one and under two years, *Carnation*, John Blacow, diploma; cow, five years old, *Rose*, A. B. Forbes, diploma; under five years, *Fredricka*, J. A. Mayhew, diploma. Pen of six calves—A. B. Forbes, diploma. Yoke of oxen—Harry Linden, diploma. Cow and twin calves—S. A. Alden, special premium. Fat bullock, *Uncle Sam*, J. M. Moore, diploma. One pair work bulls, M. A. Bacon, special premium. Bull, two years old, *McHenry*, Danl. Carlisle, special premium.

Sweepstakes.—Bull of any age, *Prince George of Cambridge*, J. D. Patterson, \$50. Cow, *Princess of Oxford*, A. B. Forbes, \$25.

Sheep.—Southdown: buck, diploma and \$10; and three ewes, diploma and \$10. J. D. Patterson. French Merino: buck, two years old, Solomon Jewett, diploma and \$10; buck, one year old, special premium; and three ewes, diploma and \$10. J. D. Patterson. Saxon: buck, diploma and \$10; and three ewes, diploma and \$10. J. D. Patterson. Spanish Merino: lambs, Jones & Rockwell, special premium. Cotswold: buck, J. D. Patterson, special premium.

Swine.—Boar, one year old and over, diploma; and sow, one year old, diploma, H. W. Orabbe; sow, two years old, Thomas Lynch, diploma.

Poultry.—Collection, H. W. Crabb, diploma.

Poland, James Neylan, diploma; Brahma-Pools fowls, Daniel Bouton, special premium.

Farm Products.—The Committee award the premium for sample of barley to J. A. Hobart; samples of flax, canary grass, and alfalfa or Chile clover seed, each to T. Bridges; samples of oats and potatoes, to J. A. Hobart.

Garden Productions.—Largest collection vegetables, largest variety cabbage and turnips, L. Lane; variety cabbage, largest variety lettuce, cauliflower, carrots and squash, D. L. Perkins; snap beans and cucumbers, John H. Hobart; parsnips, Jos. Fogg; rhubarb, Bagge Bros; early variety of potatoes, John Shuey; green peas, R. W. Heath; onions, A. Hersey; tomatoes and single variety of lettuce, R. E. Cole; each, diploma.

Domestic Manufacture.—Cheese, A. Hersey; flour, I. D. Bostwick & Co; yeast powders, T. Donnelly; leather, Encinal Tanning Co; honey, in comb, Mrs. Lathorp; California-made wool blankets, David S. Turner; each, diploma.

Arts.—Landscape, John Ross; oil painting, Mrs. I. H. Brayton; painting in water-colors, James Whitney; photographs and ambrotypes, Wm. Shaw; newspaper printing (Alameda Herald), F. F. Fargo; penmanship, P. G. Pratt; leather work, Mrs. John Hall; drawing crayon, F. Courtes; painting (imitation marble), John Ross; ornamental chess table, Miss A. F. Aldrich—each, diploma; drawings, James Dye and John Glasscock, special premium.

Flowers.—Floral display, \$50—and collection of pot plants, James Hutchinson, \$20; twelve specimen plants, six specimen plants, collections of fuchsias, pot roses, gladioli, cut flowers, floral designs, decorated table, two bridal bouquets, each a diploma, James Hutchinson; collection of cut roses, James Hutchinson, \$10 and diploma; twelve cut roses and two hand bouquets, Dr. R. E. Cole, diploma; pair vase bouquets, L. Bruguiere, diploma.

Miscellaneous.—California-made cane, D. Shurt; stencil-cutting, F. M. Trueworthy; glass-later sign, G. S. Dickey; Eureka fine cut California tobacco, T. Penfield & Co; Golden Gate coffee-pot, fruit-pickers and glass-preserve jars, Gordon & Co; coal oil lamps, Bragg & Co, each, diploma; mountain trout, caught by S. H. Robinson; premium of gross of fish hooks.

Home Industry.—Sewing-machine work, Mrs. F. F. Fargo; hair work, Mrs. Aldrich; quilt, Mrs. H. A. Benson; crocheted work, Mrs. R. Gibbons; cotton embroidery, Mrs. Provost; silk embroidery, Mrs. Colby; domestic baking, Mrs. E. F. Fargo; bread by Miss under 18, Miss Katie Shuey, age thirteen. Special premium for the following: crocheted shawl, Miss L. Crockett; silk embroidery, Miss H. Landreau; cotton crocheted, Miss Sarah Shuey. Committee notice, as worthy of patronage, the very superior yeast powders on exhibition by T. Donnelly, having tasted them and found them much better than those imported. The ladies would beg leave to suggest that in place of the "diplomas," awards of various articles of taste would be esteemed more highly by many of the recipients of premiums in this department.

STATE SUMMARY.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in the town of Santa Cruz on Saturday last. Charles Anthony delivered the address.

The Chinese are supplying the Stockton market with blackberries at ten to twelve cents a pound; and are also shipping large quantities to the mines.

A CAMP Meeting will be held near the Traveler's Rest, four miles from Mariposa, on the Stockton road, embracing the second Sabbath in July. Services will commence on the Friday evening preceding.

A drove of 4000 head of sheep, the property of J. H. Slater, from Tejon Pass, arrived at French Camp last Saturday. They are destined for the vicinity of Fresno.

The telegraphic wires have reached Visalia, 256 miles from San Francisco, and 230 miles more will carry them to Los Angeles, to which place they will be completed early in July.

At a meeting of the "Pacific Bee Association," held in Sacramento on Saturday, a resolution previously offered, "that the best method of propagating bees is by natural swarming," was discussed and unanimously negatived.

A BEAUTIFUL fountain, with a basin twenty feet in diameter, is to be erected at the Artesian well on the Court House Square, in Stockton. It is to be built of brick and cemented, and when completed will contain fish of various species.

On Russian river the Healdsburg Review reports that much of the wheat had been destroyed, in consequence of the late rains. Barley, oats, and corn, however, cannot be in better condition, and nothing can interfere to prevent a splendid harvest.

A REMARKABLE egg story is told lately by the San Jose Reporter, of a large egg being broken, and found to contain, beside white and yolk, another perfect egg an inch in diameter. We have heard of an orange within an orange, but never before of an egg within an egg.

Two citizens of Stockton, who have been prospecting some silver veins in the vicinity of Tejon Pass during the past two months, have lately returned, and are of opinion that the ore found in some of the veins discovered will pay well; but this fact can only be ascertained by an assay, which will soon be made.

The Mountain Messenger says a delegation of over twenty representatives of the Flouery Kingdom made their appearance in Pine Grove lately, and were immediately waited upon by the "Anti-Chinese Committee," who requested them to "evaporate." The Chinamen did not make any very strenuous remonstrances, but left as soon as possible.

Messrs. Steele Bros., of Punta Reyes, Marin county, have made a mammoth cheese, weighing twenty-two hundred pounds, as we learn by the Stockton Argus, which is probably the largest specimen from a single dairy ever furnished in this or any other State. It will be on exhibition at the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fairs to be held in San Francisco the coming Fall.

Another good yield of barley in San Joaquin county is reported by the Republican. On Saturday last was thrashed and cleaned the product of sixty acres of barley, for John Campbell, who resides about ten miles from Stockton, on the Sonora road. On measuring the grain, it was found that there were 3660 bushels, or very near one bushel to the acre.

Capt. E. Pendleton, who was convicted in June, 1859, of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on his men, on board the Sarah Park, was yesterday discharged from custody, having served out his term of one year's imprisonment, and paid a fine of \$175. The punishment, it was thought at the time, was most richly deserved.

Waters are likely to be seriously retarded this season in their river operations. The Sonora Age says that the water in the Tuolumne river is some three feet higher than it was ever before known to be at this season of the year. The unusual amount of snow in the mountains, together with the cold and backward Spring, will have a tendency to keep the rivers up till late in the season, to the great inconvenience of river miners.

At the Escudo Nurseries, Mr. Thompson reports that the fruit escaped frosts, but about one-half of his peach-tree has been cut off by the "curled leaf." He has several varieties of peaches, however, which show no indication whatever of the disease, and henceforth he will propagate these varieties alone. His plum-trees are loaded to excess with fruit; the apple and pear yield will be good; cherries not large, but sell readily at \$1 per pound.

The Sacramento Bee has received from Mr. T. Worthington, of Grass Valley, a bottle of his rubarb-wine, and a sheaf of his Victoria pie-plant stem. The Bee says, "the wine is excellent—some of us prefer it to the majority of wine made from California grapes—at any rate it is a fine beverage, and the stem of the pie-plant leaves are some three feet four inches long, and thick as a walking-cane. We thought we had seen some vegetable wonders in the pie-plant line, but this far outtops them all."

The diggings are paying well on an average this season at Gibsonville, says the Mountain Messenger, and many of the claims are yielding more extensively than in the early days of this rich town. Delahanty & Co. cleaned up, a few days ago, and took out fifty pounds of pure gold. This large amount was taken from dirt which was drifted out in eight months by an average working of three men a day. Other claims are paying well. The Indian Queen boys, at Port Wine, on Sunday last cleaned up 200 ounces of gold, the result of but a few days' run. They are now in gravel that averages three dollars to the pan, and some of it has been prospected as high as ten dollars to the pan. The Indian Queen claims have yielded largely during the entire season, and there appears to be no sign of a cessation of rich golden yields.

In Napa Valley, the editor of the Reporter states after a trip through the entire length of Napa and Knight's Valleys, both from personal observation and from information derived from the most intelligent farmers, that the crops were never more promising than at present. Very little wheat has been prostrated by the rain, and the crops may be considered as out of danger from rust. The yield will be very large. Barley, also, looks well, and much of it is now ripe for cutting. Some hay has been injured by rain, but very little in comparison with the immense quantity which remains in good condition. We observe that much more corn is planted than in former years, and most of it looks very thrifty. The beneficial working of the new road system is to be seen in every part of the county highway, from Napa City to the head of the valley. No such improvement has been made since the organization of the county. Great numbers of culverts have been constructed, ditches dug, and holes filled up. Where needed, the road-bed has been raised so as to be above the level of standing-water during the rainy-season. The new liberty-pole was to be put up on the 20th. The pole, formed of three pieces, is straight as a chalk-line, and one hundred and six feet in length, surrounded by a ball eighteen inches in diameter. It is built of timber from three States of our Confederation—the timber for the ball from Maine, and the pole itself from Oregon and California.

Mrs. Weed's Lecture.—This lady delivered a very able lecture on the "Power and Influence of Woman," at Tucker's Hall, on Wednesday evening last. We regret to say the audience was too small for so able a lecture and so important a theme, although those present were such as could and did appreciate it. Mrs. W. had proposed lectures for ladies only, in Dr. Lacy's Church, but not receiving sufficient encouragement, they will not be continued at present. So important do we esteem the lectures of Mrs. Weed, a lady who is so well qualified to teach, that we hope she may be induced to give a public lecture free to all, and we trust the friends of truth and woman who raise means to pay for the Hall. We know those that will aid.

FLORAL PROCESSION OF MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL. From the works in preparation we can announce that the coming celebration of the Mission Sabbath School on the 4th July, will be one of extraordinary interest and beauty. The cars and banners, all emblematic, are being prepared in the best artistic taste, by Hopps & Kanary, on Sansome street. Having seen the banners now preparing to represent the different States, we can say they will be beautiful indeed. The known energy of those who have hold of the work is a guarantee of success, in spite of any bigoted opposition that may be raised against it.

NEW MASONS HALL.—On Monday next the cornerstone of the new Masonic Hall, at the corner of Montgomery and Post streets, will be laid with all the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Masonic Order. The anniversary of St. John's Day occurring this year on Sunday, will thus be celebrated on Monday, and a large turn-out is expected, as many Masons from various parts of the State will be present to unite with the large number in this city, on the occasion. The first excavations, preparatory to laying the foundation, were made on the 24th of April, and it is anticipated that the temple, for such, indeed, it may be designated, will be completed in one year from that date. The total cost of the edifice will be about \$120,000, and of the lot \$42,000, making the total cost to the Masonic Association, \$162,000. The building will front on Montgomery street 75 feet, and on Post street 160 feet, covering the entire lot. This, says the Evening Gazette, will be the most substantial and beautiful structure yet erected in California. The stone of which the foundation and basement walls are composed is from Angel Island. The architects are Messrs. Clark & Kenitzer, who will superintend the entire construction. It will be of the Italian-Gothic order of architecture, three stories high, with basement, divided into six compartments, twelve feet high in the clear. The first story will be eighteen feet high, and stores fronting on each street. The grand entrance to the building on Post street, twenty feet wide, by forty-one and a half feet long. The walls in the second-story will be twenty-six feet in height, and in the third-story twenty-two feet. These will be so arranged as to accommodate all the Order in the city, being ten lodges, two chapters, one council, and one commandery, with over one thousand members. A tower will be erected on the building, the extreme height of which will be 125 feet above the pavement on Montgomery street. The following-named gentlemen are the present officers of the Masonic Association: Alexander G. Abell, President; Louis Cobb, Vice President; James Ballentine, Eliza W. Bourne, James Laidley, John E. Kincaid, Philip W. Shephard, Jacob L. Van Bokkelen, and Henry F. Williams, Trustees; J. S. Davies, Treasurer; and Lawrence C. Owen, Secretary.

The Mission Railroad is rapidly progressing on Market street, about one mile of the track having been laid, and it will doubtless be completed to the Mission by the fourth of July. The company have made a proposition to extend the railroad to San Jose, provided the same amount of aid is extended to them from the counties as was authorized by the last Legislature for another company. This last company having been dissolved, a public meeting was held yesterday to organize a new San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. The proposition of the Market street company will be considered by the new company.

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Fair, COMMENCING AUGUST 28TH, And To Continue Four Days.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Award, for the next Fair, upon Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Gardens, Mines, and Quarries. Machinery, who will visit and examine the premises of any person desiring to compete for the Society's premiums at said Fair, upon notice being given to any member of the Committee, of the location of the premises entered for competition. San Joaquin—James Smith, Wm. Garrard, and Dr. E. B. Bateman. Tuolumne—W. T. Cooper and Mr. Jarvis. Calaveras—Dr. Wm. Jones and K. L. Stevenson. Mariposa—L. D. Crippen and Edward Bell. Merced—O. R. Smith and J. C. Pemberton. Stanislaus—Calvin W. Cook and L. D. Morley. Modoc—Wm. J. Barfield and Samuel R. Griffin. Fresno—Wm. Campbell and Mr. Jordan. By order of the Board, F. D. W. CONNER, Recording Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN SACRAMENTO.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OR FULL BLOCKS, well situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or exchanged for Real Estate in this city, or for ranch property in this or Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions, which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow. Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator. Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and burrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar. Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level. Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 3000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Pot-Driver.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns. Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to.

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

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NOISELESS
FAMILY
SEWING
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PRICES REDUCED:
From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,
Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,
And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

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A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE
EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF
ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-
QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.
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100 pieces Bigelow Brussels—New
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50 cases Wide Oilcloths—Marquetry
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300 cases Oilcloths—From Three to Six
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We call the attention of the Trade and Country
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20 cases Window-Shades and Fixtures.
Also, a very large assortment of

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AT THE VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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New Raisins, Citron,
CURRANTS, FIGS, PRUNES, &c.,

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CHOICE BUTTER, &c., in Kits,
For sale at
A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
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20 Jellies, Jams,
PRESERVES, FRESH FRUITS,
ENGLISH SAUCES, &c.

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A. L. Edwards & Co.'s,
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20 Comet Teas, Old Gov'm't Java,
Costa Rica, and Rio Coffee,

For sale at
A. L. EDWARDS & CO'S,
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20 NON-EXPLOSIVE
CAMPHENE!

AT TWO AND A HALF CENTS ADVANCE
OVER THE MARKET PRICE OF
COMMON CAMPHENE.

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PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
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AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,
(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CON-
nected with the establishment as Book-
keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform
the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
which will in future be entirely under his management and
control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends
and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his expe-
rience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people
of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his
house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains
or expense in providing every means for the comfort and
satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems
almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the
building or its location. The proprietor will only remark
that it is INFERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in
all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts
of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,

and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has
been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the
Hotel, to convey passengers to and from
the steamers.

14 SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

MAMMOTH - GROVE HOTEL.

Big Trees Calaveras Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces
that the Mammoth-Grove Hotel is now open for
the reception of visitors. By reason of experience
and strict attention to business, they hope to be able to
please all those who may favor them with a visit. The
proprietors intend to render the Mammoth-Grove what
Nature designed it should be—one of the most desirable
and pleasant places of resort for summer and autumn
pleasure-seekers, in the State. We need hardly add
that the Big-Trees-Grove is among the greatest wonders
of the world. Good fishing and sporting-grounds within
five or ten miles of the hotel.

A daily line of stages will run between Murphy's and
the Big-Trees.

An undivided two-fifths of the above property is for
sale. SPERRY & PERRY. 17-3m

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have successfully practiced the Cure of STUTTERING
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references are of the highest order. I have come to An-
nounce to the Stuttering and Stammering Community of
California, they can be cured effectually. Persons, de-
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H. A. GORLEY.

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change Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given
for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the
same on presentation, together with one per cent premium.
Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE,

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn, No. 45 Clay Street.)

Wheat continues in demand for shipment to Australia, and prices remain about the same. But in a short time new wheat will begin to make its appearance, and a decline may be looked for. In barley, a serious and a decline has taken place. Old barley, that last week was worth from \$2 to \$2 15 per 100 lbs., today is dull at \$1 50; buyers offer \$1 25 for small parcels. New barley is plenty, and is selling from 95c to \$1 12, as to quality. New Hay is coming in freely; choice parcels are well sustained, but that which is stained or mixed is sold at buyers' views.

Wheat, #1, 100 lbs.	1 00
Barley, (old), 100 lbs.	1 12
Barley, (new), 100 lbs.	1 25
Oats, 100 lbs.	2 50
Corn, 100 lbs.	1 50
Flour, #1, 100 lbs.	4 00
Flour, #2, 100 lbs.	3 75
Flour, #3, 100 lbs.	3 50
Hay, #1, 100 lbs.	1 12
Hay, #2, 100 lbs.	1 00
Hay, #3, 100 lbs.	95c
Butter, 100 lbs.	25c
Eggs, 100 lbs.	25c

Butter, 100 lbs. 25c
Eggs, 100 lbs. 25c
Hides, 100 lbs. 15c
Tallow, 100 lbs. 15c
Wool, 100 lbs. 15c

San Francisco Cattle Market. June 22.
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WATKINS, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

The Cattle Market, as regards Beef and Milch Cows, remains about the same, the market being well supplied. Veal has declined; also Stock Hogs and Mutton. The decline may be attributed to the abundant feed caused by the late rains, giving stock-growers of the lower country an opportunity of getting their stock to market in good condition; and also their anxiety to dispose of their surplus stock, even at low rates. Taking the above into consideration, the market is likely to remain depressed for some time.

BECK—American, first quality 8c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 3c. Spanish, 1st quality 8c; 2d quality 5c. Spanish, 1st quality 8c; 2d quality 5c. Spanish, 1st quality 8c; 2d quality 5c.

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BECK—American, first quality 8c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 3c. Spanish, 1st quality 8c; 2d quality 5c. Spanish, 1st quality 8c; 2d quality 5c.

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,
NEW CARPET STORE.
68 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Where will be found a complete assortment of
Carpets, Oilcloths,
Paper-Hangings,
—AND—
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in every branch of the trade.
McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses,
Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,
MADE TO ORDER.
Particular attention given to re-upholstering and varnishing all kinds of Furniture. 14-3m

FIRE INSURANCE!!!
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,
OF THE
Hartford Insurance Company,
One of the oldest American Insurance Companies,
AND OTHER WELL KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES OF HARTFORD, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.
OFFER TO INSURE
DWELLINGS AND FURNITURE,
Stores, Warehouses,
And other insurable property.
On the most favorable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE
Upon WOOL, GRAIN, and other Productions of the State, or Merchandise, shipped abroad.
ALL LOSSES PAID HERE
Immediately upon adjustment.
OFFICE:
N. E. corner Clay and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. 16

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 177 Clay Street,
GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated **BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.**
Opera Glasses, Magnifying Machines, Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., and GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.
The Subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for Any Description of Blankets which may be desired.
Dealers may be supplied by giving reasonable time for the execution of orders; and consumers will not be slow to discover the merits of
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
As compared with those made from mixed materials.
Samples can be seen at the Factory, or at the Warehouse of Messrs. HEYNE, PICK & CO., 89 and 91 California street, through whom sales will be made, or orders received.
DAVID S. TURNER
Agent San Francisco Woolen Factory.

BONE DUST, FOR FARMERS.
BONE DUST is the best form for the use of farmers, at a quick fertilizer, can be had in
Lots to Suit,
AT
FIFTEEN DOLLARS PER TON,
AT THE
SUGAR REFINERY,
Corner of Price and Harrison streets, San Francisco.
This article will be found of great value to gardeners, orchardists, vineyarders, and farmers generally.
Those in want will apply at the office of the Sugar Refinery, Nos. 59 and 61 Sansome street, San Francisco. 9-3m

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY
AND
Flour Store,
31 Sacramento street,
(Between Front and Davis).....SAN FRANCISCO.
DEETH & STARR,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.
Special attention given to preparing the **GRAHAM CRACKER.**
Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wine, Sugar, Soda, Navy, Water, Picnic, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day. 7-3m

ALEXANDER H. TODD,
Produce and General Commission Agent,
No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged to sell for A. G. and Producers for five years past in this market—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city, and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.
N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
...BY...
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
155 Sansome street.

ATTENTION!
THE WHOLE STATE!!
THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS!
BRYANT'S ABDALLAH,
The only TROTTER HORSE that ever took a Premium in this State as a THOROUGH-BRED, WHICH HE IS, AND NO MISTAKE.
ABDALLAH was raised by Charles Holtz, of Orange county, N. Y.; sold and went to New Jersey, where he took the first premium as a yearling, and as a two-year-old at two successive Fairs in that State, over all competitors from that and other States. ABDALLAH stands sixteen hands and a half high, mahogany bay, black mane and tail, clean head well set on, beautiful neck, and sloping shoulders, well ribbed up and very heavily quartered, tremendous stride and gait, short cannon bone and sound feet: in short a perfect picture of magnificent horse-flesh. A good one to look at and a good one to go, has a remarkable turn of speed, with a very level and square gait, gentle and kind in saddle and harness of any kind, and high courage; as fast, if not faster, than any horse in the country at trotting, and can out-walk them all. ABDALLAH has never been trained, but trots his mile in 2:50 to harness. Is a sure foal-getter.

PEDIGREE.
ABDALLAH was six years old on the 25th of March, 1860; was sired by Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by old Membrino, he by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian's dam was the Charles Kent mare by Imported Belvidere, grand dam old One Eye, by old Hambletonian, he by Imported Messenger, his dam also by Imported Messenger, and the dam of old One Eye by Imported Messenger. The dam of Bryant's Abdallah was sired by Imported Roebuck, his grand dam by Sir Henry, the celebrated race horse that ran with Belvoir. The pedigree of all Abdallah's ancestry is pure; he is of a racing stock, and no chance horse.
William H. Byrdick, of the town of Chester, Orange county, State of New York, being first duly sworn, says that the above pedigree is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WM. M. RYSDICK.
Sworn to this 4th day of February, 1888, before me, E. A. OLMSTEAD, Justice of the Peace.

YOUNG GILBERT!
AGE AND DESCRIPTION.
YOUNG GILBERT is six years old, of a deep chestnut color, stands full sixteen hands high, and possesses a combination of Beauty, Bone and Muscle unsurpassed by any horse in the State. Inspection will satisfy any user of horse-flesh of the great superiority of YOUNG GILBERT. To all others it is enough to say that He took the First Premium at the last State Fair, over all competitors, as a general work horse.
Those who desire to combine usefulness and beauty in their foals, and be certain of a sure get, will not apply elsewhere after seeing YOUNG GILBERT.
PEDIGREE.
YOUNG GILBERT was sired by Porter's Gilbert, and he by Bagge's imported Gilbert, without dispute the best horse of his kind in England at the time of his export. The dam of YOUNG GILBERT is a Morgan Black Hawk mare, one of the best bred mares now in the State of California.
\$25 FOR THE SEASON.
TERMS CASH.
BRYANT & WEINMANN, Proprietors,
Benicia, Solano County.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN RAISING STOCK OF Good Blood, Size, Style, and Speed,
Are invited to call and examine for themselves at
STONE'S RANCH,
Two Miles East of Benicia,
ON THE SUISON ROAD,
WHERE
ABDALLAH
AND
YOUNG GILBERT
WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON,
Commencing 1st of March, and ending 1st of August.
Particular attention paid to Brood Mares. Good Stables, 100 acres Good Pasture, Feed, &c., at small expense.
All accidents, thefts, and escapes, at the risk of the owners.

THOROUGH-BRED French Merino Sheep
AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE.
The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.
ALSO:
NEW MILCH COWS,
Of superior quality, being the selections from fine herds of blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stock in the Atlantic States.
The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these classes of Breeding Stock of the highest grade. To these will be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.
In the first class of Stock named—
THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP--
the undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-Breeders of California those important and material points that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-Raiser, even in a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any country. On these points, he hopes to speak to Stock-Raisers of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.
The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes, for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to commence with Thorough-Breds at once.
HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS.
raised under my own care, can also be furnished, when wanted, with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have the full guarantee of the undersigned as to what they are. The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch Feather River, opposite Nicolaus, Sutter county, by
A. L. BINGHAM.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.
SPLENDID SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, OF very superior character, will arrive on the next steamer. They will be the best that have been brought to this country. Purchasers in want of very superior animals of this class, can see them and learn particulars, upon the arrival of the Steamer, by applying to the Editor of the Farmer, or to
KNAPP, BURRILL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.
SHEEP FOR SALE.
Several Parcels of EWES. Also a Few Hundred of HALF-BLOOD EWES—If called for immediately. Apply at this Office.
Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER.
BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SWINE!
TO ARRIVE—A very fine pair of full-blood Berkshires and one full-blood Suffolk Boar will arrive by the next steamer. They will be very superior. Persons wishing to purchase will make application to us immediately, as they will be sold at once. Letters addressed to Editor FARMER will receive prompt reply.

I'VE SEEN THEM!
THE FARMERS APPROVE THEM!
ESTERLY'S PATENT COMBINED SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER,
IMPROVED FOR 1860,
AND FOR SALE IN STOCKTON.
THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN OFFERING a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower to the public, which is a confident will give entire satisfaction to all who use it, all the usual objections being entirely obviated, which are:
1. Too heavy draught.
2. Trouble and expense of having two separate silos—one for reaping and one for mowing.
3. The unadjustability—that is to say, they cannot be raised and lowered while in operation.
4. The Rake and Platform being stationary fixtures, the relative position cannot be changed.
5. They can only be used as Self-Rakers. In case of accident much time is lost.
All these Objections are Obviated in my Machine.
1. The draught is lighter than any Hand-Raker.
2. Only one Silo is used for reaping and mowing.
3. It is perfectly adjustable, as will be seen by reference to the cut; any boy can raise and lower it while in motion.
4. The Rake and Platform are not stationary fixtures, but can be adjusted to suit the light you wish to cut, which is very important.
5. Instead of being only a Self-Raker, it can be changed, in case of accident of any kind, in five minutes, and make a much better Hand-Raker than it was before the Self-Raking Attachment was put on.
PRICES WILL BE LOW, TO SUIT THE TIMES.
The Machines are set up in the Lot opposite the Weber House, Stockton.
For sale by
I. N. STRECHT,
Agent for San Joaquin County.

A. B. SOUTHWORTH,
DEALER IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
44 BATTERY STREET,
(Between California and Pine), and
BROADWAY, NEAR DAVIS STREET,
(Opposite Steamboat Landing),
SAN FRANCISCO.
10 Russell's Thrashers,
With Pile's Power, made at Massillon, Ohio.
10 Case's Thrashers,
With Pile's Power, made at Racine, Wisconsin.
50 McCormick's Reapers,
5 1/2, 6 and 7 feet cut, warranted latest improvements.
50 Easterly's Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.
Straw Stackers and Extras,
For Thrashers and Reapers; all for sale at the lowest rates.
A liberal credit will be given on approved Paper. (11)
COAL.
ANTHRAHITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal, constantly on hand and for sale by
O. H. EASTMAN,
Oregon street, between Battery and Front, Opposite Custom House.

Domestic Fowls.
PERSONS desirous of purchasing splendid GAME FOWLS, and the best BEND, or Turkey, can be supplied by calling at the Farmer's Office, a few of extra kind, for sale. They are a cross of the BRAHMA FOOT, and of very superior blood, valued at \$10 and upwards per pair. Samples can be seen at above.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, AT ASPINWALL, FOR NEW YORK,
Having spare Steamers at
SAN FRANCISCO, ACAPULCO, AND PANAMA.
Departure from Folsom street Wharf, THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
UNCLE SAM,
W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander
Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with passengers and treasure, for Panama,
ON SATURDAY, - - - - - JUNE 30,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.
And connect via the Panama Railroad, at Aspinwall, with Steamship
FOR NEW YORK.
Through tickets can be obtained. The Panama Railroad Company and Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Co. have authorized Agents for the sale of tickets.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer, until 12 o'clock (midnight), Friday, June 29th. No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P. M., June 29th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for the shipment of goods.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BARCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FROM MARCH 1st, 1887.
Departure daily from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLY, Capt. E. C. Chadwick;
" J. BRADGON, Capt. Thos. Seely;
" ALIDA, Capt. Chas. Thorn;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
J. L. WHITNEY, Jr., President.
Jan 1.
Regular Dispatch Line FOR HONOLULU.
THE CLIPPER BARES
YANKEE.
CAPTAIN C. J. LOVETT,
FRANCIS PALMER,
CAPTAIN JOHN PATY,
COMET,
CAPTAIN JAMES SMITH,
for Honolulu.
Have regular dispatch.....for Honolulu.
For Passage—having superior accommodations—of Freight, apply to
McRUER & MERRILL,
Agents,
47 and 49 California street,
San Francisco.
Jan 1.

L. HASKELL, & CO.
Dealers in
HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, FURS, AND SKINS.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
On Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.
AGENTS
W. B. HUNT, corner Second and M streets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
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HAROLD FOURTH!
THIS CELEBRATED BULL, IMPORTED by JOHN D. PATTERSON, Esq., will stand for the season, at the Farm of the undersigned, Vallejo. The best of Pasturage provided without charge. Harold is undoubtedly the finest Bull in the State, and second to none in the Union. For pedigree, see Stock Book. Cows may be sent per steamer Guadalupe, and will be received by the herdsman at the wharf in Vallejo. Terms, \$50 the season. For further particulars, apply to B. F. FISH, Blackhawk Stables, San Francisco; or the undersigned, at Vallejo.
JOHN B. FREEMAN
JAMES M. EDNEY,
General Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and dealer in
Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c.
Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. C.," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory-Nut Falls," &c.
Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising water in all depths up to 100 feet, by hand.
Drawings and prices sent free.
147 Chambers street, New York.
Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half per cent.
From the Baltimore American.

Baltimore-Made Agricultural Implements, VERSUS EASTERN.
WE notice that Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co., of this city, received FIRST PREMIUMS for their dowsed Agricultural Implements at the recent Agricultural Exhibitions and Fairs held in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the South-western States, namely:
By the Maryland State Agricultural Society
FOURTEEN PREMIUMS.
By the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society,
NINE PREMIUMS.
By the Sea-board Agricultural Society, held at Norfolk,
TWELVE PREMIUMS.
Also, awarded to Sinclair & Co., by the KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE STATE AND COUNTY FAIR, FOUR (4) PREMIUMS on Sinclair's Patent Mangle, for mangle and cutting corn-stalks, straw, &c., making in all
Thirty-Nine First Premiums
In favor of Sinclair & Co's Wares,
and showing a decided preference by the judges in favor of Baltimore-Made Implements.
Included in the above premiums were Stetson's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machine, Sinclair's Patent Sowing and Fodder Cutters, Sinclair's Patent Spiral Threshing Machine, West Drill with Gang Attachment, Serrated Clog Roller, Corn Shellers, Corn Drills, &c.
In the above estimate of premiums the following were not included in the different contests, all having received their quota of premiums at Fairs previously held, viz.:
Horse-Powers, Spur and Reel Gear, Corn-Mills, Burr and Iron, Flaming-Mills, Rolling-Screens, Agricultural Furnace, Chain-Pumps, Lime-Spreaders, Garden-Tools, &c., &c.
The Agricultural Implements and Machinery manufactured by us are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, great capacity, and particularly adapted for Southern use and usage. Planters and Merchants wanting supplies will be furnished with Price Lists on application.
R. SINCLAIR & CO.,
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 126 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Lectures on Fruit Culture.

Denise the late Yale College Agricultural Lectures, among others, Dr. Grant, Mr. Lewis F. Allen and Mr. Pardee, made addresses on the prolific subject of Fruit Culture, a brief sketch of which we condense as reported for the New York Tribune—

DR. GRANT ON GRAPES.

In preface, he alluded to the wonderful growth of wild vines in wet and poor soils, but showed that not only was excessive growth of wood a poor recommendation to the vineyardist, but the quality of wild grapes is poor, and their apparent great yield deceptive. All of the European vines are believed to have sprung from one species, and been introduced from Asia; while in America, the wild vines of the several districts, although widely dissimilar, have not been positively proved distinct species. True, the Scuppernon, with its family of Muscadines, is so peculiar that from its foliage it would scarcely be regarded as a grape. The family of which the Herbemont is a type is quite distinct from all others, but he believes it to be traceable to a European origin. Many of our native vines have been cultivated with care in the vineyard, but they have not thrived under the treatment so as to recommend them above, or as equal to the nobler sorts. In vine culture, as in all other things, the greatest skill and care gives most favorable results. Not a quarter of a century will pass before Connecticut farmers, at least those of the Southern part of the State, will hail the grape harvest as the most joyous part of the year. Wine-making is an art in which the most complete success can only be attained through accurate observation, and with great pains-taking and skill; but grape-growing for table fruit is so simple an affair as to be within the reach of any one who will give it the slightest attention. If any one thing in vine-culture is more important than another, it is good pruning. Shoots are the growth of one year, and are so called from the time that the opening bud in spring has developed its first leaves until it has completed its year's growth, and is ready for the pruning knife. When cut back to one bud, the stump is called a short spur; when cut to three or four, a long spur; and when left with more than this number of buds it is a cane, except when peculiar circumstances give it a special name. When two shoots spring from a stump near the ground, and are destined to have bearing shoots grown from them, they are termed *thighs*; and such when laid horizontally are sometimes called *arms*. The objects of pruning are: 1st. To restrain the roots and branches within convenient limits for cultivation. 2d. To concentrate the strength of the vine, and not suffer the production of useless wood and foliage. 3d. To get just enough wood to bear full crops of good fruit, and plan its distribution with reference to the health of the vine. There are three kinds of buds—the primaries which come at the axils of the leaves, or where the footstalk joins the shoot, and which in bearing vines are the fruit buds one season, and the next produce the shoots on which fruit is borne; the secondaries, which come in the side shoots, or laterals, and which are removed in summer pruning, and the adventitious buds, which are unseen, until they burst through the bark of the former year's wood. They are called wood shoots, as they produce no fruit except in a few varieties of remarkable productiveness. A bunch is a productive tendril; a tendril an abortive bunch. The points or end of bunches should be cut off, as this causes a complete ripening and sweetening of the upper grapes, and prevents the growing of shriveled berries at the point, which is a sheer waste of substance. If a vine is left to itself to grow, the tendency of vitality is upward, the fruit gets beyond our reach, has a coarse quality and a woody flavor, while the buds near the ground soon perish, and no after care can revitalize them. It is scarcely possible to fix the duration of a well-set vineyard; it may as well last one thousand as one hundred, or a score of years. The vine needs moisture ever, wetness never. Nitrogenous manures are good if well-rotted and composted, for they attract moisture, and a well-prepared grape border is never dry in even the hottest seasons.

That table grapes of first quality could be grown more abundantly and surely one and a-half degrees above New York city than elsewhere in the country. They will not reach so perfect a maturity, perhaps, as in some warmer sections, but they keep better throughout winter, which is of all the most important points. It ripened too early grapes lose flavor, and if the grape-grower is so far north that he is forced to lay down his vines through the winter, he is amply repaid for his trouble in increased flavor and quality of product. The best of the wine-growing region in Germany is that where laying down in winter is requisite. A favorable exposure makes a difference of almost if not quite one degree of latitude. The best methods of laying down vary: a more covering with boards is enough to guard against slight frosts, but with the additional precaution of covering with sand one is perfectly safe in the worst places. But a slight covering is necessary—just enough to guard against having the sand wash or blow off and expose the vine, and two or three inches of depth is enough. The whole vine should be covered. If the vine is as large as a man's arm, it will still readily lie down if it has been so treated from the first. Milo carried the bull because he commenced carrying it when a calf, and continued the practice. A large vine is not so liable to destruction by frost as a small one. At six cents per

pound an acre of grapes, prepared in the best manner, will yield annually four hundred dollars, at an expense of one hundred dollars. For vineyard culture we can have only seventy-five per cent of perpendicular vine area to one hundred of surface area of the ground. That is to say, if our vines are set six feet apart, they must not be suffered to grow more than four feet high. Sun-shine is more necessary to a vine than actual surface-room; and if the vines grow more than the seventy-five per cent high, portions will be shaded by the adjacent vines, and thus the crop be damaged. It is a bad plan to bring the bodies of dead animals near grape vines; they should be composted with three times their bulk of muck, or like earth, the year previous to application to the vineyard. Trenching is good in warm latitudes, because it gives the vine roots a cool, even temperature. Roots should be free to run downward, for if near the surface they get baked to death. In Madeira, vines have an average depth of seven feet of soil, and grow only on hills.

He said, that although thorough drainage was necessary where the soil was naturally wet, yet, if possible, such soil should be avoided for one naturally drained—say a clay loam on a gravel subsoil. Drains, in moderately wet soil, would be likely to get choked with grape-roots; but if water were constantly running through the drains, the roots would probably die by immersion in it. He thought that by laying the drain-tiles in, and covering and surrounding them with very poor soil or sand, the grape-roots would not pass through it to the drains. The skin of American grapes parts readily from the flesh, and hence, in a good table-grape may be somewhat thicker than is admissible in Europe, where this free parting is not found. The flesh should be sweet to the very center, and the seeds should be very small. For family use, where 25 feet length of wall can be had, the French thornery system is the best, but for gardens, the simple low "thigh" system is perfectly suitable.

MR. ALLEN ON APPLES.

Mr. Allen confined himself to the apple—giving a description of its origin, varieties, culture, dispersion, and commercial statistics. He complained that the census statistics embraced no information on the fruit crop; and yet, after careful computation, he was convinced that its aggregate value could not be less than \$26,000,000. Ten counties, alone, in New York State, gave an average of \$200,000 each. Niagara county, only 25 miles square, yielded \$250,000 worth of fruit in 1859; Orleans, \$200,000; Wayne gave of green apples \$168,750 for exportation, and \$25,000 more for home consumption, and \$35,000 in the dried state. The crop of all New York is about \$6,000,000; of New England, \$4,000,000; Ohio, \$3,000,000; Pennsylvania and New Jersey \$3,000,000; the North-Western States, \$4,000,000; and the Southern States, \$6,000,000 in all. He believed that as anything worth doing was worth doing well, a man should set out an orchard so that he never would have to repair his work.

MR. PARDEE ON SMALL FRUITS.

The raspberry, he said, likes a moist, cool location. The northern slope of a hill, or the north side of a fence, is best. The soil should be a gravelly loam, and be made very rich with rotted manure. This same treatment is appropriate to the gooseberry and currant, but not for the strawberry. The ground must be thoroughly drained, trenched, and well worked. Set canes three or four feet apart, cutting them back to within a foot of the ground, before setting them out. Stake them well when they are set out, and not after. A solution made of one pound of blue vitriol to twenty pounds of water, and used for soaking the points or whole length of your stakes, will make them last almost forever. So the French Government thinks, for they treat their ship-lumber in that way. Soak the stakes six or seven days, shingles three days, and large fence or trellis-posts ten or twelve days. As soon as your raspberries get through bearing, cut them back so that the strength thereafter may be thrown into the new wood. The "Brinkley orange," he thinks a good market berry; but I am of those who believe it to be too tender for that, although very superb for family use.

The blackberry may have the same cultivation as the raspberry, and it may also be shaded by trees without injury. The proper way to gather New Rochelle berries for the family, is to jar the canes with a hammer, and catch the berries which fall. The others—and these are those sent to market—are not fit to eat. There are never more than three canes in a hill, and have no suckers growing near the bush, if you want fruit. If you wish plants for sale, do otherwise, of course. Cut back your canes as soon as they have borne their crop, pinch off the ends of their shoots in September, and again in the Spring; by which plan you will throw the strength of the vine into fruit-bearing on the laterals.

The cranberry, on bog lands to which a dressing of sand has been added, should give 50 bushels per acre the first year after planting, 150 bushels the next, and so on up to 400 bushels, the maximum.

He treated upon the currant, gooseberry, whortleberry as well, but gave no new hints. He said that, if compelled to choose one alone of the small fruits, the currant would be his favorite, as much of a strawberry man as he was.

SAN JOAQUIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Six weeks since, the tract of land bought by the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, for a race track and cattle grounds, about a mile from the city, was a wild waste, says the Republican; now it is substantially inclosed with a fine fence; a race track on the inside, thoroughly graded, rolled and fenced on both sides, has been made, and a large pavilion for the use of spectators, is nearly completed. The improvements are of the most substantial character, and the race track is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest in the State of California. On it can daily be seen a score of running and trotting horses, exercising for trials of speed at the approaching Fair. Our citizens, especially those who contributed to make this elegant improvement, should visit the grounds and they will be satisfied, if never before, that their money has been judiciously and economically applied to the purposes intended, by the Board of Management.

Rotation in Planting.

The opinion that trees, vegetables, and cereal grains, do not succeed when planted more than once on the same piece of land, in immediate succession, has its foundation in experience; and the advantages derived from a close adherence to the rotation system, whether in the garden or on the farm, is so evident as to need no defense; and when it is not in some measure followed, failure and disappointment are the inevitable results. But, while this is true, it seems as if the injurious effects which flow from pursuing an opposite course, had in some instances been overstated, and reasons assigned which, to say the least, are unsatisfactory.

It has been affirmed, for example, that "wheat will not succeed after wheat, dahlias after dahlias, even by manuring the ground;" whereas wheat has been often grown in this way without disappointment; and dahlias have been planted on the same land four years in immediate succession, and what is noteworthy, they grew better and produced finer flowers the last year than they did the first. Every gardener knows that onions can be grown on the same land for a series of years without any sensible diminution of crop. Still, it is admitted such examples may be exceptional, and insufficient to prevent any one from following the alternate method of raising crops.

What is true of the garden and the farm, is also true of fruit and forest trees, and abundant evidence could be adduced to show that by planting any of those in immediate succession, they do not succeed well. One remarkable instance of this came under my observation some years ago. A gentleman in the neighborhood of where I lived, owned an extensive plantation of old trees, consisting chiefly of Scotch fir and Norway spruce; these were cut down, and shortly after the land was again planted, as well as an additional breadth which had previously been under wood. The consequences were, the young trees on the site of the old plantation died by the thousand, while those on the additional piece did as well as could be wished. At the time the old trees were cut, they were mostly sound and growing rapidly, and many bidding fair to equal those famed of old, "Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast of some great admiral."

Apple, pear and plum-trees have often failed when planted in a similar way, and it is more likely that the cause or causes, in every instance, had been the same.

How to account for such failures seems no easy task, and yet some facts can be stated which tend in some measure to remove the difficulties that stand in the way of rightly understanding their cause.

The opinion is entertained by some, and indeed, such a one was expressed by an eminent fruit-grower before the Scientific Convention, in New Haven, some time ago. It was stated "that the apple and pear did not succeed after the apple and the pear, because the first time had exhausted the land of those elements necessary for their growth." Now, there cannot be a doubt but that all trees exhaust the land in which they grow, to a certain extent; but, do they exhaust it so much as to account for the succession trees refusing to grow at all, or, in some instances, lingering in a weak and diseased condition? That such a proposition is insufficient to account for the failure of the forest trees stated above, is evident from the fact that they were in the high noon of their prime, and certainly taxing the capabilities of the soil greatly more than what the saplings, their successors, did or should do. If the land was incapable of supporting the young trees, how account for its ability to sustain the old? For the sake of illustration, take the case of the Cedars of Lebanon. Speaking of those trees, M. Lamarque, in 1835, says, "These trees diminish in every succeeding age. Travelers formerly counted thirty or forty; more recently seventeen; more recently still, only twelve. There are now but seven. These, however, from their size and general appearance, may be fairly presumed to have existed in Biblical times." It is according to analogy to suppose that had those trees been cut down any time during the last thousand years, and the same sort, or any of their congeners, planted instead, they would not have succeeded any more than those already referred to; and, besides, if such failures are attributable to the exhaustion of the soil, then we are forced to the conclusion that it takes a cedar tree more than a thousand years to accomplish that which a turnip or a beet can do in one.

The only rational way of accounting for such phenomena, is to refer to the agency of fungous matter in the ground consequent upon the decomposing roots and old tree stumps. That such matter is present in cases of failure, is exceedingly probable, and the roots of the young trees in its neighborhood, or in immediate contact with it, are likely to become diseased and finally perish. Should there be any doubts about fungi in the first stage of development poisoning the roots of trees, there cannot be any when in more advanced stages; as the mycelium or spawn, which consists of elongated cells, often tangled and web-like, can be seen without the aid of glass or microscope, spreading over and destroying the roots of growing plants. The opinion seems to be generally entertained that such fungi grow only upon putrescent substances and the tissues of decaying roots. In its normal condition, it may be so; still, it is not singular to see the mycelium attached to roots still alive. The observing gardener may see many of the injurious effects of those subterranean enemies of vegetation, as they affect many of the crops under his care. Its blighting influence may especially be seen in strawberry-beds, when by mistake they have been manured with spent tanner's bark, saw-dust, or chips of wood.

To be practical, as regards the planting of young trees on the sites of old orchards, the only remedy which can be recommended is, that care should be taken to remove every old root; and that can be done only by trenching the land as deep as the roots of the old trees had descended; or, as a matter of economy, it may be trench-plowed. Whichever method is adopted, it ought to be

thoroughly done. The roots, as they are gathered, as well as the branches of the old trees, should be preserved for the purpose of burning on the land; and while doing this, as much of the land itself should be burnt as can conveniently be done. This, with the ashes of the wood, and bits of charcoal, make an excellent compost, which should be thoroughly worked into the ground as deep as it has been plowed or trenched, as well as a sufficient quantity of well-rotted manure. Should these conditions be complied with, the consequences would be, the land, which some might consider exhausted, would be restored to its pristine purity and productiveness.—[Archibald Veitch, in N. Y. Horticulturist.

Fires in Grain-Fields.

In San Mateo county, lately, several destructive fires have occurred in fields of grain, caused by the careless use of fire-arms. The Gazette of the 28th ult. reports two of these disastrous fires, as follows:

A few days since a fire broke out in a grain-field at Welch's, where the grain was just ready for hauling, and before it could be subdued very considerable damage was done. This fire originated from shooting squirrels in the field, and has cost the proprietor more than all the squirrels could have injured him in a year.

On Tuesday-week a fire occurred in the grain-fields of M. L. Brittan, Esq., which burned over about one hundred acres of wheat and barley that was all cut and ready for hauling; also, about three acres of wheat belonging to Messrs. Finger & Hyer, and considerable pasture-land. The whole community turned out to fight the fire, and it was only by great exertions that the buildings and hay-stacks of Mr. Brittan were saved. This fire was also caused by shooting in the fields.

The Gazette makes some well-timed comments on the above, which are worthy the attention of farmers everywhere. It says:

In this connection we cannot refrain from again alluding to the practice of shooting in grain-fields and pasture-lands at this season of the year. For the sake of bagging a few doves, some well-known sports from the city have done this heavy damage, and endangered all the grain and feed in this part of the county. They are able, and if they are honest and just, they will come up and pay the expense of their sport like men. It is a misfortune that they cannot be severely punished, but we suppose the absence of malice would enable some smart lawyers to get them clear of any charge of a criminal nature. The laws need amending in this respect. In a country like this, particularly in the agricultural portions of it, there is much more necessity for a law to prevent the shooting, particularly with shot-guns and combustible wadding, during certain seasons, than for those now on our statute-books to prevent the killing of certain game during certain months. There is no doubt now about the civil liability of persons who will thus recklessly endanger and destroy their neighbors' property, but there is great doubt about their responsibility. Nine times out of ten the persons who do this mischief are wholly irresponsible, and it is little comfort to a man to know that he can recover judgment for the value of his property, when he also knows that the judgment would be worthless when recovered. No, the evil ought to be prohibited under heavy penalties, and we call upon our Senator to look to it at the next session of the Legislature, and use his influence to secure the passage of some law which shall give greater security to our grain-fields. He has seen his own property endangered by these careless marauders, and has fought fire like a tiger to save that of his neighbors. Now, if he will fight half as hard to prevent future fires from similar causes, he cannot fail of success. Meantime we see no present remedy for our farmers, except to adopt the same stringent measures to protect their property from these as they would from any other class of incendiaries. True, the hunters do not purposely light the fires, but they do it carelessly, and that is almost as bad in the eye of the law, and equally as injurious to sufferers.

Spergula Pilifera.

BELIEVING some of your readers would feel interested to know the chances there are in this country of establishing this little Alpine plant, which is just now attracting so much attention in England, I am induced to give them the little experience I have had in it, promising a much fuller account of it another year.

I imported a quantity of the seed from Messrs. Henderson, of London, last spring, and sowed it in a cold frame on the northern side of a high wall. It came up very well and regularly, but in spite of its northern exposure, with additional shading in the early part of the day, it generally seemed to disappear, and I saved very little of it. It was so excessively delicate and sensitive that our warm weather in June destroyed it. Subsequently, in the latter part of August and early in September, my gardener sowed it again; but this time in thumb pots, which were put close together in several frames, shaded from the noon sun, and protected from cool nights, until it came up thick as before, and filled the whole pot, when it was gradually hardened off; until, by the middle of October, the entire surface of some five hundred pots were covered with a thick green mat or sod.

About the beginning or middle of November, I planted out about fifty pots or sods in different situations, and exposures. Some of them, in a very low spot, where they were part of the winter under water, occasionally frozen entirely over. Sometimes, when the water subsided, the plants or sods, about two inches in diameter, were fully exposed above the water in a soft oozy mud, to the alternating influence of hot sun and chilly winds; and yet every sod preserved its character and color, and I am not conscious that a single plant, of the many composing each sod, has either perished or suffered.

This has proved to my mind quite satisfactorily that our winters will not kill it; for these plants

were put out purposely under every disadvantage, so late in the autumn as to prevent any chance of the roots taking hold of the ground.

It now remains to be seen if it will prove equally satisfactory in our intense summer heat. I think it merits all that has been said of its beauty and color, in England; and if it will stand our summers as well as our winters, it will indeed be a great acquisition.

I have this spring planted about five hundred sods of it, four to six inches apart each way, and hope before long to see a piece of verdure heretofore unknown in this part of the country.—[H. W. Sargent, in Gardener's Monthly.

Hungarian Grass in California.

A good deal has been published in relation to this new grass at the East, and its merits have been highly extolled by some, while others have been rather incredulous in regard to it. Some of the seed has been brought to this State, and the Sacramento Bee gives the following account of an experiment with it near that place: Mr. Johnson, of the Homewood Gardens, whose place is north of the American, near its mouth, purchased one pound of Hungarian grass seed in the Spring, sowed it late, and five weeks ago, cut the first crop. We saw it then, just when it was mowed, and yesterday found the second crop in full seed, ready for the scythe. Some of the spears are four feet three inches long, and the whole crop will average three feet. The heads of this grass are as heavy as wheat, and contain, probably, as much, if not more, nutriment. The seed is small, but almost innumerable, and a crop of this grass must, we think, be far preferable for hay, to a crop of oats. Mr. Johnson sowed his pound of seed for the purpose of experimenting only; but others have sowed it in larger quantities, and we would like to hear from a few as to the yield, the time it was sowed, nature of the soil, etc. Those in this vicinity who contemplate cultivating this grass, and desire to know what it is capable of, should call on Mr. Johnson now, and see it arrayed in all its glory.

This grass is classed as an annual, so that the seed has to be renewed, like grain, every year.

THE RESURRECTION FLOWER.—The following account of a mysterious flower, said to have been taken from the bosom of an Egyptian beauty, embalmed many centuries ago, is suggestive of delicate fancies and spiritual analogies. Who can tell what beautiful affections and divine gifts may have slumbered in that blasted bosom—checked in their earthly development by cold and uncongenial circumstances—which now expand and bloom by the still waters of the Rivers of Life, with such celestial beauty as can only be imperfectly symbolized by the still sensitive corolla of the Resurrection Flower?

"Dr. Deck, of this city, has in his possession an extraordinary floral production, which he obtained while on a visit to Egypt inspecting some lead and copper mines upon the Upper Nile. An Arab was taken ill, and the Doctor rendered him medical aid, and when the Arab recovered he gave the Doctor this extraordinary plant; and the history furnished of it was, that it was taken from the bosom of an embalmed Egyptian princess, found in one of the vaults containing the remains of Coptic royalty. It is to all appearance a dry, dead substance, resembling the flattened head of a poppy, or the cup of an acorn, with a short, woody stem; but upon placing the stem in water, the corolla begins to expand, like a sunflower or dahlia, and in the course of fifteen minutes it will not only unfold, but it will turn its entire leaves backward until they hang downward in a fringe like the passion-flower, leaving an exquisite purple heart exposed, and forming a blossom of symmetrical beauty. Since it has been in Dr. Deck's possession, it has bloomed some eight or nine hundred times."

"Two other specimens of this rare flower are known to exist—one was owned by the celebrated Baron Humboldt, and the other by a distinguished European *sacra*. Dr. Deck's rational theory is, that it is a seminal vessel, and may drift about in the desert (as it never rains in Egypt), and only when it reaches the moisture of an oasis vegetates and blooms."—[Banner of Light.

Not the only specimens, neighbors of the Banner of Light. We can illumine you a little, and tell you that the CALIFORNIA FARMER'S Collection has two specimens of the Resurrection Flower, and therefore we are as rich as the Baron Humboldt and the distinguished European *sacra*, and California will always have her share of rare and beautiful plants from all parts of the world.

DRIED PLUMS.—The Oregonian says: There is said to be a prospect for a fine crop of Plums. It has occurred to us that these might be dried by artificial heat, to be used in cooking as prunes. Prunes are a variety of the plum. We would suppose that some of our German citizens could give information how prunes are dried and prepared for market. We are quite sure the prune-plums would succeed well here. Possibly our nursery-men may now have the trees for sale. At least we could in a few years supply the domestic demand for this article.

HOW TO CATCH RATS.—Rats are not the only species of tenants that outwit their landlords, they will abate sometimes all baits and traps. As many modes of getting rid of them cause them to die on the premises, and taint the atmosphere, or are dangerous to human life, it may be well to remember that if the center of a cage is sprinkled with a few drops of the oil of rhodium (a species of convolvulus, from the Canary Isles, fifty pounds of the root of which yield one pound of the essential oil), multitudes are irresistibly attracted to the spot, to be disposed of at will.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Exudative.

By G. H. Dadd, V. S., in Am. Stock Journal.

DESCRIPTION AND SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The locality of pleuro-pneumonia exudative is within the chest, the parts affected are the lining membrane of the thoracic cavity and the thoracic viscera. The disease sometimes commences on the pleural membrane which is found on the interior walls of the chest and on the surface of the lungs—it then occasions much pain, as in common pleurisy, and is accompanied by a deep seated and painful cough; as the disease progresses the chest becomes the seat of exudation of serum and lymph, the walls of the chest acquire a coating of lymph which undergoes the usual change and becomes organized into tough fibrine, and this becomes so firmly united to the pleura, that it requires considerable force after death to tear it off; not only does it occupy the pleura-costalis, but is also found on the diaphragm. As the water-serum-lymph and fibrous tissue accumulates, it gradually compresses the lung, on whichever side the foreign materials happen to occur, until the lung itself, if unaffected by the disease, is forced up into the superior or upper region of the chest, and finally the mechanical pressure is so great that the lung is forced into a solid ball not bigger, in some cases, than a man's fist, and under such circumstances some persons are led to suppose that the lung is not to be found—"all gone."

It happens occasionally that while one side of the chest is filling up with serum, etc., the lung on the other side is being filled with exuded lymph, and is gradually undergoing solidification, so that after a while, the lungs fail to eliminate carbonic acid gas from the blood and impart to it oxygen, and then the animal dies.

In some cases the disease first commences in a purely pulmonary form, affecting the substance of the lungs and then attacking the pleura; whenever it occurs in what is called a "high inflammatory form," it usually runs a rapid course and ends in mortification of the lungs; yet during my visits at North Brookfield, I have not seen more than two cases of mortification of the lungs.

The disease sometimes occurs in the non-inflammatory form, and in character exudative, and lingers in the system for months, yet during this period it may escape ordinary observation, and the owner of the animal may declare that there is nothing amiss with the creature. Such was the case with a young bull, killed a short time ago, and the young cow also, two out of the three animals purchased at Belmont last June.

Very many of the animals slaughtered under the auspices of the surgeons employed by the commissioners, had tumors in their lungs; these tumors consisted of portions of detached lung, circumscribed spots, in which the disease in its active form originally existed, some of these so called tumors weighed from one to twenty-four pounds! Whenever we found a tumor, it was always adhering to the chest, or rather the lining membrane of the same, and was enveloped in a dense fibrous covering or tunic, by which means nature preserved the integrity of the sound portion of the lung; the object in uniting the tumor with the pleura, is to organize it with arteries and veins, which are thrown out from the pleura, so that the diseased mass may be absorbed by the blood, and carried out of the system by the excretory vessels and organs; and it is in this way that nature by the silent operation of her own forces attempts, and finally very often succeeds, in curing disease.

These diseased spots or tumors are detached from the sound part of the lung by what is called the ulcerative process, and as fast as ulceration proceeds, the adjacent parts are protected by deposits of fibrine which effectually seal up the open air cells and blood vessels, so that the tumor—originally real lung tissue—immediately escapes when the process is completed, and the part is cut into.

Occasionally we find the lung or a portion of one or both lobes in a state of hepatization, which signifies liver-like; there are two kinds of hepatization, one is called red, the other gray; on cutting through them they feel like liver, and when a portion is put into water it sinks.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The old saying is that "in dry times all signs fail," so it is with exudative pleuro-pneumonia, when it assumes a mild form; when it first appeared at Belmont, and afterwards at North Brookfield, it was in the acute form, and in spite of all treatment ran a rapid course; its symptoms were then somewhat uniform—for example, it was ushered in by a short, dry, husky cough, and the animal on being urged to move showed symptoms of distress; the respirations were accelerated; the pulse quick and wiry; the animal dull and listless; the bowels constipated; the milk decreased in quantity and of a yellow tinge, and the appetite is not so good as usual.

Now the disease has assumed a milder form, being modified by passing through the systems of various herds, consequently the "signs fail," yet let the disease be in ever so mild a form, the creature shows anathemness, appears dull and has a languid look; the hair in some parts of the body stands on end; the respirations are quickened, as well as the pulse, yet the appetite is not impaired, in fact there is no complaint made about an animal's appetite except when the disease commences in the form of pleurisy in which case very little food is eaten, and if the animal be pressed in the spaces between the ribs it shows signs of pain. It will generally be found that in the acute stage there is considerable tenderness all along the spine, and the moment a person's hand is placed in that vicinity the affected creature will shrink. The horns and extremities are alternately hot and cold; urine dark colored and scanty; feces darker than usual. Yet when the disease takes on the incipient form, the work of destruction goes on in so mild a manner that it eludes detection, until auscultation or percussion reveals it.

AUSCULTATION AND PERCUSSION.

On applying the ear to the sides of the chest, if any uncommon sound be heard, such as a hollow murmur, or a strong tubular murmur, or a crackling sound, we may conclude that the lungs or their respiratory passages are diseased; also should the respiratory murmur be absent, and on striking the sides of the chest a dense, almost solid sound be heard, then we may infer that the lung or lungs, as the case may be, are undergoing solidification. Let it be borne in mind however, that the natural and healthy sound should resemble that of the air entering into a vast number of minute cells—having, as each cell becomes gradually dilated, a soft, smooth, grating or crepitating sound; the term vesicular has been applied to this sound, because it is supposed to be produced by the entrance of air into the pulmonary vesicles, and it is very distinctly heard in the case of sound lungs where the walls of the chest are thinnest.

A compressed or solidified lung gives the walls of the bronchial tubes an increased power of vibrating sound, hence in such cases the ear of the auscultator detects what is called tubular respiration.

When a portion of lung is infiltrated or compressed, or when the chest contains serum, we get

what is called *perill* or shrill respiration on the side opposite to that affected, in fact whatever is capable of preventing the free access of air into the minute air-cells of one lung imposes additional labor on the other, hence the shrill sound or exaggeration of the respiratory murmur. When effusion into the chest is very great, or when the pleura becomes coated with lymph or fibrine, or the animal has a thick hide, or is very fat, then the respiratory murmur is feeble.

Percussion.—The application of percussion (striking various parts of the chest with the joints of the fingers) is sometimes of great value in detecting resonance or dullness of any part of the chest, yet when applied to the regions of the shoulder and along the back, which are covered with thick muscles, it is apt to fail in detecting disease. When we strike the walls of the chest, supposing the subject to be free from disease, we get a clear sound, but as we approach the liver on the right side which reaches as far forward as the third or fourth rib, from behind, we get dullness. In many of the cases which I have had, the privilege of inspecting at North Brookfield, I have on examination after death found the lungs in a state of hypertrophy (abnormally enlarged), and in all such cases the sound elicited by percussion resembled that which would arise on striking a boiled pudding contained in a bag; in fact the lungs when in a state of hypertrophy from this disease, ere they have lost their integrity of structure, feel almost like boiled pudding.

In pleuro-pneumonia, the lungs are often emphysematous; this gives rise to a tympanic or windy sound, the lung is then unnaturally resonant—the extent of the resonance corresponds to that of the dilatation of the air cells; on the other hand, should the lung be occupied by a tumor, such as I have just described, percussion will elicit diminution of clearness, and should the tumor have an adhesive connection with the inner wall of the chest, the dullness will be very marked, or rather the absence of sonorous sound is complete.

I have noticed that the autopsies reveal little, if any, derangement of other parts or organs of the body; and I have made up my mind, after conducting or assisting at over one hundred autopsies, that if any other organs of the body are affected the case is not "pleuro-pneumonia exudative," the veritable malady imported from Holland in May, 1859.

In the next number of this journal I propose to give the reader my views of the treatment and curability of this disease which is now occasioning such alarm in the infected district, and shall also discuss the subject of inoculation.

Why do not Sheep Increase Faster?

The following article, under the above caption, in the Wool-Grower, of Cleveland, Ohio, though particularly intended for that locality, may apply in a measure to this State:

The simple answer to this question is, that sufficient encouragement is not given to wool-growing. It is notorious in these United States, less wool is grown in proportion to the amount consumed, than in any other country. But why is not sufficient encouragement afforded to wool-growing? If the American people consume more wool than any other people, why should they depend on foreigners to supply the deficiency? Certainly the employment of the wool-grower is not particularly disagreeable, expensive, laborious, or attended by unusual risks. We have already admitted, that the demand constantly exceeds the supply, and of course the wool-grower cannot pretend that he will not be able to sell his produce to advantage. We beg leave to suggest, that speculation in wools does more to distract and dishearten wool-growers, than any of the other influences. The American people are particularly fond of speculating in the commodities, growth, or manufactures, in real estate, in churches, in stocks, real or imaginary, in short, in anything that promises to bring quick and rich returns. Speculation is not carried on to increase the quality or quantity of the articles grown or manufactured.

It does not propose to enable or encourage the producer or manufacturer to extend or to perfect his business, or to furnish employment for the working-classes. But it does propose to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Money, the greatest power on earth, and the energy and cunning of speculators, are used to cripple the greatest and most important industrial pursuits. Hence the great fluctuations in the price of wool for years past, and as a result, the disastrous influence upon the wool-grower. As every speculating wire-walker operates by first depressing and then inflating prices, they will all set up a most hideous yelling, and cry mad-dog when anybody attempts to lay before the public the true condition of the market.

The cry is immediately, get him out, put him down. What for? Why, he is trying to bring about legitimate prices for producer and manufacturer, and that interferes directly and fatally with all speculation, whereby these honest gentrify make their money. Of course, when their craft is in danger, they cry, "great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Down with these heretics and disturbers of the peace!

But wool-growers may take courage, though they are slow to adopt measures to protect themselves. Manufacturers have recently formed a consolidation for their own protection, and in doing this they do indirectly protect and encourage wool-growers.

The last year's financing clearly shows this. Manufacturers came into the market, and as a general thing, they paid satisfactory prices for wool to the grower, leaving but slight margin for the speculator. We hope this policy will be pursued until it furnishes that encouragement to wool-growing which the business demands. Still, there is not that prospect for permanent encouragement there would be if wool-growers themselves would take a broader view of their duties to each other. We confess it is difficult for an agricultural people always to protect themselves against the impositions of perverted trade.

We beg our readers to answer a question or two on this subject. Why is it that New England will send her bank-bills here this Spring and invest in wool, and the bills and wool will go east together? Those bills have accomplished a certain end. A larger margin is made on the money alone than the wool-grower makes on his entire year's outlay and labor.

Now, are eastern bills or eastern credit any better for the western wool-grower than he could have at home by marketing his wool? In other words, if western and south-western producers could handle their own produce, instead of depending on eastern capital to do it, would it not be much for their own interest to do so? If they could hold their wool until it was wanted for consumption, they would get the fair market value for it. As it is, they too often sell in the Spring, or early Summer, when prices are down, and in the coming Fall they discover their mistake, and vainly regret their haste to sell, or the real or supposed necessity that forced them into that premature sacrifice. Again, the commissions paid to agents for buying up wool, must come out of the wool-grower, and lessen, by so much, the profit they would have. Between the speculators and other agents the poor wool-grower is sheared

as closely as his own sheep, and perhaps even more roughly handled. Perhaps the truth would oblige us to confess that very often the wool-grower is as silly as his sheep, and although so often deceived, he still trusts the lying assurances of the cunning deceiver.

Castrating and Docking Lambs.

The time is now at hand when sheep-growers should pay more than ordinary attention to their flocks, especially to the ewes and lambs. The mode and time of docking and castrating my lambs, which I have adopted for the past twenty years and which I have found very successful, I can confidently recommend as follows: When the lambs are from one to two weeks old, they should be docked and ear marked, if the latter is practiced by the owner. The tail should not be left more than one and-a-half or two inches long, as the sheep not only looks better with a short tail but it keeps much cleaner. These operations should be performed in good weather.

Get up your ewes and lambs in the latter part of the afternoon in a dry yard or shed. Drive them in a pen where you can select out the lambs without raising them much. As you pick off the lambs put them in a snug pen, and let the ewes into the yard. If the weather is pretty hot let the lambs cool off before disturbing them further. If convenient, have a man to hand them out to another person who holds the lamb in such a position as suits the operator, who should now with a suitable instrument (I use a sharp shoe knife) first mark the ear and then take off the tail with a quick blow. Let the lamb go and he will find his mother, and after suckling, both the ewe and lamb will usually lie down; the mutilated member will then stop bleeding. Keep them in the yard over night.

In about six or ten days after this, bring up the ewes and lambs as before in the latter part of the afternoon, drive them in a close pen and select out the ram lambs and those that want tailing. Have a man to hand out the lambs to an assistant, who should be seated upon a low stool or bench. The assistant should take the lamb by the hind legs, one of them in each hand, and place the lamb on his back with the hump in the man's lap, and his head against his breast, as this will be found the most convenient position for the operator. The ewes and lambs should be kept in the yard over night. In the morning the lambs will go off as smart and lively as if nothing had occurred.

Docking and castrating should not be performed at the same time, as the operations together are too severe for the lambs. I think docking the more severe operation of the two.

These operations are often performed in the morning, and the sheep then turned to pasture. The ewes are hungry and ramble about in search for food, and the poor mutilated lamb has to drag along after its dam, the hot sun and exercise often causing the loss of much blood.

If any sheep grower will try this plan once, I think if he is possessed of any human feelings he will not again perform these operations in the morning.

O. F. M., in Am. Stock Journal.

Things I Have Seen.

I have seen a farmer wake up to his knees, winter after winter, through manure in going to his stable; when for years his garden has been unproductive for the want of the article so much in his way in the yard.

I have seen a farmer pass fifty times by a hole in his fence, and never stop to right it, always putting it off till another day, until the greater part of his crop was destroyed.

I have seen a farmer plowing around a bunch of briars until his field was so taken with them that he was compelled to abandon it, and give it up to the neighbors around him as a blackberry-patch in common.

I have seen a farmer put up his stock fodder in so careless a manner that the first wind would blow down the stacks; in which condition they would remain until the fodder was so spoiled that his half-starved cattle would refuse to eat it, and he would wonder why his cattle were so much poorer than his neighbors'.

I have seen a farmer who took great care of his fodder, but in feeding it to his cattle would let it in the hogs, or not separate them from the cattle, and before they could masticate half their allowance, the remainder was rooted about, and so filthy that they must be more than half-starved to eat it. He, too, is one of the "wondering" class.

I have seen a farmer feed his horses in a hollow tree with both ends open, and a hole in the middle. "Oh," says he, "the pigs will get what falls out." Yet, strange to tell, he never could account for his horses always being so poor. I wonder!

I have seen a farmer who seldom went where his boys were plowing, and when he did it was the same thing, for they would merely skim the earth, cut and cover, and "wonder."

I have seen a farmer (and he a good rough carpenter), who had not a door to his stables; he would stop the entrance with rails laid crosswise, leaving a hole at the bottom to creep in and out when feeding. The labor lost in course of the year in pulling down and putting up this obnoxious substitute, applied to the making of doors, would have furnished him for a lifetime. He is always "wondering" how some folks have time to do such things.

I have seen a farmer, after all his labor and expense in growing, cutting, stacking, spreading, dew-rotting, and taking up his hemp, throw hundreds of pounds in the corners of the fence, to make room for another crop; again to be destroyed in part, like the preceding one.

I have seen a farmer richer than his neighbors, and to their great detriment, lose as much time in borrowing and returning the various implements of husbandry, as would pay for them in two years, if time so spent had been profitably employed.—[Franklin Farmer.]

ANTIDOTE TO THE CUT-WORM.—A gentleman residing off the Nuño road, and who has tried the experiment thoroughly and repeatedly in his garden and grounds, tells us that the Jarvis Island guano, if put on the soil, and sprinkled on the planted beds, will effectually keep away the cut-worm, which has proved such an enemy to agricultural and horticultural enterprise in these Islands. He has tried its application, bed for bed, with and without guano, and while the latter were continually destroyed, the former were perfectly untouched by the cut-worm. For the sprinkling of the planted garden-beds he dissolved the guano in water and thus applied it. If this should prove equally effective on a large scale, the wheat-growers of Makawao need not weep any more.—[Hondolua Advertiser.]

The following recipe is given for the recovery of writing obliterated by the action of sea-water: The letter so damaged should be once lightly brushed over with diluted muriatic acid. As soon as it is thoroughly dampened, it must again be brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginous potash, when immediately the writing appears in a Prussian blue, after being washed in a basin of clean water and dried, first between folds of blotting paper, and afterwards by holding it before the fire. If the letter be of much value, it can be sized with a solution of isinglass before being filed.

Hatching and Care of Young Chickens.

The following excellent article we copy from the American Stock Journal, and commend it to our readers:

As the season has arrived when the fancier and breeder is making preparations to increase his stock of poultry, a few hints may not be inappropriate or useless to the general reader.

In making arrangements to hatch poultry, nature is the best guide to study. But as our domestic poultry are in an artificial state, a slight deviation from the natural laws must in most cases be observed, for while fowls in a wild state lay no more eggs than they can cover, we find it more profitable to remove their eggs from day to day—for by so doing we increase more profit from them, and consequently derive more profit from them. Again, in a state of nature we find fowls make their nests on the ground, or under some dry, warm, and well protected ledge or bank. This method cannot be acted on unless the nest is well protected from all sorts of vermin, as we have frequently had a whole hatching of eggs stolen in the night from under a hen. The only rule that can be given is to study nature—and follow her rules, as near as may be, varying to suit the particular circumstances under which you are situated. Some fowls will not often manifest a desire to set unless a number of eggs are suffered to remain in the nest; while others will, after laying a certain number, varying from 15 to 50, show a desire to set longer, which is readily known by clucking, which is continued until her chicks are half-grown. In some cases, when their desire to set is not humored by giving them eggs, they will in a few days go to laying again, and in others it grows in a few days to an ungovernable passion, either by cannot be deterred from their passion, either by removing their eggs, or by a cruel practice observed by some of dousing or half-drowning them in cold water. The proper way when you do not wish to set them, is to put them in a small room or box without a nest, in which is a perch to roost on; and any fowl but an *old incederale* will give over in the course of four or five days. On the other hand, when it is desired to have them set, it is best to try them with chalk or porcelain eggs for a day or two before putting under them the eggs you design for hatching; but previous to setting the fowls the nest should be examined, to be sure it is free from lice—and fresh hay or straw should be furnished, among which it would be well to sprinkle dry wood-ashes, tobacco stems, or pennyroyal, which will serve as a preventive to their becoming lousy. The number of eggs must of course vary, according to the size of the eggs and the hen—from nine to fifteen is the usual number. Be sure and not put too many under, and the newest laid eggs of the average size should be the ones selected. The best hens for setting and rearing their young are those which are from two to three years of age, with a broad body, full feathered, and large wings, and not too long in the leg.

Twenty-one days is the usual time in which a good sitter will bring out her chicks, and as soon as she becomes a mother a change in her character is at once noticed. The following beautiful remarks from an eminent author (Dickson), on the maternal character of the hen, so nearly embodies what we would write, that we cannot forbear the quotation:—

"The tenderness and solicitude of the hen for her little ones, and the alteration which maternal love has produced in her temper and her habits, are really worthy of admiration. Previously, she was ravenous, insatiable, voracious, and timid; but as soon as she becomes a mother, she becomes frugal, generous, courageous, and intrepid; she assumes, indeed, all the qualities that distinguish the cock, and even carries them to a higher degree of perfection. When we see her come into the poultry-yard, surrounded by her little ones, for the first time, she seems as if she was proud of her new dignity, and took a pleasure in performing her duty. Her eyes are lively, animated, and constantly on the alert; her looks are so quick and rapid, that she could take in every object at once; and she appears to discover at once the smallest seed on the ground, which she points out to her young ones; and, in the clouds, the bird of prey she dreads for their sake; and giving them notice by a doleful cry, she induces them immediately to hide themselves under her protecting wings.

"Necessarily taken up with the welfare of her chickens, she excites them to follow her, and to eat. She picks their food; she scratches the ground in search of worms, which she gives up to them; she stops now and then, she squats down, and forming a cradle as it were with her wings, she invites her tender offspring to come and gather round and warm themselves beneath her. She continues to bestow these cares on them till they are of no further use to them, which takes place when the chickens are quite feathered, and when they are come to half the size they are to grow to."

The first day after hatching, the chicks do not need food, and should remain in the nest. The second day they may be removed to a dry and sheltered spot, where they may be warm and not exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, and may be fed sparingly but often, with hard-boiled eggs, curd, coarse corn-meal and millet, but all water food should be avoided. When eight or ten days old, scalded Indian-meal, screenings, millet, etc., will be readily eaten. Pure water should always be at hand in shallow vessels, and care must always be observed to keep them from the damp. When they run it should be in a grass plot, and be kept in their coops until the dew is off the grass, for experience has shown that cold and damp, when combined, is a most fruitful source of disease in all poultry, but more especially fatal to the young. At the end of six weeks, the chickens, having become large and strong, are usually left by the hen, who goes again to laying, and will in the course of five or six weeks have another brood; but as my remarks have been rather more extended than I intended, I must defer until some future time some other hints in regard to the management of poultry. E. S. RALPH.

NEW REMEDY FOR CURLED LEAF.—We give the result of an experiment by a gentleman of this county, who is perfectly satisfied that he had discovered the true cause—being an excess or overflow of sap. The remedy consists in pruning the roots, thus reducing the number and capacity of the pumps which supply this sap, and force it up through trunk and limbs in such quantity as to burst the tender cells in the leaves. This season he pruned the roots of one tree out of a number in the same orchard, and it alone is in healthy condition, and the leaves smooth, while on the rest, they have shriveled up and dropped off, as usual, and the trees bear no fruit.—[Humboldt Times.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT FAIR.—For this Fair, to be held in Marysville, September 3d, the Democrat says, great preparations for a successful exhibition are in progress. The pavilion is to be enlarged and ornamented. The cattle-grounds will be arranged convenient to the city, and of sufficient dimensions to accommodate one thousand head of stock, and have a half-mile track within the inclosure. In the center of the cattle-ground will be erected the Judges' stand, surrounded by a show-ring and a covered amphitheater that will seat 10,000 persons. With these improvements, the exhibition at the cattle-grounds will be rendered most interesting.

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GRAVES & WILLIAMS,
FRUIT
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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 57, 59 and 71 Merchant street,
Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

FRUIT JARS!
POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT
AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS,
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NURSERY,
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GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,
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ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards,
DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,
and a general assortment of
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GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export.
Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

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Golden Gate Nursery.

CALIFORNIA
NURSERY,
Corner of Folsom and Spark streets,
MISSION DOLORES,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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FIRST PREMIUM ROSES and DAHLIAS.

Evergreen and Ornamental Shrubbery.

A Choice collection of FRUIT TREES, constantly on hand and for sale. Gardens Laid Out and Decorated in the latest style, at short notice. Bonsaies and Flower Borders Made to Order.
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ALFALFA, pure, of the latest importation;
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MESQUIT GRASS;
CLOVER;
TIMOTHY;
ORCHARD GRASS;
SHEEP'S FESCUE;
ENGLISH RYE GRASS;
And twenty other varieties.

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Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

BONE DUST,
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BONE DUST is the best form for the use of farmers. It is quick fertilizer, can be had in

Lots to Suit,

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FIFTEEN DOLLAR PER TON,

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Corner of Price and Harrison streets, San Francisco.

This article will be found of great value to gardeners, orchardists, vineyardists, and farmers generally. Those in want will apply at the office of the Sugar Refinery, Nos. 39 and 61 Sansome street, San Francisco. 9-2m

CERES—AN ALLEGORY.

BY J. HUNTING.

The earth lay dark beneath the sun
With seas unrolled and plains untilld;
And though all the works of God were done,
One foot of joy was still untilld.
With saddened shades the evening fell,
With dismal smiles the more awake;
For not one joyous spirit's well,
Through all the wealth of Nature broke.
The waves made music for no ear;
The march of Time was still of love;
Below, mankind had naught but fear;
And disappointment reigned above.
The Father, when he looked below,
Forebode the gloomy march of years;
The many ages' spring of tears;
He could not deem that all was done;
While yet the world should not increase—
For, until Labor's Love begun,
The wealth of Life's Love must decrease.
He called a golden seed to aid,
A golden seed, with the hue of skies
And magically wave, and dyed
Upon the glory of her eyes.
He pointed to the sunny realm
Which, like a vision, rolled below;
The winds that swept, the waves that whelm,
He bade unto their sources flow,
And spoke:

"Fair daughter! thus, behold!
A shepherdess I thee anoint;
Go, lead the sheep into the fold—
Such is the task that I appoint.
Behold! I fashioned all the world
That stretches o'er the void below;
Behold! I fear the world is hurled
Into the fathomless sea of woe.

"I send thee, then, with couriers, far
To clear the air, or skim the main,
And mount the breezes in thy car—
Restore them peace and love again.
Mount on the wings of morning light,
High in the blue ethereal sea,
And wear misty crystalized life of night,
Like a spirit of peace, thus crowned by me.
In the hidden caves of the earth below,
Or on pinnacles of the clouds above,
I command thee fly, and sweep, and glow,
In the spirit of peace, with the wings of love.
If the paths of being disturb the soul,
That wearily labors beneath the sun,
Haste! make the winds of peace outroll,
Nor leave until thy task be done.
There is that before thee, dark and drear,
Which will make rouse thy spirit's pain;
Yet, fear not, I can shield from fear,
And bind the broken heart again.
Wherever the path of hope is pure,
Wherever the path of pain looks dark,
Clothe Earth in a summer's garb,
And kindle again life's vital spark.
Wherever the mountains chill the plain,
Wherever the forests beckon sad,
Go, robe each in its green again,
And render the heart of the weary glad.
From the sequestered wastes beneath the hills,
Where the ashes of death repose in peace;
To the crystal streams, whose liquid fills
With the life of the cities that fast increase;
From the caldrons of Stygian dreams;
To the splendid castles of crowned lights—
Light up! light up! with thy magic beams,
The cavern's recesses and the shade of night,
Open the glories of every flower,
That blushing hides its summer charms,
Paint each resplendent and billowy bow,
That sways in the fold of the breezes' arms.
And lastly, of all the tasks below,
Which I have undoubtedly given to thee,
Go down to the heart that pants in woe,
And bear this message to them from me:
Tell them that I have decreed at last,
Brightness and beauty and wealth below;
Point to the ribbons that upward fast
From the world's bosom to sunlight flow;
Tell them that earth I have given to them,
That like unto them, when time is dim,
Both may return to the crystal skies.
That unto them much power is given,
Beauty and majesty, meekness and love;
And that a holy and beautiful Heaven
Lingers not long ere it calls them above.

"In the distance vast of speeding time,
Thy work shall at last be greatly done;
Then, come unto me from the lower clime,
And rest to the world of the burning sun.
Pillow thy brow on the purple cloud,
Which kindles its blush from the flame of day,
And slumber with myriads, great and proud,
In the light of the sun's most brilliant ray.
But, now, unravel the mist below,
Nor rest to the heart that pants in woe;
Cover thy form with beauty's glow,
And crown thy brow with a silver sun."

She poised her wings in the sunny air,
And leaped from the pinnacle of the cloud;
The light wreaths slowly folded there
Around the form that clove the air,
And wore her a shroud—a golden shroud.
Through the ages that fled in the shade of dreams,
And the lives that swept 'neath the burning sun,
Many the beauties and bright the beams,
That sprung from the deodads the goddess had done.
Still the same planets, from out the sky
Three down star their silver light;
Still the same seas, the world on high
Gleamed in their billows, with glory bright;
Still the same forests and hills and plains,
And mountains, looming up the heaven—
Along the earth's immense domains,
Lay in the light that the sun had given.
But a change—a wonderful change—was there
On the radiant slope and the grassy lea;
The golden grain enriched the air,
And the laborer toiled, unchecked and free.
A star was upon the world's broad brow,
A blush on the cheek of the laughing earth,
And the voice of song, and beauty's glow,
Rang out and smiled in the world of mirth.
The goddess had labored till love was paid
With beauty's glowing touch of flame;
And still in the light of the sun, or shade,
She labored forever and over the same.
Her step is soft as the breath of night,
When it whisp'ers a lullaby;
Her voice as sweet as the music light
That floats on the lap of the winds that die.
Not yet (nor ever) will age unchain
The rights, nor fetter the smile she weaves—
For a glorious task is hers: to gain
A world of light from the forest leaves;
From the hill, the plain and the billowy main;
And these the weight of years decreed.
She wears a smile on her sunny brow,
And a depth of love in her eye of blue,
And within her bosom a grateful glow;
And a promise she gives to the world below,
As she meets them at work when the morn is new.

Worship her! Crown her! children of men!
Ye whom she leads with the wealth she wins.
Slumber not! Slumber not! lest again
She rise to the world above, and then
Leave you unaided, when death begins
To gather you home from a world of sins.
Then slumber with her on the ray cloud,
Which God has woven to make her bed,
And weave with her the purple shroud,
And tangle your praises with her aloft,
In a greeting song to the waking dead.

SHEEP.—In Saxony, not larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island, there are 3,500,000 sheep; England and Wales produce 20,000,000; while in the whole territory of the United States we raise only 21,000,000. It must be remembered that in the great sheep countries of Europe farming has arrived at its greatest perfection of development; a circumstance which should weigh well with our farmers, whose poor, hilly lands will barely keep them and their families above starvation, under the present cropping with Indian corn and the cereals.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE THIRD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!
Under the Direction of the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

—OF THE—
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE OPENED
ON MONDAY, SEPT 30, 1880,
And continue open at least FIFTEEN DAYS, in
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS, throughout California, Oregon, and the adjacent Territories, are cordially invited to exhibit the Products of their Industry, Skill and Ingenuity. Importers and Dealers are also invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.
Medals and Diplomas will be awarded for such articles as may be deemed worthy of such distinction, and the strictest impartiality will be observed in carrying out the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.
The building for Exhibition, in size 150 by 200 feet, will be water-tight, thoroughly constructed, and well lighted by flues of ash in the roof.
The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other Transportation Companies, have generously volunteered to carry all articles intended for the Fair, free of charge; and all such, which may be forwarded, should be labeled "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "WM. F. HERRICK, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

Synopsis of Rules and Regulations.
The Pavilion will be ready for the reception of Contributions, on MONDAY, the 20th day of August. The Exhibition will be opened to the public, on MONDAY, the 31st of September.

When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.
The name of every article should be attached to it, with a description, pointing out its merits and uses—whether a new invention or an improvement upon an old one—and whether imported or manufactured in this State.

Steam power will be provided, that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation; and every facility possible will be given, to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of exhibition. In the intervals of exhibition, efficient measures will be taken for the protection of property.

Owners or Agents offering articles for exhibition, will receive tickets of admission, gratis; but such tickets will, in no case, be transferable.

A separate apartment will be reserved for the exhibition of imported articles.

A Juvenile Department will be opened for the exhibition of youthful contributors, that their productions may not be brought into unequal competition with those of more mature years and experience.

Persons intending to take part in the exhibition are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period, stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required. Articles which may arrive before the rooms are in readiness, will be stored free of charge.

For further information, address WM. F. HERRICK, Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

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To Agriculturists.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Society
Offer the following, as a portion of the
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FOR THE FIRST ANNUAL FAIR, IN OCTOBER NEXT:

Best Improved Farm, 200 acres and over.....	\$100
Improved Farm, under 200 acres.....	50
Stock Ranch.....	50
Dairy Ranch.....	50
Orchard, not less than 40 acres.....	50
Orchard, not less than 10 acres.....	25
Nursery, Fruit Trees.....	25
Nursery, Ornamental Trees.....	25
Strawberry Field, not less than 30 acres.....	25
Strawberry Field, not less than 10 acres.....	15
Raspberry Field, not less than 10 acres.....	15
Raspberry Field, not less than 5 acres.....	15
Blackberry Field, not less than 5 acres.....	20
Vineyard.....	20
Groebome.....	20
Conservatory.....	25
Adlary.....	25
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Flower Garden.....	10
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Crop of Wheat, not less than 2 acres.....	Diploma
do Barley.....	do
do Oats.....	do
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do Buckwheat, one acre.....	do
do Peas.....	do
do Beans.....	do
do Potatoes.....	do
do Flax.....	do
do Broom-Corn.....	do
do Onions.....	do
do Cabbages.....	do
do Squashes.....	do
do Pumpkins.....	do
do Sugar-Beets.....	do
do Rutabagas.....	do
do Mangel-Wartzel.....	do
do Carrots.....	do
do Chaffs.....	do
do Hops.....	do

Persons desiring to compete in this list, must make an entry of their premises on or before the TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY NEXT, either in writing, or by calling at the Office of the Secretary, No. 7, Armory Hall, San Francisco.

By order of the Board,
F. F. FARGO, Secretary.

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Fair,

COMMENCING AUGUST 28TH,
And To Continue Four Days.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Award, for the next Fair, upon Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Gardens, Mow, and other Machinery, who will visit and examine the premises of any person desiring to compete for the Society's premiums at said Fair, upon notice being given to any member of the Committee, of the location of the premises entered for competition.

San Joaquin—James Smith, Wm. Garrard, and Dr. E. B. Bateman.
Tulare—W. T. Cooper and Mr. Jarvis.
Calaveras—Dr. Wm. Jones and E. L. Stevenson.
Mariposa—J. D. Crippen and Edward Bell.
Tulare—O. K. Smith and J. O. Pemberton.
Stanislaus—Calvin W. Cook and L. D. Morley.
Merced—Wm. J. Barnell and Samuel R. Gwin.
Fresno—Wm. Campbell and Mr. Jordan.
By order of the Board,
F. EDW. CONNER,
Recording Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL

FAIR AND CATTLE-SHOW

—OF THE—
SONOMA COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD
AT PETALUMA, AUG. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1880.

The Executive Committee will award Special Premiums to any and all articles not enumerated in the Premium List, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

I. G. WICKERSHAM, Correspond. Sec'y.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the above named Society have opened an office at Room No. 7, Armory Hall Building, corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, in San Francisco, where all communications to the Board will be directed, addressed to the Secretary, and where applications can be made for certificates of Membership, or for any information connected with the interests of the Society.

FRANK F. FARGO, Secretary

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED A portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.
Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent Apiarists of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.
All Patentes will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination of every good improvement.
We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives, in the Rough Material.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
13 Between Beale and Main sts., San Francisco.

R. S. TORREY'S MAINE STATE

BEE-HIVE!

PATENTED JUNE 7TH, 1859.

THIS BEE-HIVE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN USE FOR several years, has attracted the attention of Apiarists wherever it has been introduced, who have unanimously given it the HIGHEST APPROBATION, and testified to its decided superiority over all others in use.

THE MAINE STATE BEE-HIVE has taken the first premium at all State and County Fairs wherever it has been exhibited; also, the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair, Portland, 1859. Its principal advantages are as follows:

1. Its form and construction are just right, neither too high nor too low, and very economical.
2. The surplus honey can be taken away without disturbing the bees.
3. The condition of the bees can be seen at any time, in front, in rear, and at the top of the hive.
4. The most scientific, perfect, common-sense method of ventilation.
5. Size of boxes suited to the market.
6. The platform, which is quite essential to the health of the bees.
7. No difficulty in changing the combs.
8. The feed-troughs protected from other bees.
9. Bees domesticated in one week.
10. Fighting among bees prevented.
11. Bees transferred in thirty minutes.
12. Bees can get to the store honey-boxes with less travel than in other hives now in use.
13. Outward swarming prevented, in most cases, when desired.
14. Moisture is taken from the hive by a condenser, constructed for that purpose.
15. The facility it affords for feeding the bees through tubes with a funnel, without disturbing the hive, which is a rare good cannot be overestimated.
16. The bees indicate to the apiarist when they are in need of food.
17. A moth-trap, which prevents the ravages of moths.
18. No fifth and dead bees accumulate between the comb in winter.

The undersigned will sell Individual, Town and County Rights for California. Individuals desirous of purchasing Single, Town or County Rights, can ascertain terms by addressing
S. H. CASE, Petaluma.

PHILIPS'

SELF-REGULATING

WIND POWER.

WE CHALLENGE A COMPARISON WITH ALL OTHER MILLS IN THE STATE

This power is in truth what it certifies to be, a PERFECT SELF-REGULATING WIND POWER. It has been tested and proved for the last four years in the Eastern States in driving Grist Mills, Tanneries, Turning Shops, Circular Saws, Churns and Pumping, and it has taken the premiums at all the Agricultural and Mechanics' Fairs wherever introduced, and is universally pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet invented. The durability, simplicity and cheapness of it most recommend it to every observer.

But the attention to these beautiful wind-mills in Benicia. They are true mills. The regulating power is simply the force of the wind acting on a wind-lever, which adjusts the wings exactly to the force of the wind, so that the stronger the wind blows the safer and steadier the mill becomes, presenting to a sudden gust nothing but sharp edges to its force.

But to overcome experience over all other wind power is, that it not only regulates itself, but it can be set to regulate itself to any desired speed, and that by a process so simple that a child can manage it.

Having the PATENT RIGHT for the States on the Pacific, we are now prepared to furnish them at prices according to the size and power required. County rights for sale—also, Oregon and Washington.

The prices at the shop for those adapted to agricultural and mechanical purposes, are as follows:

8 feet diameter, with 35 feet wind surface, \$125
11 " " " 43 " " " 150
14 " " " 50 " " " 200 to 250

We are also prepared to Manufacture and Repair all kinds of Agricultural or other Machinery, near Steamboat Wharf, Benicia.

HYDE & BROTHER

DICKERSON'S

PATENT SELF-REGULATING

WINDMILL.

This Mill took the First Premium at the State Agricultural Fair, held in Sacramento 1859. It is constructed by centrifugal force, the only known self-regulating principle of mechanism. It is economical in construction and not liable to get out of repair, and will run with perfect safety in the heaviest winds, and at all times with such regularity as to propel machinery with steady motion.

One of these Mills will be erected in a few days at the works of THOS. OGG SHAW, San Francisco, where orders will be received.

WILSON FLINT,
Owner of the Right for San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties.

Prices of Mills, 12 foot wheel, - - - \$125
15 " " " " " 150
20 " " " " " 200

with gearing to run machinery, 200

The California

BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST
Hive ever offered to Bee keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1858; and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1859, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bees keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, San Clara.
CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
A. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
R. H. HOAG, Marys.
E. C. WIRCHILL, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at any expense.
County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his Assignees, against persons using my Hives under authority from me.

J. S. HARRISON, Patentee.

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1880.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,
and dealer in

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c.
Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. O.," "Southern Bluffs," "Hickory-Nut Falls," &c.

Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising water in all depths under 100 feet, &c. &c.
Drawings and prices sent free.

147 Chambers street, New York.

Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half per cent.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1880:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

O. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S,

PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

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WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

FRIDAY..... AUGUST 3, 1880.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have received from the Board of Managers of the Northern District Agricultural Society, a complimentary card to the Annual Fair, which takes place in Maryaville, August 3d, and lasts the week. We received the Premium Lists, also, which are full and liberal. Their Rules and Regulations are also good.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society, held at the office of the Secretary, on Tuesday evening last, says the Union, designs for diplomas were received from

We copy the above from the Union; this may be very well, but while we approve everything it shall advance the *arts and sciences* we would respectfully ask if the innumerable shows will most inevitably take away the great interest of attention that should be given to *agriculture*. Is it possible for that attention to be given to direct attention of agriculture where so many *side matters* are to be attended to? We ask again if these "gala matters" are not gotten up to "disgrace the crowd" merely, and "get the dimes" rather than any desire to advance the great interests which the Legislature granted money. We hope this matter will be freely discussed by those who desire the greatest interests to be advanced.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society have published a supplemental premium list, which offers, among others, a premium of silver-plate (\$25) each, for ten acres of reclaimed tule land; and for ditching machine for same; also a premium of silver plate (\$25) each, for Pigeon Shoot, Base Ball Club, and Military for target-shot, Infantry, and target-shot Rifle; also, silver-plate (\$25) each, for Essays on the Culture of the Grape, and on the Reclamation of Tule Land; and for newspaper Report of the Fair. Disposal

The King of Naples has sent confidential letters to Victor Emanuel, offering him everything he may demand, provided that Victor Emanuel will leave the Island of Sicily for him, and protect him against the insurgents. The new Neapolitan Ministry has advised the King to retire temporarily from his kingdom. The Government of Sardinia continues to openly favor the expedition of volunteers going to assist Garibaldi. There were 10,000 troops in Genoa, on the 28th of June, ready to start. They were under the leadership of students and some ex-officers of the Sardinian army, who have resigned to join Garibaldi. Arms and ammunition appear as if by enchantment where needed by Garibaldi. It is said that they come from the Sardinian arsenals, but this is an assertion not proved.

Also, from the publishers, No. 1 of the California Miscellany of Eclectic Literature, now published at Sacramento, and will be delivered at San Francisco and Sacramento two days in advance of its usual day of publication. This work is intended to present to its patrons a series of the best selections of the best authors of the present age, thus offering in a condensed form a Magazine of Literature which shall secure to its readers the real value of many in one. With the hope that we may accomplish this, we call the attention of our readers with pleasure to the new work. H. Biddleman is agent for Sacramento, and J. W. Sullivan for San Francisco.

ONE of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the Scientific American, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. Scientific American has been published for thirteen years by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. Moon & Gossett, Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in sale and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, near 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the people

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while its new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to Housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every Mechanic or Smith who has a shop for manufacturing.

The Scientific American is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims is issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, published regularly in trade journals. All the great important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unbroken history of American inventions.

is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufactures, and the United States. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office, has been one of its publishers in their immense Patent Library, and has written on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of the paper.

The Scientific American is published once a week (on Saturdays), each number containing 16 pages of letterpress and often ten to twelve original engravings of New Inventions constituting the most improved tools, engines, and agricultural Machines, and the most improved machinery of the culture in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 5,000 original engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form especially for binding, and all for \$2 per annum.

A New Volume commenced on the 1st of July, and we have a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by order to the publishers, Messrs. D. & J. C. Davis, 107 Nassau St., New York, you will send your paper one year, at the end of which you will have a volume which you would not part with for its treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to each as may wish to see it.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS

[For the California Farmer.]

SING, POET, SING—No. 2.

BY MRS. S. M. CLARKE.

Sing, poet, sing! The morning is breaking!
 Pour forth from thy harp a jubilant strain!
 Millions oppressed from slumber awaking,
 Are listening to catch thy stirring refrain.

Sing, poet! sing of freedom and labor;
 His origin and his destiny high,
 Sing, poet! sing of "Love of the neighbor,"
 Who, weary and sorrowful, droops by the way.

Sing, poet! sing man's brotherhood ever,
 His origin and his destiny high,
 Sing, poet! sing of nothing can sever,
 A traitor to man, and a traitor to God!

Sing, poet! let thy royal harp thunder,
 That be it a traitor upon the green and,
 Who would, for gain, the holy be slander,
 A traitor to man, and a traitor to God!

Sing, poet! sing who injures a brother
 From envy, or malice, or passion's ill flow;
 Who strikes at the brain, or heart of another,
 Will feel in his soul the rebound of the blow.

Sing, poet, sing! till grand with emotion
 The Nations shall break every trammel and chain!
 Sing! till Ocean shall answer to Ocean,
 And Mountains respond to the shouts of the Main!

Sing! till the Heavens shall echo the story,
 And Angels send back a thrilling—Amen!
 Sing! till Humanity's covered with glory,
 And God shall himself make His dwelling with men!

Something for the Children.

"The Little Pioneer," edited by Uncle John, is well worthy the patronage of all the little folks. If the first number is a sample of what it will be, it is deserving the hearty cooperation of all who are interested in the happiness and education of children. We publish one of the good little stories: "Min-Yung and his Cat."

Now, parents, do not refuse your children the small sum of \$1.25 to send for this paper. It will be worth more to them than one thousand words of advice. Children need something of this kind to read as much as they need good food to eat, in order that they may be perfectly healthy in mind as well as body.

Little Min-Yung and his Cat.

Poor little Min-Yung! He was a dwarf, and lived in Pekin, the capital of China. When he was twelve years old he was no higher than your knee, and he would never grow any larger. But he had a big heart—large enough for the great Mogul himself; so that when his mother used to say to her, "Poor little Min-Yung! what will become of him when I am dead?" then the old man would answer her, "Thou talkest like a foolish woman. The gods will take care of little Min-Yung. He is the favorite of all the fairies, and it is they who have given him his great heart."

One night a woman dressed like a beggar came to little Min-Yung's father's door, and asked to stay all night.

"Thou art not an honest woman," said Min-Yung's father. "Thou beggest for a living. Thou wilt lie; perhaps thou wilt steal. I will not receive thee!"

Then up spoke little Min-Yung: "Father, the night is cold and rainy. Let the beggar-woman stay. She will not steal from Min-Yung or his parents. I will answer for her honesty."

"Do as seems good to thee," said his father. "But if she should awake in the morning and find our house robbed, thou wilt have no one to blame but thyself!"

So the beggar-woman stayed under Min-Yung's roof that night.

In the morning, as she rose to depart, she took from her bundle a little tortoise-shell kitten, named Milly, and gave it to Min-Yung.

"Take it," she said, "thou hast done me a favor; I will do the same to thee. Keep this kitten ever near thee. Remember it is the gift of a fairy. If thou dost bestow upon it thy care it will increase in value and become very beautiful. But if thou dost neglect it, then it will be taken from thee, and thou wilt be poor and miserable."

My dear children, I know there are many persons who will tell you there are no such people as fairies in the world. Do not believe them. All good, and true, and loving spirits—all who wish it to make others better, wiser, and happier—no matter whether they come to us in the shape of men, women, or little children—all such may be called fairies.

Well, little Min-Yung nursed his kitten very tenderly, till it got to be a large cat; and a beautiful cat it was, with fur like the richest silk, and eyes that sparkled like diamonds.

But after a time, Min-Yung began to grow careless, and treated her with great neglect, and he would often say to himself, "I wonder why that fairy-frit, who has given me this cat, should have given me only a tortoise-colored cat. She is not worth her keeping, and what good does she do me? She is nothing but a cat, after all. Poo! I would rather have one piece of gold the size of a pea, than a thousand cats!"

So he neglected her more and more, and scarcely ever spoke to her, or fondled her at all, and one evening, on coming home late to his chamber, he found that she was gone.

But as soon as he saw that she was gone he began to feel very sorry, and went through all the alleys and by-places of the great city, searching and calling for "Milly! Milly!" the gift of the fairy.

But Milly heard him not, and so he went from house to house inquiring of all he met, but no one could tell him any tidings of Milly.

At last one day he strayed into the marketplace, and saw there many large and beautiful cats for sale. But none of them looked like Milly.

"Oh, Milly! my poor Milly! What shall I do without you?" cried little Min-Yung.

"What is the lad whining about?" said a stout, brawny marketman, who stood by. "Crying about a cat! Why, I will sell him the best cat in the Celestial Empire for a little piece of gold, large enough to make a ring for a lady's finger."

But little Min-Yung had not gold enough to make a ring—no, not even a piece of silver as big as a pea, and he said, "Oh! what shall I do without you?"

At that instant the fairy beggar-woman stepped up, but as changed in her dress that little Min-Yung hardly knew her, and she said to the man: "Here is gold for a ring. Let us see the cat, the finest, as you say, in all the Celestial Empire!"

The man opened his bag, and out jumped little Milly, the lost cat, the gift of the fairy.

"Oh! I have got her! I have got her!" cried little Min-Yung, as he clasped her in his arms.

But the fairy whispered in his ear—"I have a lesson for thee, my son:

"Always value thy present blessings, and they will increase in value. Slight them, and they will cease to be blessings, and thou perhaps wilt lose them altogether."—[The Little Pioneer.

The Mothers of History.

It is a noticeable fact in history that the mothers of all the truly great men, were women of uncommon talent, or great energy, thus proving most conclusively, that the character of the man takes its cast from that of the mother. First impressions are the strongest, and no matter what causes are brought to bear in after life, the lessons learned in childhood are sure to leave their indelible impression upon the mind of man. Few mothers realize the responsibility of rearing a family of children. They are conscious of the trouble, the vexations, the sorrows they have to undergo, but how often do they reflect that they are forming the characters, for good or evil, of men who will, perhaps, distinguish themselves in the world? Mothers will do well to think deeply on this important subject.

It is said of Sir Walter Scott's mother, that she was a small, plain, well-educated woman, of excellent sense, very charitable, and a great lover of poetry and painting—and on the whole, a superior woman. This evident, from the writings of Sir Walter, that he had an uncommon gift in word painting.

It is said of Byron's mother, that she was a proud woman, hasty, violent, and unreasoning, with not principle sufficient to restrain her temper. Unhappily, Byron inherited his mother's inflammable temper, and instead of being subdued and softened by the harshness with which she often treated him, he was rendered more passionate by it. Thus we see that this infirmity, which by gentleness and kind treatment might have been greatly checked, if not cured, was suffered to enslave one of the most talented, brilliant, poetical minds which has ever shown among men, entailing a life of misery upon its possessor, and an early termination to his career!

The mother of Bonaparte was a woman of great beauty and energy of character. This last trait has been strikingly exemplified throughout his whole life.

The mother of Robert Burns, was a woman of moderate personal attraction—but in every other respect a remarkable woman. She was blessed with a singular equanimity of temper, and her religious feelings were constant and deep. She used to give wings to the weary hours of her checkered life by chanting old songs and ballads, of which she had a large store. Her perception of character was very quick and keen, and she lived to a good old age, rejoicing in the fame of her poet son, and partaking of the fruits of his genius.

Lord Bacon's mother is said to have been a woman of superior mind, of great learning, and deep piety.

Little is said of the mother of Nero, except that she murdered her second husband the Emperor Claudius, about four years after her marriage. Do we wonder that Nero was a cruel Emperor, if his mother was a murderess? How strongly does the mother of Nero, an ancient tyrant, contrast with the mothers of our modern philanthropists and statesmen—the mother of Washington, whose history is familiar to every reader of history; the mother of John Jay, who deserves a place by the side of Washington. Mrs. Jay is said to have had a cultivated mind, a fine imagination, and affectionate temper.

The mother of Patrick Henry was a woman of great excellence of character and marked by superior conversational powers. Hence, doubtless, the oratorical gift of her son. With the mother of the Adamses all are well acquainted. Where will we find more real practical common sense and true energy of character than John Quincy's mother possessed? The mother's impress is truly stamped upon her son.—[Rappahannock (Virginia) Southern.

A Husband and Father.

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party, at the house of a friend some miles distant.

"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party, to-day; you will promise me, won't you?" said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading glance.

"No, Millie, I will not; you may trust me."

And he wrapped his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they proceeded.

The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and pleasant conversation beguiled the way.

"Now, don't you forget your promise," whispered the young wife, as she passed on the steps.

Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when it was red. But his love for his wife and babe, whom they both idolized, kept him back, and it was not often that he joined in the bacchanalian revelries.

The party passed off pleasantly, the time for departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband. A pang shot through the trusting heart, as she met him, for he was intoxicated—he had broken his promise.

Silently she rode homeward, save when the drunken man would break into snatches of song, or meaningless laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely on her gloved breast.

"Give me the babe, Millie, I can't trust you with him," said he, as they approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream, which they had ford.

After some hesitation, she resigned her first-born, her darling babe, closely wrapped in the great blanket, to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steed safely bore them, and when they reached the bank, the mother asked for the child.

With much care and tenderness, he placed the bundle in her arms; but, when she clasped it to her bosom, no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father knew it not.

A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waves, then sink forever.

What a spectacle! The idol of his heart gone, gone forever! And that, too, by his own intemperance. The anguish of the mother, and the remorse of the father, are better imagined than described.

A FOUL QUESTION FAIRLY DECIDED.—At the close of a lecture on physiology, before an evening school, some time ago, the lecturer remarked, that any one was at liberty to ask questions upon the subject, and he would answer them as far as he was able. A young lady, with much apparent sincerity, remarked that she had a question to ask, though she was not certain that it was a proper question; she would, however, venture to ask it.

It was as follows:

"If one hen lays an egg and another sits on it, and hatches out a chicken, which hen is the mother of the chicken?"

The lecturer said, "I will answer you in a Yankee style, by asking you a question: If a little, pretty, white, genteel, native, pullet, sits on an egg of Oriental extraction, and hatches a great, homely, long-legged, splinter-shanked, slab-sided, awkward-gaited, Shanghai, would you, if you were a pullet, own the great homely monster?"

"No," said the young lady, "I wouldn't."

"Very well," said the lecturer, "that settles the question, for it is a principle in physiology, that all hens think and act alike in all essential particulars."

"I see through it now," as the maid-servant said when she knocked the bottom out of the pail.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.
 Corner Mason and Pacific streets—San Francisco.
 Mrs. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *disturbing the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful element which can be used, as it is proximate to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable and wise*, and may be relied upon wherever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. WARREN will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years to study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

ACCOCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

BENSLEY WATER-CURE
—AND—
MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
 Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic
 Establishment in Sacramento.

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO,
 ON STOCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as

DR. SMITH'S
 Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution.

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially have our patients been, for the past year, of those afflicted with Rheumatism, Inflammation and Chronic Catarrhs and other affections of the urinary system, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Cerebral Disorders, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Uterine Derangements and Nervous Debility.

Remember, do you want to be restored to health, and know how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman? A lawyer? A merchant? A laborer? A student? Are you a sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? Or a child, delicate, nervous from study, and predisposed to consumption? You may rely on it, that there is no place in California where all your peculiar ailments will be so healthily treated, and home comforts so kindly supplied, as at the INSTITUTION and HOME OF DR. SMITH.

Dr. SMITH was one of a class first graduating from the first regularly chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic) Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution on the Pacific Coast based upon the principles of Hygienic medicine as therein taught.

Those who have been taught under the "old school," with poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not been cured, and wish the benefit of the new method, may be assured that Dr. SMITH is the best authority in the State. He has treated over two hundred and fifty patients, at his Institution, within the past year, both male and female, with an unparalleled success. Six of the number had been given up by their physicians as incurable, who were by his varied applications and remedies restored to good health, his treatment, and home comforts so kindly supplied, as at the INSTITUTION and HOME OF DR. SMITH.

The Electro-Chemical Warm Bath in connection with Water-Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases. My object in replying to the Bay is threefold: I desire to extend my influence as far as possible in the cause of health and physical improvement, believing it to be an *object worthy the Physician's highest ambition*. And San Francisco being a center around which gather more interest of State, and a larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in contact with and give more the advantages of my experience, than elsewhere in California. I desire, patients recover one-third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and scientific reform are invited to visit the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter. Circulars sent, on application, free of postage.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

The price of Baths as follows:

Single Baths.....\$1. Fifteen Baths.....\$10.

BATHS.

I'VE SEEN THEM!

THE FARMERS APPROVE THEM!

ESTERLY'S PATENT COMBINED

SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER,

IMPROVED FOR 1880,

AND FOR SALE IN STOCKTON.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN OFFERING a Combined Self-Raking Reaper and Mower to the public, which he is confident will give entire satisfaction to all who use it, all the usual objections being entirely obviated, which are:

1. Too heavy draught.
 2. Trouble and expense of having two separate mills—one for reaping and one for mowing.

3. The usual liability—that is to say, they cannot be raised and lowered with ease and safety in the field.

4. The Rate and Platform being stationary fixtures, the relative position cannot be changed.

5. They can only be used as Self-Rakers. In case of accident much time is lost.

All these Objections are Obviated in my Machine.

1. The draught is lighter than any Hand-Raker.
 2. Only one Sickle-Ed is used for reaping and mowing.
 3. It is perfectly adjustable, as will be seen by reference to the cut, and by going to a range and lower it while in motion.

4. The Rate and Platform are not stationary fixtures, but can be adjusted to suit the light you wish to cut, which is very important.

5. Instead of being only a Self-Raker, it can be changed, in case of accident of any kind, in five minutes, and make a much better Hand-Raker than was before the Self-Raking Attachment was put on.

PRICES WILL BE LOW, TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The Machines are set up in the Lot opposite the Weber House, Stockton.

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I. N. STRECHT,

Agent for San Joaquin County.

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE

SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

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Flour Store,

31 Sacramento street,

(Between Front and Davis).....SAN FRANCISCO.

DEETH & STARR,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.

Special attention given to preparing the

GRAHAM CRACKER.

Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Water, Sugar, Soda, Navy, Water, Plancy, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.

73m

WILLAMETTE

Woolen Manufacturing Company,

SALEM, OREGON.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO

manufacture the following ALL-WOOL GOODS, viz:

Superior fine FAMILY BED BLANKETS, large size; also

" " MINERS' and INDIAN dog;

" " FLANNELS, white, red, gray, & plain & twilled;

" " TWEEDS—assorted colors and styles;

" " CASSIMERES—heavy and light;

" " STOCKING-YARN—assorted colors.

All of which we propose to sell AS LOW AS THOSE

IMPORTED of like description. Orders solicited.

193m

LUIGI E. PRATT, Agent.

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BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

Sight Bills

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SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

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Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium.

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AGENTS AND BANKERS,

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They also receive, on deposit, the smaller sums, and for a moderate commission, remit them and cause them to be paid—at fixed periods, monthly, quarterly, or otherwise—to the families of depositors in the PRINCIPAL CITIES of Europe.

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INVESTMENT OF SMALL CAPITALS, SAVINGS, ETC.

To facilitate the investment and circulation of small capitals, savings, etc., the undersigned, for themselves, as well as for their European friends and correspondents, offer at PRIVATE SALE, for cash, or on a credit of one or several years, payable in weekly, monthly, or quarterly installments, as may be agreed upon at the time of purchase, various Properties and Lots of Ground situated on Battery, Broadway, Davis, Drumm, Dupont, California, Commercial, First, Filson, Fourth, Front, Jackson, Harrison, Howard, Lombard, Market, Montgomery, Mission, Pacific, Sacramento, Stevenson, Stockton, Third, Union, Vallejo, Washington, and other streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, of the value of \$200 to \$10,000 and upward, each.

Advances on reasonable terms will be made to purchasers of unimproved property, for the erection of Households, Workshops, etc., etc.

The titles of all properties offered, to be satisfactory to purchasers. The undersigned will also sell, in same manner, Shares of the San Francisco Gas Company, Sacramento Valley Railroad Company's, First and Second Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of the City of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, San Jose, etc., etc., State of California Bonds, and of the different Counties of the State. Also, French, English, and other European Securities.

Interest will be allowed to purchasers on their respective payments, at the rate of 2 1/2 cents per diem on every One Hundred Dollars paid, or nine per cent per annum.

PIOCHE & BAYERQUE,

Corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.

A SLENDID FORTUNE OFFERED!

GREAT ORCHARD FOR SALE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER that

World-Wide Renowned FRUIT ORCHARD,

known as

BRIGGS' GREAT ORCHARD

AT MARYSVILLE, FOR SALE.

The ORCHARD contains 40,000 bearing FRUIT-TREES—the largest, most fruitful and greatest producing ORCHARD in the world, as the

AMOUNT OF REAL MONEY,

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

FARM STOCK, &c.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
—OF—
THOROUGH-BRED STOCK
—FOR SALE—
AT THE BLACK-HAWK STABLE,
PINE STREET.

HAVING ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE LAST
steamer with another
LOT OF CHOICE STOCK,
I am now prepared to supply the breeders of California,
Oregon, Washington Territory, etc.,
WITH ANIMALS OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE
and on the most favorable terms.

The Importation consists of

Short-horned Durham Cattle.

French Merino,

Southdown,

Cotswold and

Leicester Sheep.

Essex,

Berkshire and

Suffolk Swine.

All of which are of

STRICTLY PURE BREED,

And of the BEST QUALITY.

Having been imported from the most celebrated

HERDS AND FLOCKS

In England and France, or bred directly from such imported

Stock; and I particularly request all admirers of

REALLY CHOICE STOCK,

And all who are wishing to purchase, to give them an

Examination, as I am confident they will then

fully agree with me in the opinion, that there

has never before been such a

VALUABLE LOT OF STOCK,

compared with the number of animals landed on the Pacific

Coast—many of them having been

WINNERS OF THE HIGHEST PRIZES

at different National, State, and Provincial Exhibitions.

FARM STOCK, &c.

THOROUGH-BRED
French Merino Sheep
AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the
above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and
guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.

ALSO:
NEW MILCH COWS,

Of superior quality, being the selections from fine herds of
blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stock in
the Atlantic States.

The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these
classes of breeding stock of the highest grade. To these will
be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham
and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.

In the first class of Stock named—

THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP—

the undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over
thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired
a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-
Breeder of California those important and material points
that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-
Raiser, even in a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any
country. On these points, he hopes to speak to Stock-Raisers
of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA

FARMER.

The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-
Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a

Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes,

for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to

commence with Thorough-Bred ewes.

HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS,

raised under my own care, can also be furnished, when wanted,

with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have

the full guarantee of the undersigned as to what they are.

The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch Feather

River, opposite Nicolaus, Sutter county, by

A FLOCK OF CHOICE FULL-BLOOD MERINO

BUCKS AND EWES are now at Hot Springs, Napa

county, under the charge of O. A. P. B. K. a known Ver-

mont Breeder, where all who desire to purchase fine Full-

bloods can see them.

A. L. BINGHAM.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES,

...AT...

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any

time.

Also—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,

Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.

SPLendid SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, OF

very superior character, will arrive on the next

steamer. They will be the finest that have

been brought to this country. For those who

want of very superior animals of this class, can see them

and learn particulars, upon the arrival of the steamer,

by applying to the Editor of the Farmer; or to

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

Washington street, San Francisco.

PURE BRED

RAMS.

15 Saxon Merino,

10 Half-Bred Saxon and French Merino,

15 Southdown,

10 Leicester.

FOR SALE, BY

M. DORE & Co.

100 Battery street.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable in-
ventions (of which we have models to show their value)

are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of

California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1859.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it,
a very valuable implement, and one which will receive un-

derstood commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed
and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and

perfectly fills up and harrows the ground between the rows
a very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1859.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the

laundry, the kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be

made plain or ornamental, standing in the same relation as a

piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's

Sewing Machine; neat when used and ornamental when so

used.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractors and

Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out-

2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the

sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this

model.

No. 5. A Muckhoe Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its

contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very

cheap to all styles of bedsteads, beds, public houses and

private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which

we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our office.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the

public to call and see the models. All persons who may be

desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual

Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

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California Steam Navigation Company.

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MARCH 1st, 1859.

Departure daily from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;

" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;

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" WILSON G. HUNT

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" J. BRADDOCK, Capt. Thos. Sooley;

" URILDA, Capt. Chas. Thoro;

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One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf

every day at 4 o'clock, P.M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,

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Red Bluffs.

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THE CLIPPER BARKS

YANKEE,

CAPTAIN C. J. LOVETT,

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CAPTAIN JOHN PATY,

COMET.

CAPTAIN JAMES SMITH,

Have regular dispatch to and from Honolulu.

For Passage—having superior accommodations—

Freight, apply to

McRUER & MERRILL,

Agents,

47 and 49 California street.

San Francisco.

THE

AMERICAN PUMP!

Patented April 5, 1859.

Without Suction, Without Packing!

This is a DOUBLE ACTION FORCE PUMP, with but one

bore and one piston, worked by a two piece, having as much

leverage and less friction in its working than any other pump

heretofore invented. The object of the whole invention was

strength, simplicity, economy, durability, and to lessen the

power to raise water from great depths, all of which have

been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force

pumps.

The working parts all stand under the water, as does the

air chamber, beyond the reach of careless or malicious in-

terference or frost; there is no loss of water and no loss of

labor in any depth; a constant flow of water is kept up. The

different sizes (five in all) work in diameters of from fifteen

to twenty-four inches, and cost \$15, \$20, \$25, \$40, and \$50

each, and are worked by hand, horse, water, wind, or steam;

adapted to cisterns, wells, tanks, machinery, engines, mines,

railroads, docks, watering yards, and for every ground to

great heights and distances; discharges at various points;

throws by hose and pipe, thirty to forty feet; is extremely

useful and convenient in watering gardens, lawns, vineyards,

washing windows, and in sudden emergencies, for checking

fires in their earlier stages, and no pump equals it in economy

or economy in the Rio Grande, and in New Brunswick and

Cuba. The pumps have been sent everywhere on trial, and the

factories to give entire satisfaction have averaged ten to

hundred! I append a few notices, certificates and extracts

of letters to justify my opinion.

"The pump needs no priming to obtain water. The ar-

rangement and operation are very simple, and easily under-

stood."—*Littell's Illustrated, N. Y.*

"This is a new Pump which is offered for public sale.

Construction is greatly simplified, and appears to be designed

for durability and efficiency. Those who have used it speak

highly of it."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"The piston discharges at both ends into the air-chamber,

causing a regular flow of water at the discharge pipe at top.

It preferred every part can be galvanized, except the piston,

which keeps itself clean, and is proof against rust."—*N. Y.*

Evangelist.

"This is a new invention, a working model of which has

been shown up, which presents several novelties for a double

acting pump, being exceedingly simple in construction, ap-

parently very strong and durable, rendering the labor of

working it, on account of the very small amount of friction

in its working parts, very trifling in comparison to other

pumps of a similar nature."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate and*

Journal.

"As a specimen of the ease and efficiency with which this

pump works, we can state that one man, working regularly,

forced water from this pump, a distance of 500 feet, being

less than the regular capacity."—*Galveston News, Texas.*

"There are no suction valves nor complicated fittings,

neither chains, pulleys, nor guide rods. It is easily arranged

for any motive power, and lifts water to any desirable height

without any waste of force. A woman or boy can work it

with ease to raise water fifty feet, and a man can raise it 100

feet at will. The curiosity of it is the absence of all con-

tinuous friction, which is the cause of the waste of power in

the ordinary pump. The water is raised by increasing friction, the

water going directly from the handle to the valve by simple lever-

age."—*The Independent, N. Y.*

"The construction is simple; and it works with an ease

that will surprise those acquainted only with the old fashioned

order in this line. One of these pumps now in use in the

city, enables us to state that full confidence can be placed in

the statement contained in the advertisement."—*Presby-*

terian Banner and Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"It is calculated to work at any depth desired, and the great

ease with which the highest columns of water are raised,

far beyond anything we have yet seen or could have imagined,

testifies to the regularity of a good pump, and can be used

either as a well, cistern, or a ship's pump."—*N. Y. Expre-*

ss.

"A boy of ten years of age can work it at fifty feet, and a

man at a hundred feet. We have seen one in operation, and

consequently speak from personal knowledge. They are

adapted to almost every purpose where a pump is required."

(N. Y. Day Book.)

"Having seen one of your pumps in operation, we consider

it the best we have ever seen for general use; it is simple, and

can be operated with less power than any pump we have ever

seen of the same capacity."—*Galveston News, Texas.*

"At the late State Fair in this city, 'The American Pump'

took the premium, and met the approbation of all who ex-

amined it."—*(Raleigh (N. C.) Register.)*

"We speak from personal knowledge, and say that of all

the pumps we ever saw, we never saw one so simple and com-

parable to this. A man can scarce fail to be pleased with it.

If you want a good pump get one of these."—*(St. Louis (Mo.)*

Ch. Advocate.)

"A Working Model and Pumps always to be seen on

application at the office. Complete drawings, prices, and par-

ticulars in detail, sent free of postage. Address,

JAMES M. EDNEY,

147 Chambers street, N. Y.

ROSS, DENSTER & Co., Agents,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Where Models may be seen and Pumps had, with Circulars

and drawings.

W. B. HUNT

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1860.

NUMBER 1.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 155 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$4 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOE-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Shall the District Fair be Sustained?

"Not that I love *Cesar* less, but that I love *Rome* more."

In all the discussions that have taken place relative to the action of the State Agricultural Society, no one can charge us with being unjust to Sacramento or in any wise manifesting a spirit other than that expressive of regret, at the unjust and unwise action which was permitted to prevail at the Annual Meeting in January last, and which at the time was rebuked and deplored by some of the best and truest friends of that beautiful city; and had it not been for the secret wire-pullers who were actuated by self-interest and self-aggrandizement only, the constitution would have never been violated and the present universal antagonism of the most populous counties would not have been arrayed against that society.

We certainly feel that this disaffection is deeply to be deplored, and while we have always acquiesced the best citizens of Sacramento from this act, we know the "powers behind the throne," the working wires that intended and have done the wrong. When personal pique, envy, and sectional feeling, override all justice to a great work in order to secure personal gain, certain measures may be carried for a brief time; but such plans cannot long triumph—discomfiture and defeat must follow. This truth is known by the fact that when the several counties found that their rights had been taken from them they took immediate steps to protect themselves, and the first act was to break connection from the State Society publicly. This has been done almost universally, as is testified by the acts of those prominent men who were officers of the State Society the last year, but who now occupy the front rank in new associations in their own districts, and will give their influence in favor of District Fairs, and the non-cooperation with the Fair at Sacramento.

Of these we can name the San Joaquin District Fair at Stockton, President Holden; Northern District at Marysville, President Seazy; Alameda County Society at Oakland, President Myers; Santa Clara County at Santa Clara, President Daniels; Bay District at San Francisco, President Brannan; Napa, President Osborne; Sonoma, President Harashty. These officers were prominent and active with the State Society, now acting for the new formations. Added to these are the new societies of Contra Costa County, the Fair at Martinez, and El Dorado County Society, Fair at Coloma. For particulars of each see our columns; and to each of these will be given the hearty cooperation of the citizens of each county and the contiguous districts, and while we shall always regret the wrong done at Sacramento by a designing few, and deeply regret that we are compelled thus to speak, we cannot and dare not shrink from our duty and the cause we have espoused, which is the cause of Agriculture in the whole State of California, and not in any one district; and as there is no evil without some good growing out of it, so as we have said before, the wrong done and attempted has only resulted in awakening the whole State to the value of the agriculture of our State; and although no good was intended, good has grown out of it by establishing numerous societies over the State; and although Sacramento will not and cannot have the cooperation of the counties, the extra exertions she will put forth to have a successful Fair the present year will do the county good, and we most sincerely trust for the cause sake, it may be a successful one. We wish it distinctly understood and remembered, that we are not nor never have been opposed to the *Queen City of the Plains*, nor to the *State Society* or its success, but only opposed to that unjust action which has been condemned by all good and true men. We love Sacramento and the State Society none the less, but we love the cause of agriculture and its progress more; and in order to show that we are not alone in our opinion, we publish the following leading editorial from the San Joaquin Republican, one of the oldest established papers in the State, to show the public feeling in that rich district, and could fill our columns with others, but this will suffice; it speaks what we believe to be the general sentiment of the State outside of a certain influence:

THE DUTY OF THE MANAGERS OF DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

When the State Agricultural Society at its Annual meeting at Sacramento, so far outraged public feeling as to insist, in consequence of the preponderance of Sacramentoans at the meeting, that there should be another Fair at Sacramento this

season, although the Fair had been held there last year, it became necessary for farmers and others, in every portion of the State, to organize themselves into separate Societies, for the purpose of protecting their local agricultural and mechanical interests. Among those who took an early stand were the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley, and the mechanics of Stockton and other places included within the district. Besides the Society which they have organized, there is the Bay Society, which bids fair to eclipse the State Society, and also a number of others. Now what is the object of these Societies? No doubt the paid officials of the State Society would wish them to appear as mere adjuncts of that Society, each holding its little Fair, and collecting materials to be exhibited at their grand exhibition; thus making the Sacramento Society the Queen of all.

The managers of the other Societies cannot be so recreant to their duties as to allow them to occupy so subordinate a rank. But if they willingly fraternize with a Society which still adheres to the policy by which it was actuated at its Annual Meeting, and which asks not for forgiveness on the promise of better behavior for the future, instead of asserting that independence which was assumed on the formation of our District Societies, and compelling the Sacramento Society to do the whole State simple justice, they become accomplices in its oppressive acts, and are fastening upon the State, as much as in them lies, the dictatorship of the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, *ad infinitum*.

The managers of District Societies have but one course to pursue; namely, to have nothing to do with the State Society, except Sacramento and Sacramento officials shall walk quietly into the background, until the State Fair has travelled over every portion of California where an agricultural society has been, or may be established. We ask nothing but what the agricultural community is entitled to. We want no Mr. Wheeler to occupy a situation in that Society, which, however well he may have hitherto discharged his duties, we can plainly discover, so long as he retains the position of corresponding secretary, will always gravitate toward Sacramento.

[For the California Farmer.] Hints to Wool-growers—No. IV. BY A VERMONT FARMER.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed in your issue of July 27, an inquiry over the signature of J. B. Hoyt. He wishes to know why the claims of the Spanish Merino *alias* "Vermont Merino," both here (with those who have tried them) and in New York, are stronger upon the wool grower, than those of any other class of sheep? The true answer is contained in a nutshell. They are decidedly the most profitable variety. But this general answer, requires that specific reasons be assigned for the preference.

I will briefly state the grounds of choice as I understand them, without drawing any invidious comparisons, with any other family of sheep.

First, On a given area of land, yielding a given amount of food, the "Vermont Merino" yields more wool than any other class of sheep.

Second, This wool is of a finer quality and nicer style than is obtained from any other variety yielding as much wool per head.

Third, They have an even fleece, less yar or hair in its different parts, and not as much given to the production of excrescences of felt or heavy wrinkles, covered with coarse hairy objectionable wool, as those bred by the French shepherds.

Fourth, They give or yield as much good mutton to the acre, or one hundred acres, as any other variety.

Fifth, They are shifty and hardy, and are more easily kept in good uniform condition than any other wool-producing sheep.

Sixth, Their size is desirable, being easily handled. They yield more wool to the acre, or one thousand acres, than they possibly could, if of larger carcass. Hence their round, compact, symmetrical, and utilitarian size, is preferred to anything larger. Extra size may be desirable in a draught animal, but is a decided objection in a wool-producing and mutton sheep, combined!

Seventh, They yield a greater percentage of unwashed wool to live weight of carcass than any sheep known to the wool growers of the United States!

Eighth, Their wool contains a greater amount of white transparent oil, which serves to promote a luxuriant growth of fleece, and acts as an India-rubber coat to ward off the inclemencies of the weather.

The above form a part of the more prominent reasons, why the Spanish or "Vermont Merino" is preferred by seven-eighths of all the wool-growers in the States, and which give them here, paramount claims to any other class of sheep.

To show the force and weight of the eighth reason, I will quote from the American Shepherd by L. A. Morrell, a work of standard authority. On page 30 and 31, he says: "There are some, from ignorance, who imagine the yolk or gum to be, if not absolutely a detriment to wool, at least a useless concomitant. This however, is a decided mistake. It is a peculiar secretion from the glands of the skin, acting as one of the agents in promoting the growth of the wool, and by its adhesiveness, matting it, and thereby forming a defense from the inclemencies of the weather.

From accurate observation, it has been ascertained that a deficiency of yolk will cause the fiber to be dry, harsh and weak, and the whole fleece becomes thin and hairy. On the contrary when there is a natural supply of oil or yolk, the wool is soft, plentiful and strong. The quantity is depending on equability of temperature, the health

of the sheep and the proportion of nutritive food it receives. The additional value then, the yolk imparts to the wool, affords a useful lesson to the wool-grower to take such care of his sheep as will best supply the needful quantity.

For the information of J. B. H. and others, who might wish to know, which class of sheep are now the most popular in the States, where for the last dozen years, they have carefully and comparatively tested the merits of the French and "Vermont Merino," I will state that full nine-tenths of all the breeders in Vermont (and about the same proportion exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other wool-producing States) after a thorough and careful trial of the French Merino, now unhesitatingly declare their preference for the Spanish or "Vermont Merino." The Spanish or "Vermont Merino" now commands higher figures in the States than either the French, Silesian or any other class of sheep, coarse or fine! Notice the following instances. In 1854 Judge Marsh of Hinesburgh, Vermont, paid Mr. Edwin Hammond of Middlebury, Vermont, for a Spanish Merino ewe, \$600 (six hundred dollars). On the same day, Hon. Almond Lawrence paid Mr. Hammond for a like ewe \$600! A few weeks later Mr. Victor Wright paid Mr. Hammond for six ewes (Spanish) \$1200. Since then Mr. H. has sold several Spanish Merino Bucks for \$500 each. For the correctness of these statements the reader is referred to the history of Addison county, Vermont, by Judge Swift, page 102. (A copy may be found with "Col. Warren" of the "FARMER.") I will add in this connection, that our Mr. Jones paid in the fall of 1858 to Mr. Wm. R. Sanford (one of the most popular of breeders of this variety) \$500 for a Spanish Merino Buck, and we are happy to know that several Bucks of his get, are now owned by wool-growers in this State.

Since we arrived in California, we have received a home journal, stating that Major McFarland, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, has just visited Mr. Hammond's flock, and paid him for a Spanish Merino yearling Buck \$600 (six hundred dollars). We will not multiply instances (though we could do it, almost *ad infinitum*) of the high prices this variety command—prices full one hundred per cent above what can be obtained there now, for either French, Silesian, or any of the coarse-wooled varieties!

If the above paragraphs shall illumine the pathway of J. B. H. or any other man, honestly groping for improvement, our object is attained.

S. B. ROCKWELL.

Yolo, Yolo County, California, August 20, 1860.

Hints about Sheep.

Keep your Sheep off from Wheat Stubble.—Wheat is inflammatory, and sheep are injured by being gorged with it. Swine should always precede sheep, unless the flock is large and the field small. Salt sheep well before turning on to stubble. Other stubbles will not hurt them.

The Texture of Wool Influenced by Food.—Sheep prefer upland pastures, and a great variety. It has been proved that pasture has a greater influence than climate, on the fineness of wool. Fat sheep yield heavier and coarser fleeces. The fine fleeces of Western Pennsylvania, when taken to the prairies of Illinois, in the same latitude, will in a few years change their character. The quantity of fleece and size of the sheep will increase, but the fineness will not be retained. Upland herbage is best for fine wool.

Weaning Lambs.—Lambs should be weaned when about four months old. Remove the ewes and lambs so far apart that they cannot hear each other bleat. The lambs should be placed on better pasture than that to which they had been accustomed, in order to compensate for the loss of



THE BARTLETT PEAR.

milk; but it must not be too luxuriant, or they will over-gorge themselves, and acute diseases will follow. They should be trained to eat salt before weaning. Put one or two tame sheep with the lambs to subdue their wildness, teach them to eat salt, and aid in conducting them from field to field. After weaning, the ewes should be kept for a week or more on poor pasture; it can scarcely be too poor, otherwise inflamed udders, or garget, will ensue. Many of them should be milked for a day or two. After the lapse of a week or two, the ewes should be placed on rich pasture, to put them in good condition.—[Ohio Farmer.

Ohio folks know.

Bartlett or William's Bonchretien Pear.

THIS is the season of the Bartlett Pear, so long and favorably known, the world over. We present a Cut of the "Bartlett," as grown in the Old States. In California, it is double the size grown elsewhere, often weighing over a pound, and has been shown nearly two pounds. This Pear is now plenty in our market, and its improved development, from our soil and climate, can readily be seen, while it can also be proved that its quality is at least fully maintained. For its real history and character, we refer the reader to "Downing on Fruit." It is one of the richest Early Pears known.

Wool.

THE Columbian wool-clip sold at about the same price as last year. It brought over \$200,000 into the country. In Georgia, the average was from two to three cents higher than last year's prices, and the same is true of Portage. In Harrison county, the Sentinel says, the purchases last week amounted to over 200,000 lbs, at prices ranging from forty-cent to fifty-five cents. The total clip of the county, amounting to half a million pounds, is nearly all sold, at an average of about fifty cents, giving to the county a quarter of a million of dollars. In Licking county, the Newark American says: "The transactions in wool have been very heavy during the past week, and the clip of the county has nearly all been sold, though not yet sent forward. There was anxiety to sell, and anxiety to buy, and hence the rapidity of the transactions. A few growers, with large and fine clips, who are able to hold on, and think they can profit by so doing, have not sold. The crop is larger than it was last year, and the prices nearly the same—they have ranged from forty to fifty cents. A few choice samples have been bought above fifty cents, but the instances are not very common. On the whole, we suspect the wool-crop of the county has brought more money than it did last year."

Medina has sold her wools at prices fully up to last year's, and Summit at an advance. On the whole, the wool-clip of 1860 is larger than last year's, and has been sold at a larger average per pound. Many flocks have averaged at least half a pound per fleece more than ever before. Many flocks yielded 4 to 5 lbs to the fleece. There will be excellent care taken of flocks during the summer and winter, and many of them will be enlarged, with the certainty of good prices next spring. Ohio and Michigan will generally control prices.—[Ohio Farmer.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCE.—Farmers, when they come to market to sell their produce, chickens, butter, eggs, potatoes, turnips, apples, peas, cherries, peaches, berries, and other articles we might name, could get better prices than they do, besides increase the consumption, says the Oregon Farmer, by going about and offering the articles for sale to families, the consumers. As it is now, farmers don't get half the prices for market articles that consumers pay, and the consumption is very much lessened by the high prices. A farmer comes into the city, goes to a huckster and sells his plums for a bit a pound—the huckster retails at three bits; and so of other articles. The consumer is injured and the farmer is injured by this state of things.

Large Sale of Stock at Sonoma.

We were present at the sale of about 600 head of stock, the property of Col. Harashty, who closes out in order to give his whole energy and time to his vineyards and wine-making.

About one hundred stockmen were present. An abundant collation of Fruit, cold-meats, and Wine from his own vineyard, were first bid off freely and with good relish, and at 12, M., the sale commenced, resulting as follows:

The first lot of ten steers (choice beef), sold at \$33 1/2 each; second lot of ten, \$28; third lot of ten, \$26; and thence down, \$22, \$18 1/2, \$18 1/2, \$14 1/2; the balance of the lot, twenty-six, \$14 1/2.

Next class stock, two-year old steers: first lot, twenty, sold for \$12; second lot, twenty, \$12 1/2; balance, \$9.

Next class stock, cows: first lot, ten, sold at \$22; second lot, twenty, \$20; third lot, ten, \$18; fourth lot, ten, \$15; thence down, \$13 1/2, \$12 1/2, and \$12.

Next class, two-year old heifers: first lot sold at \$11 1/2; second lot, \$11; third lot, \$10 1/2; and thence, as choice decreased, down to \$8.

Next class, calves: these sold from \$6 1/2 down to \$5 and \$4; balance at \$3 1/2.

Next class, yearling heifers: these sold from \$7 1/2 down to \$6 1/2.

Next class, steers: these sold from \$8 1/2 down to \$6 1/2.

Next class, bulls: the first sold for \$35 1/2; and thence down to \$15. Several of these were fine, one of more value, worth hundreds of dollars.

This sale of stock was unusually low, far below their real value; but in this section of country attention is being given to vineyards, and the land, means, and time are wanted for this new pursuit. The stock was in fine order, the attendance good, and the sale gave interest to many.

Diseased Pork and Hams.

We cannot too often call the public attention to the terrible results to the health of our city and State by reason of the immense amount of miserable diseased Imported Provisions that has been poured into California the past year; and with all the light that has been given, the half is not told. Already hundreds of casks and barrels have been reshipped, yet there is enough left to kill thousands by scrofula and other diseases, if our people do not, one and all, set their faces against it. If people will eat Pork, and Bacon, and Hams, for mercy's sake give the preference to California and Oregon make, and then you will avoid skippers, rust, and tainted meat. Read the following:

More San Provisions.—In a few days—the first half of August—among thousands of hogheads, barrels, and casks of Provisions inspected by the State Inspector, we take the following lots exactly as they are recorded:

	Short Weight.	Rust.	Tainted.
12 1/2-bbls Beef.....	105 lbs	424 lbs	26 lbs
19 " " " " " "	114 " "		
11 bbls Bacon.....	317 " "		
5 " " " " " "	213 " "		
44 bbls Pork.....	107 " "	10 bbls	2 bbls
8 tierces Hams.....	34 " "		
33 1/2-bbls Pork.....	14 bbls sour, 1 bbl rusty		
41 " " " " " "	27 " "	2 bbls tainted	
25 " " " " " "	11 " "		
5 " " " " " "	all skipper		
50 tierces Hams.....	906 lbs short weight		
21 bbls Bacon.....	335 " "		
10 " " " " " "	144 " "		
7500 pounds Hams.....	1223 lbs sour, 674 lbs tainted		
33 1/2-bbls Pork.....	all sour		
25 tierces Hams.....	772 lbs sour and skipper		
20 bbls Pork.....	5 bbls rusty		
55 " " " " " "	11 " "		
45 " " " " " "	13 " "		
100 bbls Bacon.....	750 lbs		
163 bbls Pork.....	28 sour and rusty.		

Now, while we assert that this is only a mere item in the amount of diseased Provisions forced upon us, we ask, in the name of Humanity is there no Health Law to prevent this food (poison) from being forced over the State? Yes, there is one way by which danger, disease, and Death can be avoided: act for Health and Life as did our Patriot Sires when imported Teas were forced upon them, at the peril of Liberty! refuse to touch, taste, or handle imported Provisions. This will cure the evil, and nothing else will.

The Corn Crop.

THE present year the amount of corn raised will be very large. Until recently, only a few places in the State produced corn; not that it would not grow—only the farmers had no faith in it—now, every county grows more or less. Napa, Sonoma and Petaluma have grown corn very successfully, and the present year we have seen corn as fair in Napa and Sonoma, as was ever seen. Napa has many hundred acres of corn the present year, and the yield will be good. A cornfield of a few acres in the Agricultural Garden at Sonoma, is equal to any in the great West—it is the best we have seen.

TUSTIN'S ORCHARD AT PETALUMA.—We visited this fine Orchard while in Petaluma, and was not only surprised but gratified to find so large and perfect a sample of what an Orchard should be in this section. Mr. Tustin has 2500 Apple, two and three years old, 2000 Plum, 300 Peach, 500 Pear, 300 Cherry, and 200 Apricot and Nectarine-trees. The Orchard covers thirty-five acres; to this can be added 14 acres of Nursery—all in good order. The entire Orchard shows skill and care; it is in perfect order—the best we have seen in that county.

The Culture of the Vine.

See what the Editor of Hovey's Magazine says: All who have read the interesting remarks of our excellent correspondent, Mr. Cabot, regarding the culture of the grape in the great vine-growing countries of France and Italy, will probably have noticed the very great difference in the mode of cultivation. In France, he says, "they are planted in rows about four feet apart, the vines being about the same distance apart in the rows, and trained to stakes of about four or five feet high, generally with one, or at most two, shoots." In Modena and Tuscany, he states, "a different method from that pursued in France prevails with respect to the cultivation of the vine. Here, instead of planting them in rows near together, and training low, the fields are planted with mulberry-trees, or trees for fuel, and grape-vines planted at the foot of the trees; these are trained up the trees, and the branches led from tree to tree, as in festoons." Mr. Cabot had no means, he remarks, of judging of the relative advantages of the different methods, but supposed that each has its advantages that commend it to the cultivators of the different countries.

Thus we see how entirely varied the culture of the vine is in countries bordering upon each other; and after the experience of many hundred years, we may at least infer that both methods are accompanied by about the same results. Whether this is so or not, is not material at this time. It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that the very opposite modes of culture can be pursued, and yet be attended with success. It is in reference to this that our remarks will principally refer.

A great deal has been written upon the culture of the vine; without taking into account the numerous French treatises which, until within a few years—since the vineyard culture of the grape has extended—could have no application in our country, many works have appeared by English cultivators, beginning with Speechly, principally on the cultivation of the grape under glass. These have contained the peculiar views of the several authors, some of whom were eminent grape-growers, both as regards the preparation of the soil, and the system of pruning. The success which prompted some of these treatises could be in many instances attributed to causes of a local or peculiar character, and when followed out by other skillful men, were not attended with any very special results. We would not be misunderstood in our remarks. We do not say that some modes of culture are not better than others, but we do not admit that all who have intended to simplify the means of obtaining superior grapes by new systems have accomplished their objects.

Without occupying too much space, it is simply sufficient to know the principle upon which all successful grape-culture is based; and knowing this, it will be immaterial as regards the system adopted, provided other important particulars are not overlooked: it is this, that the grape, unlike the pear, the apple, the cherry, or in fact almost any important fruit, except the peach, bears its fruit upon the new wood, or the growth of the previous year. This one important fact impressed upon the memory of the cultivator, he cannot fail to obtain plenty of fruit, though its greater size, larger quantity, beauty, and general excellence, will depend upon the intelligence of the grape-grower in regard to the details of culture. He may adopt the single cane or spur system, the Thomey mode or the fan training, the horizontal or the upright, the short rod or long rod, the French or the Italian practice, or he may have no system at all, if due regard is paid to the proportion of wood to the strength of the vine, to the importance of light and air, and supply of food. He will still have a good crop of fruit.

The vine is a rapid grower, and, if allowed free course, its long annual shoots run into each other, and soon become a mass of tangled branches, filled with old and useless wood, upon which no fruit will ever grow. Hence the pruning is rendered more necessary than with other fruits. Besides, just in proportion as the sap is concentrated and the vine kept within bounds, the larger and finer will be the fruit. But if there is no limit to the extension of the roots, a single vine, like the old Hamburgh at Hampton Court, may extend hundreds of feet, and bear its ton of grapes, just as well as to have fifty in the same place. The object in increasing the number of vines is not only to fill a given space sooner, but that the pruning may be much quicker and more easily done, and the vine more easily managed, especially by those who are not experienced practitioners.

The importance of system in the treatment of the vine, both under glass and in the open air, is therefore apparent. And independent of those facilities which attend it, the beauty which comes from method is a powerful reason that we should practice it. With the adoption of system, the same course of pruning is pursued year after year. When the vine is pruned once, it is pruned again without much trouble; a fresh exertion of judgment is not necessary that too much should not be taken away here or there, and, after all, the result be unsatisfactory. A vine hanging in festoons from tree to tree, and loaded with its rich harvest, is no doubt a beautiful object in its proper place; but the garden, particularly the fruit-garden, is a place where science is supposed to enter, and everything must be subjected to the gardener's art, the grape as well as the symmetrical tree.

But what we wish to impress upon grape-cultivators is, that all this is not absolutely necessary to success, and those who have neither the time nor the taste to carry out any particular system, need not be fearful of producing plenty of fruit, if they follow the one cardinal rule, of not allowing any old wood to accumulate, which never bears a second time. This ever kept in view, though a vine extend its shoots a hundred feet, or be trained to a four-foot stake, it will bear just in proportion to its strength.

It has been urged that our native grapes were more impatient of pruning than the exotic vines; but whether this is so or not remains to be fully proved. The rot which attacks the Catawba and other natives has been attributed by some to the French system of pruning, though not many experiments have been made to prove it. The foreign vine is as rampant a grower as the native—even more so—yet we do not hear of its being injured in this way in France. Still, it may be that the soil may have some influence; the vineyards in France may be upon a dryer and less fertile soil than that of the Ohio plantations, and hence be divested of much of that luxuriance which they possess; or it may be some atmospheric influence like the blight, which attacks the pear in certain portions of the Middle and Western States. The result we know, and it would be a

boon to vineries if so disastrous a cause could be prevented.

There is no need, however, in the ordinary culture of the vine, of pruning upon the short system; for convenience, permanence, and beauty, the trellis seems the most appropriate mode of growing the grape. It is cheaply put up, and has no objectionable feature; and whether the horizontal, upright, fan, or zigzag mode of training is adopted, it affords the means of practicing either or all of these methods.

In conclusion, we need only caution grape-growers to be free in the use of the knife. Where there is one vine pruned too severely, nine are not pruned enough. A proper knowledge of the capacity of the vine to fill a given space is necessary to prune well, and this can only be obtained by some experience. Yet, as some basis to work from, the following general rules may be observed:

1st. No shoots should be nearer than one foot of each other, and, with the larger-leaved kinds, a space of fifteen inches should be allowed.

2d. Prune back to within one eye of the old wood, every Fall or Spring, about one-half of the annual shoots, thus giving the remaining eyes a chance to produce strong canes, which should be retained for bearing the next year, when the old bearing wood should be cut out to make room for new shoots, to replace those cut away.

3d. Disbud, or rub off, as soon as they make their appearance, all shoots not wanted for bearing wood.

As the Summer management of the vine is not generally understood, we shall improve the first opportunity to give some hints in regard to it.

Fruits and the Season at the South.

Mr. Berckmans, of Augusta, Georgia, one of the most distinguished Pomologists of the Southern States, and a disciple of the celebrated Van Mons, writes as follows to Hovey's Magazine:

I have just done with about one-half of the summer pruning of my orchards. I can state that we are from seven to eight weeks clear in advance of Boston (six weeks of Philadelphia); our strawberries ripen about the first of April, and I had pears and peaches set the tenth of March; my vines of melons are over a foot or sixteen inches long, and we never have to protect them from the striped bug. We have the curculio, but not more than in the North, if as much; and I have to kill the first caterpillar upon a pear tree.

By the by, the foliage of Dana's Hovey and Excelsior pears (Admirable all) is most splendid; perhaps a great deal more brilliant and larger than with you. From what kind of seed did that lucky man (Mr. Dana) raise his pears? They have much of the Seckel foliage, or of the Swan's Orange. These are what I call acquisitions. We have fine fruits enough, but we want trees as hardy and as beautiful as forest trees. We can only expect it from native seedlings.

You cannot well conceive what a difference our sun brings about in the foliage of the trees. It is a source of constant wonder and pleasure to me to see those noble Buffums, Swan's Orange, Michael Archangel, Clairgreaux, etc., etc., develop their rich and profuse foliage. . . . and the fruit is in the same ratio. I had in 1859, a Triomphe de Jodoigne weighing 224 ounces! Lucious as a good Swan's Orange, which it resembles very much in flesh, flavor, and juice (or water, as André Leroy has it).

My Maxatawny grape is running about as in 1859, and has eight or ten bunches set. I shall surely send you one of the things, if nothing happens to them.

Apologies, Augustus Dana seems to be of more delicate habits than his brothers. [It is entirely unlike the others, having more the character of the Winter Nellis.—Ed.] I had eight new varieties from France, which came here in April; among them Gen. Tottleben, Admiral Cecil, Louise Bonne de printemps, etc., came all the way through Belgium, England, and New York. . . . still alive! but that is a bare chance. The great point is to have them true, and I believe I can rely fully upon my correspondents.

Your Concord stumps the world!—bearing and growing more than any other grape-vine. The Brinklé grape, a noble grower with us, has now bunches in process of blossoming, not yet set, of five inches long; what will that be? Diana, a noble bearer, full of bunches; Rebecca, rather delicate; Delaware, more hardy, but below the Brinklé in vigor. Respectfully yours, L. E. D., Augusta, May 2d, 1860.

Negley Pear.—A variety long cultivated in Pittsburg, Penna., but just introduced to the notice of cultivators by Mr. J. S. Negley, of that city, who gives a brief account of it in the Horticulturist. He states that, upwards of fifty years ago, his grandfather leased a lot of land in Pittsburg, and soon covered it with fruit-trees. One pear-tree, which stood near the house, escaped the accidents which destroyed many of the other trees. It is still a fine healthy tree. As there are no other trees like it, it is supposed to be a seedling, and was called the Negley Pear by the Pittsburg Horticultural Society. The tree is growing in a rather unfavorable situation, yet it was the only variety out of fifty which bore last season.

Mr. Negley describes it as follows:—Tree vigorous, upright, pyramidal, and very symmetrical in growth, comes early into bearing; wood very clean, reddish-brown; foliage abundant, of a rich green; fruit above medium, obtusely obovate, nearly regular, sometimes a perfect pyriform; skin a rich lemon, shaded with bright crimson, quite free from specks and imperfections; flesh white, tender, moderately melting, very juicy, but fine; flavor rich saccharine, sprightly vinous, highly perfumed, and delicious; core of medium size. Ripe the last of August in Pittsburg, and keeps nearly a month. The pear is very handsome, and commands a good price in the market. In general appearance it resembles a perfect White Doyenné. It is a very beautiful pear, so Mr. C. Downing says, but it is not so melting as he desires.

Coloring of Adulterated Wines.

Although many experiments have been instituted by chemists for the detection of the coloring matters employed in adulterated wines, so as to be able to distinguish the true from the false, no very positive results have yet been arrived at, because the color of genuine wine itself changes with age, and because the same colors can be imitated by various substances; all of which possess nearly the same elements when analyzed.

It is believed that some of the cheap claret wines contain alum and sulphuric acid, and the chemist Lassaigne, has lately called attention to the addition of about 0.33 per cent of sulphuric acid, which he had detected (but with some difficulty) in French clarets. An easy method of detecting alum, acids, logwood, cider, tannin and other mixtures used in the adulteration of wines is a great desideratum; chemists have not yet made the discovery.

Let Californians avoid all adulteration if they would not destroy our reputation as a wine-growing State.

To heal the broken-hearted, is to say to those who are beset by the remembrance and the misery of sin: "My brother, the past is past—think not of it to thy perdition; arise, and sin no more."

Agricultural Science—The Cattle Disease.

The American Agriculturist for June contains a most satisfactory letter on this subject, by Chas. W. Bathgate, of Fordham, N. Y., a very experienced farmer. He states that pleuro-pneumonia or "cattle disease" is similar in some respects to what consumption is among human beings, and that it has been more or less prevalent among cattle in various parts of the country for the past fifteen years. In former years several of his cattle, as well as those of his neighbors, had been attacked, and they rarely recovered after the disease had become seated. The method by which they were treated was by bleeding and administering physic. During the past winter a few cases of this disease having appeared among his herd, he adopted a different mode of treatment which has been entirely successful; every animal that has been attacked having been restored to perfect health. As soon as an animal appeared diseased, it was separated from the others, and placed where it had plenty of fresh air, and was sheltered from cold storms and the hot sun. The diseased cattle were simply kept in a place where they had an abundance of pure air, that was maintained at a somewhat cool but uniform temperature. No medicine was given internally, but a first-rate diet, such as ground oats, and a very little good hay, or good pasture-feed. A blister of Spanish flies applied over the region of the lungs was found to give relief as a counter-irritant. The hair was shaved off in two spots about the size of a man's hand, just back of the two forelegs, not too high up the sides, and the blister salve was then rubbed on the skin. The sores were allowed to run for two days; then they were dressed with lard or sweet oil. This is certainly a simple and rational method of treatment, and the success which has attended it should recommend it to public favor. Mr. Bathgate believes that the breath of affected animals, either when standing in the stalls, or feeding in the pasture, may affect healthy animals—that is, the disease is contagious under certain circumstances.

The following is the diagnosis or description of the symptoms of this disease as it exists in Massachusetts, and as presented to the Legislature by Messrs. E. F. Thayer, Veterinary Surgeon, and George Bates, M. D.: "If the animals are at pasture at the commencement of the disease, they will be found, early in the morning, separated from the herd, with arched backs, hair rough, and refusing to eat; while, as the day advances, they will join the rest, and appear to be in usual health. A slight but husky cough will be occasionally recognized; and, at times, the breathing will be increased, as if the animal had made some extra exertion; and in milch cows there will also be a diminished amount of milk. As the disease progresses, the cough becomes more frequent and husky; the respiration is humid; the pulse increased and somewhat oppressed; the appetite diminished; rumination suspended; the bowels constipated; the surface of the body and limbs cold; the skin rigid, and almost immovable over the ribs; the animal, upon pressure upon the spine, flinches, and is unable to bear pressure or percussion on the sides of the chest or costal regions (or ribs). In more advanced stages, the respiration is difficult, labored, and painful. The animal frequently lies down; and when standing, the head is protruded, the mouth covered with frothy saliva, the muzzle cold, and the aspect haggard and spiritless."

Mr. Rarey in Syria.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Beirut, gives the following account of the recent visit of the great American horse-tamer to Syria:

In Jerusalem he literally "astonished the natives" in subduing the ferocity of the Pacha's stud, and by an exhibition of his power over the horse creation before the resident Consuls.

In Beirut, Mr. Rarey received every attention to which his reputation entitled him; and the American and European Consuls-General treated him with great respect. Invitations to dinner and *dejeuner* crowded upon him in such numbers that he was forced to decline some of them for want of time. The stud of the French Consul-General, Count Benteroglio, composed of fifteen splendid Arabian horses, received his special attention, and were pronounced to be a remarkably fine collection.

One incident connected with the visit of our noted countryman to Syria is of peculiar interest. Mr. Johnson, the U. S. Consul, introduced him to the somewhat famous Ayoub Bey, who presented Hon. W. M. Seward, of New York, while visiting this country last summer, with three fine Arabian horses, which are to be forwarded to the United States by the first opportunity. Inasmuch as Ayoub Bey claimed for these horses the best blood in Syria, our Consul was anxious to obtain Mr. Rarey's opinion upon these specimen horses, which are soon to be shipped to Auburn, N. Y. The Bey ordered out the Seward horses, or two of them rather, for one was absent in the mountains, and they were trotted up and down the paved courtyard, to the great delight of those who were gathered to witness some grand exhibition. There was no exhibition, but Mr. Rarey, after examining them thoroughly, declared himself better pleased with them than with any others he had seen in Syria. One is a colt of two years, and the other a large bay of seven years.

I am loath to say that Mr. Rarey was somewhat disappointed in Arabian horses, inasmuch as he declares them to be undervalued and inferior to many horses he has seen in America and England. But as he has had no experience in trying their speed or endurance, and speaks simply in reference to their appearance and display when in motion, his expression of dissatisfaction may be received in a very qualified sense.

The horses of Syria are mild and gentle in disposition, and very few require the skill of the great American horse-tamer to make tractable, for it would seem that every Arab is by nature a horse-tamer, and doubtless possesses the same system exhibited by Rarey, who declares that he controls the horse by no great secret or personal influence, but by a system at once simple and natural, which can be practiced by others as well as by himself.

The Arab and his horse are members of the same family-circle, are educated in the same school, eat at the same table, and sleep in the same bed. They know each other, love each other, and are ready to fight and die for each other. The horse of this climate needs no bridle to arrest his movements, or curb to guide him. Sometimes with a simple halter, and frequently with none at all, the Arab rides his steed over plain and mountain at a furious pace, stopping suddenly and abruptly at will, and turning in either direction in battle, in pursuit, or retreat, guiding and restraining solely by a motion of the hand. If Mr. Rarey be correct in saying that the Arabian horse is smaller and less showy than the horse of America, he must be convinced that the horse of the Arab is more intelligent and docile, because trained from early life to an intimate association with his owner, and never left to a cross and surly groom.

Sacramento Valley for Wine.

We sometime ago cut the following article from the Bee, which shows what is thought of the Sacramento Valley for producing wine grapes:

We have heretofore spoken of the wine made from grapes, Mission or California grapes, grown a few miles from this city on the plain near the upper Stockton road, and it has been praised in the agricultural journals of the State. Knauth, whose wine press and cellar is at Sutter's old Fort, presented us with a couple of bottles of it, the last of the lot save only a dozen, which he intends to keep, or divide among friends who will keep it, until it gets a little age. It is of the vintage of 1859, and the quantity made was trifling, not more than a hoghead in all, for the only vineyard in bearing there is young and the crop was very limited; but it has a body superior in our opinion to any California wine yet offered in market.

Sonoma, Santa Clara and Los Angeles are somewhat celebrated for their wine, because perhaps they are the only districts in the State that have yet made it in any quantity worth naming, and the consequence was that many people thought they were the only valley districts in the State in which good wine-producing grapes could be raised; but that theory can no longer be maintained. Here in the valley of the Sacramento, upon our common plains, on land which five years ago considered next to worthless, but which has since proved to be among the best and most valuable in the State, we can and do raise grapes in great abundance which give better wine than has been sent to this city so far as we know from any of the three valleys named. These grapes took the prize at the last State Fair, and Mr. Knauth is anxious to compare the wine from them with that made from the Mission grapes grown in Los Angeles, Sonoma or elsewhere. He has no doubt that a board of judges would give him the award, and we are firmly inclined to think that he is right.

His wine of the vintage of 1858, of which he has considerable on hand, is recognized as among the best in this market. No man who compares this wine with that from other wine districts of this State, can doubt the capability of the soil in this vicinity to produce superior wine-making grapes.

Fruit.

Here is what the Oregon Farmer says about fruit up there, even where they are supposed to have several years the start of us in the business; and the advice will apply as well here as there:

We boast a good deal of our fine fruit. But there is not enough of it. What is brought to market is sold at such prices that few can afford to purchase. A family of half a dozen would readily consume fruit that would cost \$2 or \$3 a day. Who, living in the city, can afford to furnish fruit to their families at present prices? Precious few, indeed.

It has been often said that fruit will be a drug in Oregon. We say that apples will pay well at 50 cents per bushel; pears from \$1 to \$2; plums from \$1.50 to \$2, and sometimes even lower. There is no crop that can be raised on our farms that will pay better than fruit at these prices.

We hope our citizens will not heed the croakings of some men, that the fruit business will be over done. That has been the cry in the Eastern States always since we can recollect, and fruit is now in as great demand there as ever. We think as fruit becomes plenty, the consumption is vastly increased. Baked, stewed and roasted apples, would always be acceptable on the table. We would save many doctor's bills in Oregon, if our families had fruit in abundance.

Then we say, still plant out fruit trees, not forgetting that in the plum for drying, you have a most valuable and not sufficiently appreciated fruit.

What Kind of Root Crops Shall Farmers Attempt to Raise?

Much has been said to induce farmers to raise root crops for feeding stock in winter, but still comparatively few roots, except turnips and rutabagas, are raised by the farmers of Pennsylvania. The chief reason why farmers have not attempted this work more generally, I think, is because they know that carrots and parsnips, the best of roots, are very difficult to raise, without too much labor in hand-weeding to render them profitable. Nobody, I presume, doubts the value of carrots and parsnips as food for stock. Horses eat carrots, in winter, with great avidity, and they are exceedingly beneficial to them. For cows, no better roots can be raised than either carrots or parsnips. But farmers generally do not know how to cultivate them with horse-hoes, and carrot-cleaners, or they have not the proper tools, and are slow to buy them. Now, while I advise all enterprising young farmers to learn how to raise the roots referred to, by means of horse-hoes, etc., without hand-weeding, I have one kind of root to recommend which is very valuable, and can be so easily raised that I think no farmer should neglect it.

The root I refer to is the White Sugar-Beet. The seed of this beet is large, and easily sown. It germinates speedily and surely, and grows rapidly, with a large leaf. The plant is readily seen as soon as it starts, and the rows may be kept clean with a common cultivator, with great ease, and with little or no hand-work, except thinning out. The product per acre is very large, and the beets are exceedingly palatable to cows, and very beneficial, during the winter season. If fed raw, they are soft and easily eaten. If steamed, or boiled, they cook easily. They contain a large amount of saccharine matter, as fattening food, and hence form a good substitute for corn-meal. I know of no root so easily raised, and altogether so valuable for the cost of production as this. I throw out this hint thus early in the season that farmers may, if they choose, avail themselves of it this summer. I have fed six hogs on Sugar-Beets during the past winter (steamed) with much satisfaction.—[H., in Philada. Farmer and Gardener.

THE TIME TO GATHER HERBS.—Everybody who has an herb bed in the garden, or who sets a value upon a good supply of dried herbs, should see to securing them this month, or, at least, the most of them. The right time to gather herbs for drying or other purposes is when they are just beginning to come into flower. They then possess their peculiar virtues in a higher degree than at any other period. When cut, do not lay them in the sun, as the excessive heat will cause them to dry rapidly; the leaves and stems become brittle, and the slightest blow will cause them to fall off and be lost. Let them be laid in the shade, and carefully protected from the rain or any dampness.—[Farmer and Gardener, Philadelphia.

ANOTHER NOBLE BENEFACTION.—John Rose, of New York, died a few months since, and left by his will \$300,000 to purchase a farm upon which to place such destitute children in New York as might be placed under the guardianship of the "Rose Benevolent Association." One of the conditions was that a like sum should be raised by others. At a meeting recently held in New York, the Trustees of the People's College, at Havana, reported that Charles Cook, of that place, was ready to contribute the additional \$300,000, provided the farm and institution should be located at that place.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

FRUIT JARS!

POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT

AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS,

For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. A large and valuable invoice, so that we can furnish

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Call and see them.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

Agents for the Manufacturer,

No. 111 Sansome street, San Francisco.

GOLDEN GATE

NURSERY,

Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARDY EVERGREEN SHRUBBERY,

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,

EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES,

ROSES, in 250 varieties, including fine standards,

DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, CARNATIONS,

and a general assortment of

Flowering Plants for the Garden,

GREEN-HOUSE, AND CEMETERY.

Plants carefully packed for the interior or for export.

Catalogues will be forwarded by mail, on application to the undersigned.

W. C. WALKER, Proprietor,

Golden Gate Nursery.

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New York Seed Warehouse,

No. 11 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Flower, Fruit and Tree Seeds,

HAVE FOR SALE, OF LATE IMPORTATION, a large assortment of every desirable variety of Seeds, and are receiving supplies by every steamer. Our Seeds are obtained from experienced growers in the Eastern States and Europe, and can be relied on as being true to their kind.

DUTCH BULBIOUS ROOTS;

ALFALFA, pure of the latest importation;

HUNGARIAN GRASS;

MESQUIT GRASS;

CLOVER;

TIMOTHY;

ORCHARD GRASS;

SHEEP'S FESCUE;

ENGLISH RYE GRASS;

And twenty other varieties.

TOBACCO.

HAVANA, pure;

VIRGINIA;

CONNECTICUT, Seed Leaf;

FINE TURKISH.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—A most extensive variety.

Boxes of Assorted Seeds, in papers, suited to the country trade.

Liberal discount to country dealers. Catalogues on application.

James Graves.

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GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

FRUIT

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM

awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES

and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who

favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than

can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I

would say to my patrons that I am now producing better

work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to com-

form to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, of

one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on

account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished

Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass Plates,

Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall

hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 28 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTER OF

The Wheat Crop in Oregon.

The Oregon Farmer of the 6th inst. says: The wheat crop of Oregon will be excellent and abundant. A far greater breadth of land was put into wheat last summer, fall and spring, than ever before in Oregon. We shall have a large surplus. In California complaints are made that there are not ships there to carry off her grain to foreign markets. It is going off, however, at low prices, rapidly.

We have no regular demand for our surplus wheat. Such has been the state of production for the last few years that we have not been able to supply a large foreign demand. The energy with which our farmers are now prosecuting their calling will stimulate effort by our merchants to open up a foreign demand for our wheat and flour. California is sending cargoes to Australia; and we believe, also, to New York. Cannot a trade be opened up by our merchants for the benefit of themselves and our farmers, and wheat sent to those points? Merchants, we think, cannot now be mistaken in the fact, that our farmers expect to sell their wheat at prices which will enable the merchants to live as well as let live. Low prices this year will be likely to be followed by fair prices next year; and when a regular market can be obtained, we shall be able to get satisfactory prices.

We have been told that a firm were willing to give fifty cents cash per bushel for wheat at points on the Willamette river; and that if the farmer choose he may receive twenty-five cents in cash, on each bushel of wheat and run the risk of the loss or profit on the sale of the other moiety of his wheat. Our own opinion is, that if our farmers can get fifty cents a bushel for their wheat, it will be for their interest to sell it at once and get it out of the way, take their money and pay their debts, if they owe, or use it to some profitable purpose.

New Filtering Medium.

A patent has lately been taken out in England, by Julius Dabke, of London, for the following method of preparing combination charcoal plates for filters—a very meritorious invention.

About fifty parts by weight of animal charcoal, twenty-five parts of quartz in coarse powder (silver sand, for example), seventeen parts of coal tar, and eight parts of fire-clay, are combined as follows: The fire-clay is first mixed with the coal tar, so as to be thoroughly incorporated; the quartz and animal charcoal (which is to be previously reduced to a coarse powder) are then added, and the whole mass is intimately mixed and reduced to a plastic state, when it is fitted to be molded or fashioned into shapes or articles as required. The articles so made are then exposed to a gradually increasing heat, in close vessels, in order to carbonize the tar, and produce the necessary solidity. When gas is no longer generated, and has been all evolved, the heat is increased until the vessels and their contents become red hot, and remain so for about three hours; then they are taken out, cooled and the plates (as they may be of cylindrical or other shape) so formed are employed for filters, they being porous and well adapted for removing impurities from water. Vegetable charcoal may be used in place of animal charcoal, and the plates so made employed in sides of refrigerators, for the preservation of meats, etc. These filtering plates may be inclosed in a cylinder and placed in the supply pipe of house cisterns; or used on board ships, through which to pump water before using it; as a filter to pass the water to drinking fountains, etc.

For large purifiers, such as the filtering-beds of water works, plates of prepared charcoal, cemented together, are laid down, so that the water must pass through the charcoal. These plates can be taken out, scrubbed and washed when they become foul; and they can also be roasted again in a close retort and rendered as good as when new.

The Great Sea Serpent.

The British Banner has beaten the American flag, and has actually got dominion over the "tarnal snake" at last. The following extract from the log of the bark British Banner will give some idea of the strength and size of the monster of the deep: "On the 26th of April, in latitude 12° 7' N., longitude 93° 52' W., felt a strong sensation as if the ship were trembling. Sent the second-mate to see what was up; the latter called out to me to go up the fore-rigging and look over the bows. I did so, and saw an enormous serpent shaking the bowsprit with his mouth. There were about thirty feet of the serpent out of the water, and I could see his tail in the water, about our stern; must have been at least three hundred feet long; was about the circumference of a very wide crinoid petticoat, with black back, shaggy mane, horn on his forehead, and large glaring eyes placed rather near the nose, and jaws about eight feet long. He did not observe me, and continued shaking the bowsprit and throwing the sea alongside into a foam, until the former came clear away of the ship. The serpent was powerful enough, although the ship was carrying all sail, and going at about six knots, at the time he attacked us, to stop her way completely. When the bowsprit, with the jibboom, sails and rigging, went by the board, the monster swallowed the foretopmast staysail and the flying-jib with great apparent ease; he also snapped the thickest of the rigging under-like thread. He sheared off a little after this, and returned, apparently to scratch himself against the side of the ship, making a most extraordinary noise resembling that on board a steamer when the boilers are blowing off. A whale breached within a mile of the ship at this time, and the serpent darted off after it like a flash of lightning, striking the vessel with its tail, and staying in all the starboard quarter galley. Saw no more of it, but caught a young one in the afternoon and brought it on to Melbourne. William Taylor, master, British Banner. [Gazette, Port Louis, Mauritius.] (The Banner arrived at Liverpool, March 18, and is now in the Albert Dock. Captain Taylor declares that the above statement is perfectly correct.)

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA, ETC.—The bees are doing well in California, says the Ohio Farmer, but their owners, Messrs. Kennedy and Harbison, are quarreling in the Farmer, about "foul brood" and Italian bees. The wheat and hay harvest commenced June 1st, and the crop is excellent. Some of the best live stock of the country is now in California—Devon and Durham cattle, Messinger and Morgan horses, Cotswold and Spanish Merino sheep, etc. A party from Kalamazoo, Michigan, took one hundred horses there recently. A. L. Bingham and S. B. Rockwell of Vermont, are there with French Merino sheep, about which they are having an angry discussion in the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Bingham claims that he is about the only French sheep man in "the States," and Rockwell denies it.

Neighbors, see what the Ohio Farmer says of you!

CENTRAL PARK SNAKE.—Eight of the twelve beautiful swans recently received from Hamburg, and placed in the pond at Central Park, N. Y., died on June 11th. It was at first thought that they had been poisoned, but a post-mortem examination failed to establish that hypothesis. The doctors were rather inclined to think that their death was caused by pleuro-pneumonia.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1883, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1889, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM, was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
THAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
B. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINDHAM, Millerton, Fresno county.
E. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. Langstroth or his Assignee, against persons using my Hives under authority from me.

J. S. HARRISON, Patentee.

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1890. 4-1m

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for Any Description of Blankets which may be desired.

Dealers may be supplied, by giving reasonable time for the execution of orders; and consumers will not be slow to discover the merits of

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

As compared with those made from mixed materials.

Samples can be seen at the Factory, or at the Warehouse of Messrs. HEYEMANN, PICK & CO., 89 and 91 California street, through whom sales will be made, or orders received.

DAVID S. TURNER

Agent San Francisco Woolen Factory.

WILLAMETTE

Woolen Manufacturing Company,

SALEM, OREGON.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO manufacture the following ALL-WOOL GOODS, viz: Superior fine FAMILY BED BLANKETS, large size;

" " MINERS' and INDIAN do;

" " FLANNELS, white, red, gray, & plain & twilled;

" " TWEEDS—assorted colors and styles;

" " CASSIMERES—heavy and light;

" " STOCKING-YARN—assorted colors.

All of which we propose to sell AS LOW AS THOSE IMPORTED of like description. Orders solicited.

13-3m LUCIEN E. PRATT, Agent.

Mr. BROADWAY PINNED TO THE WALL.

READER, DON'T STOP TILL YOU GET TO THE END, or you'll lose the fun. The following Circular has been scattered about our hotels and other public places:

"INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS."

"From certain advertisements and circulars which have been recently issued, it appears that a New York house, whose efforts at Stereoscopic Photography have but very lately commenced, lay claim to the earliest publications of Instantaneous Views."

"Doubtless they have inadvertently fallen into this error. At the same time, justice to the London Stereoscopic Company demands that the mistake be promptly corrected. More than twelve months since the London Company's eminent artist, Mr. Williams, succeeded in taking Instantaneous Views for the Stereoscope, of New York City, Harbor, River, &c. Justly therefore it is claimed for the London Stereoscopic Co., and universally it is admitted by all impartial testimony, that their productions, instantaneous and otherwise, were the FIRST and the Finest that have ever been offered to the public."

To confirm this statement, nothing is requisite but an actual inspection of the views in question.

—54 BROADWAY, N. Y."

Now who this Mr. Broadway is who has taken up the cogged so valiantly we do not know, but it is evident by the adx of N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is a Yankee."

In reply to the card, however, we would offer friend Broadway two little pills to swallow, which will no doubt "permanently correct" the difficulty he finds in digesting our Instantaneous Views.

The first pill is compounded by "The Anticrest of the Breakfast Table," a right royal medicine which goes direct to the error. Read:

Boston, August 31st, 1889.

MR. DEAR SIR: I have received and examined the beautiful specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me. They are very fine, and realize the possibility of which I spoke in a marvelous way.

Those Crinoids caught in the very attitudes which I stated for the space of a heart beat are really wonderful. They show us how impossible it is to reproduce nature except by making nature reproduce herself.

Since I wrote my article I have obtained a few specimens by the London Company, but none so perfect as yours that I have seen appear to me at all equal to some of yours.

Thanking you very sincerely for this generous token of your regard, I am, Very truly yours, O. W. HOLMES.

To Mr. E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

There now, dear Broadway, take its medicine like a good boy. It had sent some of the best specimens to me of yours, but he did not end them "at all equal to some of ours."

A nice pill—do you good—feel better in the morning.

What was that you said? The "Anticrest" is only an American opinion! American pills perhaps don't agree with your constitution, and we will give you a nice English medicine. Open mouth wide now and swallow a little from the "Journal of the Birmingham Photographic Society."

"We have received a letter from Mr. Anthony of New York, containing three Stereoscopic Views of Broadway, taken Instantaneously. The noble street is represented through with carriage and foot passengers. All is life and motion. The trotting omnibus horses are caught with two feet off the ground in running—men walking, riding, driving, carrying weights—ladies sweeping the dirty pavement with their long dresses, or trailing up their crinolines and displaying their pretty ankles as they trip over the crowsfeet, exactly as they do in Europe. We have thrown from the clouds of the sky, in particular the picture taken in the rain has a charming atmospheric effect—the eyes are carried along a mile of noble houses and shops, each more hazy than its neighbor, until you lose everything in an indistinct misty distance."

In reply to Mr. Anthony's query about us European photographers, we can only say we know of no pictures, save two or three of Wilson's best, which could be put in comparison with those which he has sent; and are old-world sticks to the mud fellows must take care or the Yankees will go ahead of us."

And now, dear Broadway, we are sure all that naughty conceit will be carried out of you, and as soon as you feel well enough to walk out, call in at 308, and we will show you what an Instantaneous Stereoscopic View is, for we don't think you have ever seen one. Your friend,

E. ANTHONY.

That the Public may judge, each man for himself, of the merits of the respective INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, we have samples of both, side by side, at our store.

They will find that our INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS taken in the rain are better than "so called" of the London Co. taken in the bright sunshine.

We do not speak without the evidence to show. Call and see.

American & Foreign Stereoscopic Emporium.

An extensive and varied assortment of American and Foreign Views and Groups always on hand at the lowest prices, and of the best quality.

New arrivals received per every arrival from Europe. Having agents in England and France, we are certain to receive the latest views published in either country, and our stock will be found both extensive and well selected. A liberal discount to the trade.

Parties at a distance sending us \$1, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 or \$25, can have a good instrument and such pictures as they may request sent by Express. All orders will be executed with care, and our friends may depend upon receiving a good and satisfactory selection.

Merchants from every section of the country are respectfully invited to make an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A circular will be forwarded to any address on application.

E. ANTHONY, 308 Broadway, New York.

Photographic Materials for Amateurs and the Trade.

Our long experience in the business and our extended connections make our rooms the Central Emporium for Photographic Materials and Stereoscopes. This is the only large house in the United States whose attention is exclusively devoted to these branches.

21

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE THIRD INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!

Under the Direction of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

—OF THE— CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, WILL BE OFFERED

ON MONDAY, SEPT 3d, 1890,

And continue open at least FIFTEEN DAYS, in SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS, throughout California, Oregon, and the adjacent Territories, are cordially invited to exhibit the Products of their Invention, Skill and Ingenuity. Importers and Dealers are also invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded for such articles as may be deemed worthy of such distinction, and the strict impartiality and fairness will be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.

The building for Exhibition, in size 150 by 200 feet, will be water-tight, thoroughly constructed, and well lighted by tiers of gas in the roof.

The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other Transportation Companies, have generously volunteered to carry all articles, intended for the Fair, free of charge; and all such, which may be forwarded, should be labeled "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "Wm. F. HERRICK, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

Synopsis of Rules and Regulations.

The Pavilion will be ready for the reception of Contributions on MONDAY, 3d day of August. The Exhibition will be opened to the public, on MONDAY, the 3d of September.

When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

The name of every article should be attached to it, with a description pointing out its merits and uses—whether a new invention or an improvement upon an old one—and whether imported or manufactured in this State.

Steam-power will be provided that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation; and every facility possible will be given, to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of exhibition. In the intervals of exhibition, efficient measures will be taken for the protection of property.

Owners or Agents offering articles for exhibition, will receive tickets of admission, gratis; but such tickets will, in no case, be transferable.

A separate apartment will be reserved for the exhibition of imported articles.

A Juvenile Department will be opened for the exhibitions of youthful contributors, that their productions may not be brought into unequal competition with those of more mature years and experience.

Persons intending to take part in the exhibition are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period, stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required. Articles which may arrive before the rooms are in readiness, will be stored free of charge.

For further information, address WM. F. HERRICK, Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

THOMAS TENNENT, J. P. BUCKLEY,

PAUL TORQUET, GARDENER ELLIOTT,

P. B. DEXTER, JOHN W. CHERRY,

JAS. A. SPERRY, HENRY L. KING,

BENJAMIN DOBIE, JOHN E. KINCAID,

WM. F. HERRICK, A. H. HOUSTON.

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FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—BY THE—

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

District Agricultural Society,

TO BE HELD

IN THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

ON

October 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10, and

11th, 1890.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS SOCIETY,

HAVE ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS,

Together with the Rules and Regulations for the

FIRST FAIR

Since its organization. The list is an extended one, embracing all descriptions of

Stock and Articles of Husbandry,

Such as are usually contained in similar Schedules, for which liberal PREMIUMS are offered, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of

\$15,000!!

Together with about 500 DIPLOMAS, besides other valuable Prizes.

The District comprises the Counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Alameda and Contra Costa, but contributions are respectfully solicited from every portion of the State, as well as from Oregon, and Washington and Utah Territories.

Arrangements have been made with the California Steam Navigation Company, and the proprietors of the Pacific and Oakland Ferry routes, to transport to San Francisco animals and articles designed for exhibition at the Fair, without cost to the owners.

Articles or Animals from a distance, consigned to the care of the Secretary, at San Francisco, will be properly cared for.

The Farmers and others interested living in the District, are specially requested to aid the Board in carrying forward this enterprise, by becoming members and contributing to the Exhibition. Price of Life Memberships, \$25; Annual Memberships, \$5—to be had of the Secretary, at the Office No. 7 Armory Hall, San Francisco, or John Cumming, Traveling Agent.

Persons desiring a copy of the Premium Schedule may obtain the same on application to the Secretary, as above, either in person or by letter.

Officers of County Societies, and Agriculturists generally, are requested to send to the Office for these lists, and distribute them in their respective localities.

For the Board, SAMUEL BRANNAN, President.

FRANK F. FARGO, Secretary.

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Fair,

COMMENCING AUGUST 28TH,

And To Continue Four Days.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Award, for the next Fair, upon Farms, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Gardens, Mines, and Quartz-Machinery, who will visit and examine the premises of any person desiring to compete for the Society's premiums at said Fair, upon notice being given to any member of the Committee, of the location of the premises entered for competition:

San Joaquin—James Smith, Wm. Garrard, and Dr. E. B. Bateman.

Yuba—Wm. T. Cooper and Mr. Jarvis.

Calaveras—Dr. Wm. Jones and F. L. Stevenson.

Mariposa—J. D. Crippen and Edward Bell.

Yelco—O. K. Smith and J. U. Pennington.

Santa Clara—Calvin W. Cook and L. D. Morley.

Madera—Wm. J. Barfield and Samuel R. Gwin.

Fresno—Wm. Campbell and Mr. Jordan.

By order of the Board, P. EDW. CONNER,

Recording Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL

FAIR AND CATTLE-SHOW

—OF THE—

SONOMA COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD

AT PETALUMA, AUG. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1890.

The Executive Committee will award Special Premiums to any and all articles not enumerated in the Premium List, that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.

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I. G. WICKERSHAM, Correspond. Sec'y.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1890:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, 1 October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN, PALMER & WILLIAMS, and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..... AUGUST 24, 1880.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT," of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.
The Annual Fairs of the several District and County Agricultural Societies of this State will be held as follows:

DISTRICT FAIRS.
San Joaquin District Society—At Stockton, commencing August 28, and continuing four days.
Northern District Society—At Marysville, to commence September 3, and continue through the week.
Bay District Society—At San Francisco, to commence Thursday, October 4, and continue five days.
COUNTY SOCIETIES.
Sonoma County Society—At Petaluma, commencing on Tuesday, August 28, and continuing four days.
El Dorado County Society—At Colusa, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, of September.
Santa Clara Valley Society—At San Jose, to commence on Tuesday, September 18, and continue four days.
State Agricultural Society at Sacramento—To commence Wednesday, Sept. 19, and continue seven days.
Central Coast County Society—At Martinez, to commence Tuesday, September 25, and continue three days.

OUR COMPLIMENTARY CARD.—Some of our readers may find, on opening our new volume No. 1, a complimentary card, and we hope they will appreciate it; others will find it in No. 2, some in No. 3. We trust each and all will accept the invitation, and send us their kind return.

The Fair at Petaluma.

The citizens of Sonoma county have made most excellent preparations for the approaching Fair of the Sonoma County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Petaluma. The Show Grounds cover a space of 300 by 300 feet, with a good fence all around; within this are seventy-eight double stalls for stock. In this inclosure, in the center, is the amphitheater under three large oaks, which give a fine shade. Here can be seated 1500 persons, to see the Stock as it passes through for examination. At the right side, near the large entrance, is the Pavilion, 60 by 104 feet, for the Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, Manufactures, and Implements. A side-building is also prepared for Agricultural Implements. A fine well has been sunk, to provide water for the Stock; this, with hay and feed, is well provided.

An additional building of 32 by 60 feet has been prepared for a Restaurant, for the hungry that will come in crowds from abroad. The Pavilion is a very handsomely arranged building, capable of holding a large amount of articles; and we have no doubt will be well filled, as we have learned that Napa and Sonoma will give a very general attendance, and aid, all in their power, together with many citizens from Suisun, Solano, Marin, and other counties—in fact, from a considerable distance. The friends from abroad may feel assured that ample provision will be made for their comfort. We have visited the different Hotels and places of accommodations—these, together with the generous hospitalities that are in preparation by all the citizens to receive their friends, will secure an abundance of comfort to all. The views from the Fair Grounds, of this beautiful Valley and the surrounding mountains, will repay every one for a visit, aside from the fine Products that will be gathered within the Grounds.

The fine steamer Petaluma runs from San Francisco to near the Fair Grounds, and Capt. Baxter will make the trip pleasant to all who take passage with her.

It is all-important that the County Organizations should be generously sustained and built up, and measures adopted at all Fairs, the present year, to have Memorials ready for signature, demanding from the Legislature a just and generous Appropriation to every County and District Organization.

We trust a large attendance will be at Petaluma, from citizens of all occupations, so as to secure great and good results to the whole District. (For accommodations at Petaluma, see another column.)

The Stockton Fair.

The citizens of the San Joaquin district have done themselves great credit by the energy and liberality they have manifested in the preparation of the Fair building, Cattle ground, Race track, and everything appertaining to their coming Fair. Capt. Weber with his usual magnanimity made them a noble donation of the ground for a race track; the citizens followed and raised many thousands of dollars for all the needed purposes of the Fair, so as to place it upon a solid basis. Dr. Holden, the President, with his co-laborers have given heart to the work, and now everything bespeaks success. We shall rejoice to record that Stockton had one of the most brilliant Fairs of the State. The Republican announces, by authority of the President, that articles for exhibition outside of the District are solicited. All articles exhibited from abroad will be awarded special premiums. Also, the fountain in the Agricultural Pavilion has been completed, the jet secured on the main pipe, and the water set flowing. It will be a marked feature of the Fair, and is very handsome.

The Mechanics Fair.

The work goes bravely on; a hundred workmen are making the stately Pavilion ring with their industry in the work of preparation. We spent a little time inside, the present week, and from the scene around us we could see enough to know that as all the space of that vast Pavilion was already engaged, the exhibition of the present year would far exceed any exhibition ever made in this State. The Pavilion will when filled and ready for the exhibition make one of the grandest sights ever witnessed on our coast, for it will be the vivid delineation of what California Mechanics can do. May the most unbounded success crown their efforts. The Fair opens September 3.

Our New Volume.

With this number, kind reader, we lay before you Number One, of our FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

We need not detain you with a long Editorial; our words will be few, but directly to the point, in the hope of eliciting your most earnest attention for a few brief moments.

About ten years since we commenced an examination of the soil of California by some little experimental gardening in the mountains, while engaged in mining, which convinced us of the certainty of a glorious future. We took the first Plow to Mountain Side, high up the North Fork of the American River, and there broke ground. The freight alone of that plow to its destination was some \$30. Obtaining the evidence we wanted, our efforts were next directed to the soil around Sutter's Fort, where, after expending thousands, the Flood of '52-'53, with its overwhelming power, washed away the fruits of years of our labor; but it did not wash out *love of the soil*, or its culture. It was about the same period that the flames of burning Sacramento had also consumed the Hall with its contents where we had labored to prove the rich fertility of the soil by the First Exhibition of Horticulture and Agriculture in our State, which was then being held when the flames destroyed it. But Fire or Flood could not burn out or destroy our faith in the future of California, and from a personal care for our own business of other kinds, we then gave, in the succeeding year, our whole time, energy, and devotion to the work of publishing the CALIFORNIA FARMER, which we now lay before you in its present form, increased largely in size, in matter, in influence, and in worth.

What the FARMER has done to promote the Cause of Agriculture and its kindred interests in California, we leave to the public to decide. That we have ever aimed to awaken attention to all the best and truest interests of California, all know. That it has cost us Time, Strength, and Means, we know. That it has caused us years of labor the most unfruitful, and hours, weeks, and months of the deepest anxiety and care, we feel! As we look back and see the hundreds of laborers in the same field that commenced when we commenced, and in each succeeding year, also, men of strength, and nerve, and wealth, too, but who have, one by one, and by scores, fainted by the way, we know it is a proof that the risk was great. We feel that it was not mere physical strength, or nerve, or wealth, that sustained us in the long years of labor, toil—disappointment and sorrow, often—but that it was a mightier power than all combined; it was our deep-rooted love for the cause; a love that knows no end; a love that death alone can still. Physical strength we know we have, abundantly; nerve, too, we have, else we should have wearied by the way; wealth! ah! all we had had been laid upon that altar where Love has kindled a fire of Devotion that will never go out but with life. And our reward! we can see it coming, not in wealth, but in the glorious "Home" that have been erected in this once-barren waste; in the fields of waving grain that is now being freighted to feed a hungry world; in the orchards of luscious fruits; in the vineyard where the wine-press gushes out with "new wine;" in the universal proof of a high prosperity all around us, as we see Churches, Colleges, Schools, and a prosperous and prospering People. Here is some reward we live to see! That, in long years of increasing labor we have ever prophesied would come upon the State of our adoption! But this is but the beginning, even if we could but have the united cooperation of all good and true men, and women, too. We want that all our business men everywhere should take an interest in the cause we plead. We ask them to examine it well. Their own prosperity is identified with it. We ask all our Farmers everywhere to unite with us, receive our journal, read its columns, and see the unbounded prosperity of our State. We ask all who read to speak a kindly word for a journal—aye, the only one in California—that has battled thus long for their interests; and while we, with a pleasurable interest, and gratefully, too, rejoice that every journal in California is bound to speak of the great interests of Agriculture, we know we deserve the kindly cooperation of the masses; and we now ask it of all who have not ere this felt that interest they should in this work. We desire that our journal should be in every family, as the exponent of the Industrial, the prospering, interest of California. We desire that it should be sent abroad to kindred-dwellers on this land, that they, too, may better know our State, and thus induce to our shores the wise and good of all nations.

We are ever grateful for all kindly aid to our journal by its friends. Each of our subscribers can do much for us by word and deed. We owe our grateful thanks to many friends who are continually extending the influence of the FARMER, and we hope to merit an increased favor. To the Press over our State, we often feel their good-will; all they say for us is recorded. We could give many notices of this journal from the Press of this State and abroad; but we need not do so, for we believe our journal will win friends everywhere. But we recently found one notice that made the life-blood spring so quickly through our veins, and rush so warmly to our heart, that we cannot but desire to place it in our columns, coming, as it does, from one from whom we have often received kindly courtesies in the early days of Sacramento and this city, when the "Placer Times," of Sacramento, sent forth its winged melodies over that Queen City of the Plains; and when the "Times and Transcript" of this city, flourished; and when the "Wide West" renewed its beauty; and now these kind and generous words come to us in the "Golden Era," freighted with "golden words," and they do inspire us to say, as did the writer's peerless namesake, when battling for his country—"Never give up the ship!" So, friend "Lawrence," do we nail our flag to the mast-head of the FARMER, and with a heart beating bravely for the best interests of our glorious State, we cry—"We never give up the ship!" This most cheering compliment we append from the Golden Era, and can only say we thank

you with our whole heart. Such words from our Brother will ever sustain and strengthen us:

"THE CALIFORNIA FARMER."—While the wonderful development of the agricultural resources of our State is attracting universal attention and admiration throughout the world, our own citizens may well look with pride to the career of that journal which first enlisted in the cause of the "tillers of the soil" on our Western coast. With what indomitable perseverance has Col. Warren carried the CALIFORNIA FARMER through all the perils of California journalism? How faithfully has he steered his favorite craft, and weathered every storm that swept over the sea of newspaperdom, leaving wreck and ruin in his course. Amid oft-recurring dangers and disasters, Col. Warren has steadily stood at the helm for more than seven years, and carried rich freight regularly into port. The FARMER has found its way to every household in our valleys, north and south, and far up on the hill and mountain-sides, wherever the husbandman has chosen a resting-place and built himself a home. The CALIFORNIA FARMER gives constant proof of the industry and energy of its editor and proprietor, and never forgets those courtesies and propitities which are so grateful in every sphere of professional labor.

Protection for our California Wines. Memorial and Pledge.

WHEREAS, it is now an established truth that California can produce the very best and purest of Wines; that by her climate and soil, she is soon destined to take rank as a Wine-growing and Wine-making State; and that the first duty that those, who are engaged in this interest, owe themselves, is to take all fair and honorable means to secure to themselves, and to this interest, a just appreciation, both at Home and abroad; and, whereas, there are now so many engaged in the Culture of the Vine, and a certainty that this business will be largely increased: It is the duty of those interested to meet together, and to consult upon this great interest; to adopt plans for the prevention of the adulteration of California Wines, whereby their reputation is injured; and to take all further measures for the good of all engaged therein.

To this end, we recommend that at all our District and County Fairs, Memorials be prepared for signatures, calling a Convention at San Francisco, during the time of the Fair of the Bay District, at San Francisco, in October, where all these important questions, touching this interest, can be attended to.

There is also one question of great importance to which public attention should be called in support of our Home Wines, so that every effort shall be made, and every encouragement given, to induce our Vine-growers and Wine-makers, to give them high rank. To this great end, Californians desirous of having PRIZE WINNERS of the highest grades, should join together and Pledge themselves to use none but pure CALIFORNIA WINES, made from the Grape grown upon the soil of our State.

We offer the above to those interested, and invite them to cut this Memorial from our Journal, and attach it to a sheet, for signatures, or prepare a better one, and set to work in every District, so that a new prosperity may dawn on the Young Vineyards of California.

EDITOR FARMER.

Memorial to our Legislature.

We feel the time has come, when the vastly increasing interests of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts should receive that attention at the hand of our Legislature that they really deserve. To this end, we would most earnestly recommend to the friends of these great interests, the importance and the necessity of calling a public Convention the present autumn, of all those who are interested in the cause of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and then and there ascertain the wants and necessities of the working men of our State, and then, by a memorial to the Legislature, signed by twenty-five thousand working men, the bone and sinew—the real yeomanry of our State—demand of the Legislature that earnest care, and attention, which these interests deserve at the hands of those who legislate for the whole people's interests.

We would most respectfully call the attention of the Directors of the several District Fairs, to the subject, and ask that at all these Fairs, memorials may be prepared which shall call for a Convention, so as to complete the whole matter.

The great interests of our State are now, Grain, Wine and Wool, for export—to these add our Orchards and Dairies, and these, with the Mechanical interests, wield the heaviest power and pay the greater part of the taxes, and should be the subject of a careful and wise legislation. The Mining interests have always been cared for, and now we should be glad to see even more care bestowed upon the others.

We trust there will be a sufficient interest in each district, to take up and carry out these suggestions, which we are confident deserve the serious attention of all, and while thus speaking, would suggest, that the best way in the world to secure a quick attention to the wants of the people, is for the people themselves to be careful to elect such men to the Legislature as are identified with the working men's interests.

A Pleasant Trip—With News.

While at Petaluma, we joined the Visiting Committee of the Sonoma County Society, Messrs. Dr. Hill of Sonoma, L. Carson, Esq. of Healdsburg, and R. G. Wickersham, Esq., the Secretary, and visited their Fair Grounds, Pavilion, etc.; and also a trip in the country, to Mr. Tustin's Nursery and Orchard, and had a pleasant trip, and regretted we could not have spent the entire week with them in the fertile valleys beyond Petaluma; but our duties required a sacrifice of that pleasure, so that we might present the facts in another column relative to the Fair. Our trip, however, was a very agreeable one; and we gathered facts, which we shall lay before our readers, of many places we visited while at Petaluma; and also Sonoma which we visited from thence. Our friends must know we cannot do all things in a week.

TUSTIN'S WINDMILL.—This fine windmill is now winning public favor rapidly. Mr. Tustin will erect one at the Petaluma Fair, with all his new improvements—it will be a splendid mill.

Accommodations at Petaluma for the Fair.

We have taken considerable pains to call on the proprietors of the principal public Hotels and ascertain their ability to accommodate strangers during the coming Fair. The following is the result:

The American Hotel, the principal Stage house, on Main street, so long and well kept by Messrs. Brown & Rexford, can lodge one hundred, and feed five hundred to one thousand. The known popularity of this House is a guarantee that they will do things up Brown.

The Petaluma House has lately been taken by Mr. H. Cooper, on Main street, is furnished entirely new and in good style; fine rooms and bedding. This House can lodge one hundred, and feed four hundred. Visitors to this House will always be pleased.

The Washington Hotel, on Washington street, is under the charge of N. L. VanDoren, long known and popular in Petaluma; a large and fine House; neatness pervades everywhere. This House can lodge one hundred, and feed five hundred.

The City Hotel, by Eli Lee, recently opened on the corner of English and Kentucky streets, is a fine House, newly fitted, pleasantly situated, and has good accommodations for from fifty to seventy-five lodgers, and can feed from one hundred and fifty to two hundred.

Besides these Hotels, there are others with a less number of rooms; and added to these are the Boarding-houses, and the open houses of the hospitable citizens, that will be offered through a Committee raised for that purpose; so that every one will be provided for. Thus much for Man.

The conveniences for horses and carriages are ample, as will be seen:

The American Livery Stable, by Doyle, Runk & Co., Main street, is one of the largest and best. It has stable room for one hundred and twenty-five horses inside, and shed-room for two hundred more. Here can be found good horses and carriages to let; and from this Stable four omnibuses will run to the Fair grounds at the low price of twelve and a-half cents.

The Rough and Ready Stable, Main street, by J. B. Hinkle, is a stone stable, fire-proof. It can accommodate one hundred horses inside, and one hundred in the yard. They have good horses and carriages to let, and will run a "Buss" to the Fair grounds.

Robinson's Stable, Main street, can take from thirty to forty horses inside, and has shed-room for fifty. Horses and carriages to let.

Palmer's Stable has room for twenty-five inside, and one hundred and fifty in the shed and yard. Horses and carriages to let.

Weeks' Stable, Washington street, a large and fine Stable, can take seventy-five inside, and accommodate three hundred in the yard. Horses and carriages to let.

Travis & Hackett's Stable, head of Main street, can accommodate one hundred inside, and one hundred and fifty in the shed. They have horses and carriages to let.

English Street Livery Stable, J. W. Henderson, is a large Stable, and can accommodate thirty inside, and one hundred in yard. Horses and carriages to let. Added to these, there are several others, whose keepers we could not see.

We have thus made these statements because the mass of people think there is no accommodation for man and beast at County Fairs, and we wish to show that Petaluma is amply provided for all who will come. We have called and seen the proprietors of all the above places and learned these facts, in order to state them upon authority; and we are further authorized to say, that at both the Hotels and Stables the prices will not be raised, but that they will remain at the same low prices as usual. This is a very important item, and creditable to all.

The Mails to Sonoma.

We learn that a special memorial has been sent to Postmaster Weller, asking that the mails which now only reach them semi-occasionally, via Napa, or by Petaluma, may come direct by the Sonoma steamer! While at Sonoma the past week, we received letters only five days from San Francisco! We feel it our duty as a public journalist to call the attention of Postmaster Weller, of this city, who is head of the Department in the State, and through him the immediate attention of Postmaster Holt at Washington, to the wants of the great agricultural interests of this State for a more prompt and expeditious conveyance of the mails to and from these great counties whose products are now enriching our State, and largely increasing the Post Office revenue directly by means of their largely increased products. We have been gathering information for the last four weeks upon the rapid progress made in the counties of Napa, Petaluma, and Sonoma, and while we notice with pleasure and pride the great progress made in these rich agricultural districts (now counties), we regret to find they have the most sad and miserable mail facilities that could be possibly imagined.

The counties of Napa, Sonoma, and Petaluma, the steamers from which a few years since came down nearly empty, can now load a steamer on every daily trip from thence to this city with from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons of produce—Grain, Hay, Butter, Cheese, and Live Stock, and give a corresponding increase of business letters; that they should not have a prompt and reliable daily mail at all cost, and large and convenient Post Offices, too, is wrong; it is the duty of our Government to see that this is done.

We call upon the Agent of the Post Office Department to look to this; to see the growing trade in these sections, and give them what they need, a reliable daily mail. If it is not done, look out for open rebellion among the *cow counties*! Col. Weller, they were a few years ago only little acorns; they are now like giant oaks, as the ships now loading in our harbor can fully testify.

The Cut of a large Manufacturing House, which we intended for No. 1, requiring extra work, delayed us. It could not be finished in time for this issue—will appear in No. 2.

Meet us Patrons at the Fairs.

We hope all our Subscribers and Patrons, who take an interest in the progress of the great cause we plead, will take a little pains to meet us, make themselves known to us, communicate freely, and give us all items they can. There are many *Hundreds and thousands* that read our Journal, whom we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, and many that we have only occasionally met that we should not recognize unless they will be so kind as to make themselves known to us. We wish to see all—all can help us in various ways; and we wish a free interchange of thought and labor.

Therefore we say, meet us at the Fair time; call on us there: there is a good time to renew Subscriptions, and make these little matters all right. We need our dues; we need cooperation. We have only begun to work yet. Now, Patrons, will you not help us work? It will help you, too; and if you call on us voluntarily in the matter, it will be so much more pleasant, and it will save our time and yours, too. And when you call to see us there, you can introduce some friends also; we want the cooperation of all, so we can send the FARMER throughout the length and breadth of this State and every State of the Union, with pride and satisfaction.

Remember—if you send the FARMER to your friends in the Old States, it will be the herald of your own prosperities there, also.

Messrs. Coleman & Co's Line of Ships.

Only a few years ago and it was difficult to find a ship returning to New York; all our shipping was destined to other parts of the world to secure cargoes homeward, and no one thought of California loading ships with the products of this State. More recently, Messrs. Moore & Folger established or rather began to send ships with freight to New York. Now and then a ship was announced, and a long time was occupied in filling her up. Still more recently, California products called for more ships, and that house established a regular line, and have controlled the trade of shipping to New York, until the vastly increasing business demanded more than one business-house could control, and the well-known house of W. T. Coleman & Co., with their large interests in the California trade, felt called upon to place a line of ships between New York and San Francisco, thus opening new facilities and awakening new energies. The market prices of New York and Europe are watched by all who are interested in Grain, Wool, and the other articles of produce, and even those manufactures which may have been shipped here, and which by means of this line can be returned with profit, and save the original shipper from loss, while at the same time a great good is secured to our State. When such facilities are given to the producer by opening new markets abroad, new fields of labor are opened, and new resources are developed, and all the community receives a benefit. To Messrs. Coleman & Co. our State is indebted for the good which must result by the establishment of their line.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge the receipt of a Complimentary Ball Ticket from the Managers of the Sonoma County Agricultural Fair, which is to be held at Petaluma on the 31st inst., and for which courtesy we return thanks. We also return our acknowledgements to the courteous proprietor of the Union Hotel, Sonoma, for his many favors during a visit to that town, and a Complimentary Ticket to the Ball at his Hotel on the 10th Sept. (anniversary of the admission of California to the Union). If any one is true to the Union, it is "Tony Oaks," of Sonoma, and most truly deserves what he always will wear with credit and honor to himself—a chaplet of "Oak" on his brow. Long may it live, fresh and fair! Let the friends of the Union remember Sonoma on the 10th, and the Union Festival Ball! We have received the customary Complimentary Editorial Card, which we acknowledge from the State Agricultural Society, at Sacramento; and while we thus acknowledge this mark of remembrance, we cannot but regret to say that this is the only favor or notice we have received from that Society during the entire season, save a notice to pay an annual assessment as member to secure the privilege (?) of voting. Had we received the usual notices of meeting we should have given them freely in our columns, for we do not allow any opportunity to pass whereby we can spread agricultural news. We acknowledge the receipt of a Complimentary Card to the celebration of the "Schuetzen Verein," at Russ' Garden, on the 2d and 3d of September.

THE EVAPOR STOVE.—The Messrs. Stanford Brothers, having purchased the right of this beautiful stove, call attention to it by their advertisement in our columns. Its value is being proved by hundreds. It possesses numerous advantages for a family: a breakfast quickly prepared at little cost; water for the tea or coffee, boiled in five or six minutes! bread baked in six to ten minutes; and the steak or chop cooked splendidly in five to eight minutes, and all this without wood or coal, or smoke or ashes. The stove can be placed on the kitchen table, the lamp lit, the meal prepared, the flame is extinguished, the work done, and no more cost or trouble—a few cents' worth of alcohol only. A room can be heated in ten minutes, then remove the stove till again wanted. We do not speak from hearsay, we have one in use, and having tested it know its value and can speak strongly in their favor.

AGENCY FOR FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Messrs. Hale & Turner, long known in our city as Pioneers of '49, and identified with the growth of our State, are now engaged in the sale of Grain and Flour, and are the agents of some of the large grain warehouses of Napa; also of Napa city steam-mills, and others; they are now selling large quantities of flour and wheat, for export; those who want Grain and Flour for shipment will do well to call at their office, on Clay street, near the wharf. See their card.

STATE SUMMARY.

A lump of pure gold, worth a little over \$1000, was found last week on the claim of Kahre & Co., of Yankee Hill, in Tuolumne county. It was the largest piece ever found in that camp.

The Sacramento Apian Society offer a premium of \$50 for satisfactory evidence of any one who is in the way of setting up decoy hives for catching other people's bees.

The Overland Mail Stage, which left this city on Friday last, carried away twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-nine letters, besides four hundred and four for way-stations.

Sealed proposals for furnishing timber, hardware, ship-chandlery, stationery, etc., to the Mare Island Navy Yard, will be received there until the 16th day of September next. Printed schedules will be furnished on application.

The Coloma Times states that one day last week, a lady of that place forwarded to market thirty-five hundred pounds of peaches; also, that some twenty wagons are engaged daily in conveying fruit from Coloma to adjacent towns.

At Los Angeles, the News of the 15th, says, the weather had been excessively warm, but the highest range of the mercury is given as 97° in the shade. We think this would hardly be called excessive heat in the more northern valleys.

A squirrel hunt match, for the purpose of destroying the obnoxious squirrels about San Jose and Santa Clara, is to take place during the races at San Jose, in September. The entrance fee is only two dollars for each member, which is to be expended for a glorious game supper after the hunt.

A magnificent Liberty Pole is to be erected by the Republicans of Columbia. The stick is nearly 110 feet long, and nearly two feet through at the but, and is a splendid specimen of our mountain pitch-pine. The pole, when raised, with its top-mast, will be nearly 200 feet high.

The Napa Reporter has received some heads of wheat, in which a part of the grains are perfectly sound and the balance smutted. This is said to be something new, the grains in the same head being uniformly, according to the usual supposition, either all sound, or all the reverse.

The Petaluma Journal states that there is a movement on foot in that vicinity, to divide Sonoma county, running the line of Marin far enough up to include in that county, Petaluma, and it is presumed Sonoma Valley, for the purpose of making Petaluma the county seat of Marin.

Ten inhabitants of the Valleys known by the general term of Half-Moon Bay, and distant only some thirty miles from this city, are at length to have a post-office established at the village called Spanish Town, the expense to be defrayed by individuals residing in that place.

Coal-Oil Springs, the Marysville Appeal is informed, exist in the Coast Range, about six miles from Clear Lake. The oil is nearly as clear as manufactured kerosene, and gathers in pools where depressions or excavations are made in the soil. The existence of these Springs has been known for several years. If this be so, there is an opportunity, as well as at Los Angeles, to establish a manufacture of kerosene.

A bee-keeper at Santa Clara, the Alta says, lately started with seventy hives to Visalia, where the bees are fed on the honey-dew or California manna, which abounds during the latter half of the year; and if he should not sell them by the time the manna becomes scarce, he will return to San Jose, where food is abundant during the first half of the year. This is like driving cattle to market.

On the Mammoth Farm, about fifteen miles from Sacramento, in Yolo county, partly owned by General Hutchinson, of the St. George Hotel, was produced, this season, one thousand acres of wheat, one thousand acres of barley, and eighteen hundred tons of hay. The full yield of wheat averaged thirty, and barley forty, bushels to the acre; the produce is estimated at \$90,000 bushels, at \$1.50 a bushel, or \$80,000. The hay would cost \$20,000. Thus this farm will yield a total of \$100,000 this year.

Two miners, named Bella Younk and Thomas Cammings, at work on Mint Gulch, near Central Hill, and not more than three miles from San Andreas, the Independent says, took out last week \$1100. They obtained the greater part of this with common pans. From one single pan of bed-rock dirt they took out over \$400; from another ten ounces; from another six ounces. The week before last, they took out \$800. The claim is located at the head of the gulch, where these men have been laboring for nearly a year, without pay, until very recently. They drifted into the hill and struck the old lead which six or seven years ago made the gulch so famous for its great wealth, that it was named "Mint Gulch."

An annual destruction of trees like the following noted by the Napa Reporter is much to be regretted. It says, every year, as soon as the grass dries up, the loose cattle about town make an attack upon the shade trees. Some cattle will reach the branches ten feet high and destroy a tree three or four years old, for a single mouthful of leaves. Within a week, not less than one hundred trees, although well boxed, have been destroyed. We hear of several cases in which every tree upon a lot has been ruined. Our own have not escaped, although protected by a fence five feet high. The pecuniary loss, although in the aggregate not trifling, is nothing to the disappointment and annoyance caused by the destruction of trees which are so much needed for shade, and so desirable for ornaments to our homesteads. Is there any remedy for the evil?

The Temescal Tin Mines have been visited by the editor of the Los Angeles Star. The principal leads opened are the "Medicine" lead, on Calajalco hill, "the Scotty" lead, on the hill east of it, and the "Calajalco" lead. On the first claim, there has been made but one opening, where the Indians formerly obtained their "medicine," and hence the name given to the lead; the Scotty claim has three openings; and on the Calajalco claim a shaft has been sunk to the depth of thirty-six feet; on the same claim, there are several other openings. This and the Scotty claim are considered especially rich; they have assayed as high as 62 1/2 per cent. In this locality there are ten or twelve veins, which have been prospected, and which are considered to be well worth working. At present there is no work in progress on the claims, the holders apparently waiting for purchasers for certain of their claims, to enable them to work the others.

TRY GRAIN GOES ABOARD.—One of the surest signs of the prosperity of our State, is the fact that a constant flow of grain, like a river, comes from the country from all quarters. From Stockton, Petaluma, Sonoma, Napa and Sacramento, the steamers are bringing down daily from fifty to one hundred and fifty, and even two hundred tons, each line.

That Basket of Fruit.

WHILE we were absent nearly the entire week at Sonoma in looking at the vineyards of our young France, and while we were regaling among the "vine-clad hills" of Sonoma, we received a dispatch from "home," saying that a neat and pretty basket full of delicious fruit had been sent to our office, and by reason of our absence thence dispatched to the sanctum of the Editor. In the basket was found a card marked, from *Graves & Williams* fruit warehouse on Merchant street. Now the grapes are so often a terror to men that they are alarmed at the word, but our friend "Graves" and his partner's kind remembrance comes as a restorer rather than a terror. And those luscious peaches, plums, apples and pears from "Oak Knoll," that bounteous home of the Goddess Pomona; and those blushing grapes from Brookside, the late beautiful residence of our honored pioneer merchant, Capt. Macondray. Such a basket of fruit would tempt the Gods down to earth again; and we, when wearied, found this luscious offering on our return for a rich repast with the "loved ones of home," thus giving a richer flavor to the already melting fruit.

Thanks kind friends, and may your now largely increasing business and numberless friends and patrons be yearly doubled, as we know they must according to your deserts.

"Caxton" Under the Cloud.

We regret to learn that this gentleman, who has done so much for the literature of our State, should have been the sport of the "God of Fire," and that his home and valuables should have been the prey of the devouring element recently; but this is like Fortune's mad freaks, it strikes us hard oftentimes; but don't be downhearted, brother! That cloud shall have "a silver lining," and already a generous sympathy is felt, and will be more felt, for the brother in distress. We are glad to hear that Caxton will deliver Lectures, not only in Oroville, his "home" residence, but will be called in generous kindness to Marysville for a series of Lectures; and so let us in San Francisco give him a welcome! How sweet a kindly word, when the heart is darkened! So come, brother, to our city. We will try to prove to you that from the ashes of your former home one still more beautiful shall rise.

Sonoma—the "Banner" County.

This rich County, we think, has won the "Banner." This County has made wonderful improvements, and has now planted over TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF THE VINE. What other County has done so much? Beside all this, Sonoma has increased in every kind of business. Stock, Grain, fields, Orchards, and Vineyards, are rapidly being brought to perfection.

Perhaps we could guess why Sonoma is the "Banner" County: it gives a large and valuable list of Subscribers to the FARMER, which is proof positive. A large number of the FARMER is taken; and what is more, past volumes are paid for, with one single exception—and shall we call his name? Every other subscriber has paid for his paper. Our list is a very large one; and to think of so large a County, with so large a population, it is remarkable that every subscriber has been thus prompt. We give our thanks by nominating Sonoma as the "Banner" County.

RAILROAD HOTEL.—This Hotel is now gaining popularity daily, and winning favor from all who visit it. The universal cleanliness and neatness which pervade every part of the Hotel, the excellent management of "mine host" Dorr, and his gentlemanly and active aid and clerk, will always make this Hotel popular. Strangers visiting the city, who wish fine lodging-rooms and their meals at all hours, should go to the Railroad Hotel.

REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The revenue of Great Britain has now reached the highest amount that it has ever attained in the whole annals of the country. The return for the year ending the 30th of June last, presents a gross income to the State of £27,416,557, which exceeds the highest amount on record, previous to the conclusion of the last French and American war.

BEES FOR SALE THIS WEEK.

Ten Hives Bees for sale this week, in excellent order, the owner desirous of closing a sale of this lot. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Rumor having been circulated in some portions of the State, that non-residents of this District will be excluded from competition at the approaching FAIR of this Society, I am directed by the Board of Managers to announce that Contributions are not only solicited from every part of the State of California, but from Oregon, and the Territories contiguous to the Pacific States.

For the Board, F. F. FARGO, Secy.

NOTICE!

Vineyard for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for sale his Beautifully Located VINEYARD "MONTEBELLO," consisting of 16,000 to 17,000 VINES (some of them Foreign) One-fourth of the Vines will bear next year. A Young ORCHARD of 125 choice FRUIT TREES, together with 25 1/2 Acres in the whole, is entirely a Sidhill situation, with several living springs upon it. The soil is eminently adapted for Vines, and adjoins the well known Vineyard of Col. Harshbarger, Gen. Williams, and Mr. Drexel.

Having in view to commence a more extensive plantation, this place will be sold cheap, the owner not being able to carry on both. Terms easy. Apply by letter, or personally, to CHS. KRUG, Sonoma.

N.B.—For particulars, inquire of Editor Farmer. (1)

STORAGE.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON

Grain, Flour, and General Merchandise,

STORED IN

GEO. P. BAKER'S

BINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.

Office of Warehouse, No. 27 Front street, up stairs.

1

Bay District Agricultural Society.

THE Board of Managers of the Bay District Agricultural Society, met at the office of the Secretary in this city, on Tuesday last. The Committee on Buildings and Fair Grounds, reported that contracts had been made with the Mechanics' Institute for the Pavilion, and with George Treat for the Pioneer Race Course, for the exhibition, which were duly ratified by the Board. The Secretary, on behalf of J. W. Tucker, Esq., presented the Society with a handsome seal and press for the use of the Board, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Messrs. Wm. Reynolds, of Santa Clara, John Cumming, of San Mateo, and J. G. Burling, of San Francisco, were appointed a committee to superintend the proper preparation of the stock grounds, by the erection of pens, stalls, etc.

Messrs. J. J. Haley, F. L. A. Pioche, and John Center, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Board of Directors of the Market Street Railroad, to ascertain whether or not it is possible to get an extension of the track to the Race Course, to be used at the time of the Fair.

The Executive Committee were requested to procure a diploma for the Society, in accordance with a design agreed upon by the Board.

Mr. Cumming, Financial Agent, reported the collection of about \$2000 from voluntary contributors, and a general willingness on the part of those called upon to aid the enterprise.

Several bills were reported upon by the Auditing Committee, and ordered paid by the Board.

The Board adjourned, to meet again on the 11th of September.

FARMS, VINEYARDS, NURSERIES, AND DAIRIES, OF

Petaluma, Sonoma, and Napa.—These flourishing places are now making their influence felt, as can be seen by the steamers that come loaded from thence daily. We have a long list of those we have visited, and shall give our notices in the order we took them down, not forgetting any intentionally, and shall be glad of material sent from all.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—This Hotel under the management of its present proprietor, J. H. Seymour, Esq., has won golden opinions from the public, and will continue to do so as long as the present most excellent management and style prevail in the American Exchange. Truly Mr. Seymour understands the business.

WHO WANTS A FINE YOUNG VINEYARD?—We ask particular attention to the card of Chas. Krug, Esq., who offers a fine young Vineyard for sale. We have seen it—know its location, and can speak of its worth; we shall be happy to furnish facts of its excellence to any one desirous of a good location.

AUCTION.—JONES & BENDIXEN.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1st, 1860.

At 11 o'clock, A. M.—We will sell,

Southdown Leicester Sheep.

20 imported SOUTHDOWN RAMS, pure breed.

10 do LEICESTER do do

20 RAMS, FRENCH MERINO and LEICESTER.

20 do SOUTHDOWN and FRENCH MERINO.

2 Pair of Fine SHEEP DOGS.

1 do Scotch Stag-Hounds, for protecting Flocks from wild animals.

The above Sheep are of superior quality and in fine condition. The "Pedigree" will be exhibited to persons desirous of purchasing, and the Flock can be examined on application to the Auctioneers, after the 20th of August.

The sale will be POSITIVE, and without reserve.

Terms at sale.

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.,

No. 82 Battery street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment CONCORD STAGE HARNESSES, STAGE STOCKS, and LASHES, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

Jan 1.

24 td

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

OPTICIANS

No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL

Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,

Marine Glasses, Thermometers,

Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments,

STEREOSCOPIES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,

GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS

neatly done.

MRS. D. NORCROSS

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

PIONEER

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

UNDER LINEN, HOSIERY,

AND

FURNISHING STORE.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, of every description, in

under on hand; the most complete assortment in

the city.

UNDER LINEN for Ladies and Children; always a

good supply, and made to order.

HOSIERY in great variety, all kinds for Ladies and

Children. No stock ever before offered.

FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Skirts, Corsets,

Embroideries, and all other articles for Ladies' and

children's use, at prices lower than ever before offered.

OIL-CAKE.

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR

Milch Cows, Horses, and Cattle.

No Farmer, Dairyman, Stable-keeper, or Stock-Raiser,

should be without it.

A small lot just received from Japan, ex "Onward,"

and

For sale by

O. W. BROOKS & CO.,

Corner Sansome and Merchant streets.

22

THE BEST IN USE! AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,
(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CON-

connected with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The proprietor will only remark that IT IS INFERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,

and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

14

SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

10-6m

GORHAM & SPERRY,

Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing, And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED:

MEALS.....50 cents.

LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc.

22-3m

CITY HOTEL,

COULTEVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE COUNT, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE Hotel would respectfully inform the citizens of Coulterville and the public generally, that he can be found at

THE OLD STAND,

of which he is now the sole proprietor, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in as good style as any house in the county, and at as reasonable rates.

Every attention and facility rendered to travelers to the YOSEMITE VALLEY, and especial attention to expeditions there.

13-3m

MAMMOTH - GROVE HOTEL.

Big Trees Calaveras Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announce that the Mammoth-Grove Hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. By reason of experience and strict attention to business, the hope is to be able to please all those who may favor them with a visit. The proprietors intend to render the Mammoth-Grove what Nature designed it should be—one of the most desirable and pleasant places of resort for summer and autumn pleasure-seekers, in the State. We need hardly add that the Big-Trees-Grove is among the greatest wonders of the world. Good fishing and sporting-grounds within five or ten miles of the hotel.

Daily line of stages will run between Murphy's and the Big-Trees.

An undivided two-fifths of the above property is for sale.

SPERRY & PERRY.

17-3m

LIVERY STABLE,

MAIN STREET, COULTEVILLE.

W. G. WOOD, PROPRIETOR.

AT THIS STABLE MAY AT ALL TIMES BE HAD SADDLE-HORSES suitable for Ladies, as well as Gentlemen.

PACK ANIMALS, &c., for extended trips. CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, with fine HORSES, also may be obtained at all times.

Animals kept by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates. Horses and Mules Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Particular attention will be given to Selling and Buying animals on Commission.

Mr. WOOD has made special arrangements for visitors to the Yosemite, and has provided Saddles and other accommodations having reference to the ease and safety of the rider. All the accommodations of a First-Class Livery Stable may be found, and a share of patronage is solicited.

13-3m

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED

portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.

Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent

Literary Shrubbery.

A DREAM OF THE PAST.

BY REV. L. J. STINE.

I was dreaming last night of the days of my childhood,
The time and the scenes of my once happy home;
When, the butterfly chasing through meadow and wild-
wood,
I lived in the hope of the future to roam;
And I sighed when I found 'twas a dream of the past,
Like the scene it depicted, too pleasant to last.

There were father and mother, the girls and the baby;
The old-fashioned hearth and the old-fashioned fire;
And my mother was singing—her boy thinking may-be
He one day should meet her fond heart-felt desire.
And I looked in her eyes, and I saw there the tears
That betokened her care, and her hopes, and her fears.

Then I knelt once again by her side, and repeated
"Our Father," and kissed her, and bade her "good-
night";

And I vowed, when again by my own hearthstone seated,
My mother should share the gay fire burning bright.
Ah! how fondly I dreamed of "the good time to come!"
And how little I knew of the wanderer's doom!

But the badges of mourning—I'm learning to wear them;
The warm-hearted, love, the cold-hearted, forgive;
While my trials are coming, I'm learning to bear them,
And still in the hope of the future to live.
And how cheering to know that, unlike all the past,
The bright scenes of the future forever shall last.

[Life Illustrated.]

Lame and Lazy—A Fable.

Two beggars, Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch.

Lame called on Charity and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker he received a loaf. Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed, "What! ask a cracker and receive a loaf? Well, I will ask for a loaf, and I shall expect a loaf of bread; or, if I ask a biscuit, she will give me a batch of bread."

Lazy now applied to Charity, and called for a loaf of bread. "Your demanding a loaf," said Charity, "proves you a loafer. You are of that class and character, who ask and receive not; you asked amiss."

Lazy, who always found fault, not fortune, and had rather whine than work, complained of ill-treatment, and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and precious promise—ask and you shall receive.

Charity pointed him to a painting in her room, which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope, and Charity. Charity appeared fairer and larger than her sisters.

He noticed her right hand held a pot of honey, which fed a bee disabled having lost its wings. Her left hand was armed with a whip to keep off the drones.

"Don't understand it," said Lazy.
Charity replied: "It means that Charity feeds the lame and feeds the lazy."

Lazy turned to go. "Stop," said Charity, "instead of coin I will give you counsel. Do not go and live on your poor mother, for I will send you a rich aunt."

"Rich aunt!" echoed Lazy. "Where shall I find her?"

"You will find her in Proverbs, 6th chapter and 6th verse."

MORAL.

Instead of waiting and wishing a rich uncle to die, go and see how a rich aunt lives.—[A. G. B., in the Schoolmate.]

A CITY RAILROAD UNDERGROUND IN LONDON.—The London Illustrated News contains a description of the tunnel now building under the streets of London, for the purpose of connecting the city with a series of railways at the north of the Thames.

To have a railroad after the American fashion, passing through a densely populated district, and crossing on a level and over crowded thoroughfares, was considered utterly out of the question. Therefore, the plan was resorted to of avoiding the surface altogether, leaving that to the ordinary traffic and travel, and going entirely under the city with all the passenger and freight trains.

The tunnel was constructed by making an open cut from the surface of the street down the distance required, building the archway, and then replacing the surface—a cheaper mode than tunneling. The work has been contracted for, and is now in progress—the company engaged in it have a capital of four millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each.

To avoid any annoyance from smoke, or the combustion of fuel in the tunnel, the traffic is to be worked by light locomotives of a novel and ingenious construction. They have no fire-box, but will be charged with hot water and steam at a certain pressure, to be supplied by fixed boilers at the termini, and will be furnished with a large heater, to assist in maintaining the required temperature. It is believed that each locomotive can be supplied with power sufficient to run the whole tunnel-distance. The tunnel is expected to be finished and in working order in 1852.

ABOUT HATE.—Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts toward any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? What if that friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one, having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country?" All who ill-treat you now will be more sorry for it then, than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and our play will be "played out," and the injurer and the injured will be left away, and are long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

MORTALITY AMONG SHEEP.—We are informed, says the Deseret News, that at Willard, commonly known as North Willow Creek, Box Elder county, a fatal disease has made its appearance among the sheep, and that out of a flock of one hundred and seventy, sixty had died in the course of one week. The sheep were in good order and doing remarkably well until about the 25th of June, when some of them commenced coughing, and soon the whole flock was affected in that way. On the 3d inst., about noon, they commenced dying; five fat ones would stagger, pitch forward and expire in a few minutes. Those who witnessed the singular occurrence were of the opinion that it was the effect of some poisonous weed, that the sheep had eaten, and in the course of the afternoon such antidotes as were at hand were applied with favorable results.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—It is said that an important discovery has just been made in the suburbs of Chicago. The bituminous limestone quarry owned by the Chicago Stone-coal Mining Company, it is asserted, has been found to consist of stone which furnishes fifty per cent of saltpetre, an unknown quantity of inflammable gas, and the residue is pure lime. A chemist was making experiments to see if oil could be extracted from it, when the discoveries were made.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL. EROVAPOR STOVES, FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!
THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with Bessley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 27 1/2 feet, by 173 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1857, as a

First-Class Hotel,
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicate not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage with the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steam-boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,
During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our house rent, and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matchless Beds, and solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the entering energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. BAILEY, Proprietor.
The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. [15]

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Anti-Friction or
Babbit.
Metal Castings,
Churches and
Steamboat Bells,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liqueur,
Soda, Oil and Water
COCKS,
And Valves of all
descriptions made
and repaired.
HOSE
And all other joints,
Spellers, Solder,
Copper Rivets, &c.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

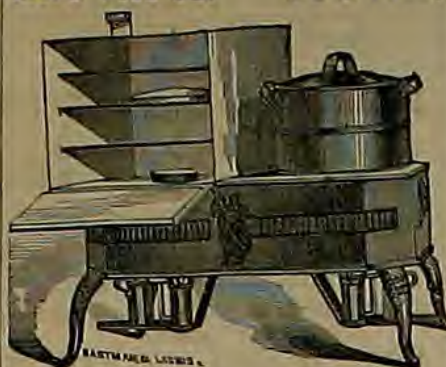
COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

HUCKS & LAMBERT.
Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE.
FACTORY NATOMA ST
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST
SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
847 CORNER of Mason and Pacific streets.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL. EROVAPOR STOVES, FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,



Heating Rooms!

And all Kinds of Cooking, without the use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!



WILL HEAT FLAT-IRONS in five minutes.
WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.
WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.
WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE!
Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE.
Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.
95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL,
90 Montgomery street,
Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE,
Corner Front and California streets,
STANFORD BROS.,
PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!
EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!
The most simple and economical Lamp in use.
No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than any other Burner ever made,
by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER
Was made to give the light of
THREE STAR CANDLES,
More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS
FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.
Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,
KEROSENE AND COAL-OIL,
At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—
90 Montgomery street,
Four doors south of California,
And on Washington street,
Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—
Front street, corner California.
STANFORD BROS.,
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

BEES! BEES!! BEES!!!

—FOR SALE BY—
J. Y. WILSON.
No. 19 Commercial street, San Francisco.

I OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE NUMBER OF
FINE SWARMS OF CALIFORNIA BEES, in every kind of movable-frame Hive worthy of mention.

These Bees were bred in Alameda county, under the supervision of Mr. N. W. PALMER, one of the most skillful Apiculturists in the State.

The extensive manner in which I have engaged in the Bee Business gives me extra facilities for furnishing Bees in stronger and healthier swarms, and at a lower rate than any other dealer in the State.

Full instructions for the management of Bees, and all particulars respecting them, can be had by applying to
J. Y. WILSON,
Oregon and California Provision Depot,
No. 19 Commercial street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties wishing BEES can have them forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, to any part of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, or British Columbia.
14-6m

ALL "HAIL"
THE JOYFUL NEWS!
THE DUMB MADE TO SPEAK.
STUTTERING AND STAMMERING
Cured in less than one Hour,
WITHOUT PAIN OR SURGICAL OPERATION.
NO CURE, NO PAY.

CHILDREN OF FIVE AND ADULTS AT THE age of One Hundred years can be cured. I offer to forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Dollars if, on a proper application of the remedy, it does not effect a cure. I have successfully practiced the Cure of STUTTERING AND STAMMERING, throughout the United States. My references are of the highest order. I have come to announce to the Stuttering and Stammering Community of California, they can be cured effectually. Persons, desirous of further information, will please address the Undersigned. San Leandro, Alameda county, Cal.
H. A. GORLEY.
RECOLLECT—NO CURE, NO PAY 17-3m

JAMES M. EDNEY,
General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,
and dealer in
Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c.
Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. C.," "Southern Bibles," "Hickory-Nut Falls," &c.
Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising water in all depths under 100 feet, by HAND.
Drawings and prices sent free.
147 Chambers street, New York.
Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half per cent. 1-1f

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL. EROVAPOR STOVES, FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
**FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
AND
MIRRORS,**
128 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE
The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever
Offered on the Pacific Coast,
Which we will sell
AT LESS PRICES
THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.
128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. 8-3m

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. M. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
50 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,
PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,
IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the fruit trade, in this market, and a thorough knowledge of the business, they feel confident in their ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-Growers who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.
A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
14-3m

Bay District Fair Races,
OCTOBER, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE OF PURSES IS OFFERED in the Department of Speed at the ensuing Fair in October next, at the San Francisco Pioneer Race Course:

Fastest Trotting Stallion, free for all, mile heats, best three in five, to harness (Rattler to wagon).....\$500
Fastest trotting Stallion, two-mile heats, to wagon.....300
Fastest trotting four-year old Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, mile and repeat.....200
Fastest three-year old trotting Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, 150
Fastest Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, that has never gone for money, to harness, mile and repeat.....100
Fastest running Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, open to all, two or more to start, mile heats, best three in five, 10 per cent entrance.....500
Single horses in harness, best three in five, open to all, 10 per cent entrance.....500
Double teams, best three in five, open to all, 10 per cent entrance.....500
Single horses in harness, two miles and repeat, 10 per cent entrance.....500
Double teams, two miles and repeat, 10 per cent entrance.....500

There is a typographical error in the pamphlet already issued announcing the premiums in relation to trotting Stallions. Instead of the "Fastest trotting Stallion, free for all," it should read "Fastest trotting Stallion, free for all, mile heats, best three in five, to harness (Rattler to wagon)." The schedule, under class 11, does not apply to the competition under the Department of Speed, but any horse or horses will be permitted to enter for all the purses in their class.
For the Board,
FRANK FARGO, Secretary.

The Sierra Valley House.
WE WOULD CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION of the public to the new trail running through the Ranch, making the distance to Virginia City, twenty-five miles less than by any other route.

THE SIERRA VALLEY HOUSE is situated thirty miles East of Downsville, on the direct road to "Silverland," Virginia City, on the best mountain-trail in California. The HOUSE has been REBUILT and NEWLY FURNISHED, for the accommodation of the traveling Public. GOOD BEDS, will be beautifully supplied with the best of all, in all markets will afford. Game of all kinds; VERBENA, SAGE, HENS, GOOSE, DUCKS and MOUNTAIN TRAP. This location is five miles East of Hale's Ranch, in the most delightful portion of Sierra Valley.

FRESH MILES AND HORSES
Will be found in readiness, during the coming season, for Carson City, Virginia City and Grants, and to and from different mining localities. The new trail is eight miles nearer Paradise Spring Digging than via Smith's Neck.

We would direct special attention of the invalid to the Bathing Establishment attached to the House, where **WARM SULPHUR BATHS**
Are free to those favoring the House by their presence. The public can well afford to visit the SPRINGS having cured hundreds of dangerous Rheumatic Complaints; and for Scrofula and Erysipelas, there is nothing in California to compare with these valuable Mineral Waters—which are springing the Napa Springs, for real mineral worth, as a specific for Consumption and Pulmonary Diseases.
19-3m
COREL HOWE, Sole Proprietor.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL. EROVAPOR STOVES, FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

46 and 48 Commercial street,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



THIS HOTEL
IS ESTABLISHED UPON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.

SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
OR SINGLE ROOMS,
Can be had by the day, week, or month.

THE ROOMS have been furnished with reference to Health and Comfort: every Sleeping-Room has Musketo-Bars, and is well ventilated.

The Restaurant,
Is always supplied with the Best and Choiceest selection of the Market, and the Tables will always present as many Luxuries as any Hotel in the State; while with
EVERY DISH KNOWN
From which to make a selection,
BOARDERS WILL ONLY PAY FOR WHAT THEY EAT.

THE CASH SYSTEM
Is the only plan of this House; by this means a LOWER CHARGE can always be made to REAL PATRONS, no loss arising from Bad Debts.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE
Carry Passengers from the Ocean and River Steamers FREE OF CHARGE.

BATH-ROOMS, with Hot and Cold Baths, at 25 cents, are connected with the Hotel.

The Railroad House,
Is Thorough Fire-Proof.
HEALTH, COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND SAFETY,
Is the Motto of this House.

JOSEPH A. DORR,
PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of the RAILROAD HOUSE will never employ Runners, being determined to make the CHARACTER of his HOUSE and his EXERTIONS to please his PATRONS, the best "Trumpet-toned Runners" he can employ, aside from the legitimate medium of the Press. 30

REMOVAL.
The undersigned having removed his
STEAM SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY
To the commodious building of Messrs. RANKIN & Co., on
BATTERY STREET, Between Pacific & Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Where, having increased facilities, he will be enabled to furnish to the trade, a
SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF BREAD,
On favorable terms. Particular care is given in the preparation of
Soda Biscuit,
Butter and Water Crackers,
Jenny Lind Cakes,
Ginger Snaps,
And Family Crackers,
Of the best kind. Also—

GRAHAM CRACKERS.
These can always be had fresh, for family use, in any quantity. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
13-3m
WM. HERR.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.
The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1859.
This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.
With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.
This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.
This implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo-Bar.
This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as well as seen by a card in our columns. Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and view the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
IN SACRAMENTO.
ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OR FULL BLOCKS, well situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or exchanged for Real Estate in this City, or for ranch property in this or [Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER. 19]

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 45 Clay Street.)

The prices of Grain have changed but little since our last issue. Wheat is now coming in freely, much of which is of poor and not desirable to shippers; all that is choice is readily taken by shippers at prices from \$1.30 to \$1.52, and extra choice parcels at \$1.55; but Smutty Wheat shippers do not, nor will not, buy; but that mixed with chaff, mustard, or other foreign seed, they buy and clean before shipping. It is the latter quality we speak of at price \$1.30. Barley is coming in more freely, and prices now favor the buyers. Oats come in market slowly; all choice lots are taken by shippers. Old Barley is very scarce; the quantity now in market is very small; and as brewers prefer that to the new, they do pay the prices asked from 1 1/2 to 2c, for Choice Brewing, rather than making experiments with New for malting. With these remarks we submit you the market rates of this day's prices of Grain. Prices are liable to change any day.

Wheat, 100 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Potatoes, 100 lb. 50¢ 55¢
Barley, (old) 50 lb. 20¢ 25¢	Turnips, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Oats, 50 lb. 10¢ 15¢	Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Flour, extra 50 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Beets, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Flour, extra 50 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Flour, extra 50 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Flour, extra 50 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
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Flour, extra 50 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Flour, extra 50 lb. 50¢ 55¢	Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢

(Corrected by Ring & Howell, Washington Market.)
Butter, Cal. 50 lb. 25¢ 30¢ Cheese, Cal. 50 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Do Eastern 100 lb. 27¢ 32¢ Eggs, 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.
Dry Hides, each 250 lb. 30¢ Sheep skins, wool on 125 lb. 25¢
Wool, com. coarse, 50 lb. 15¢ do do plain, 125 lb. 15¢
do best quality, 50 lb. 15¢ Goat skins, each 25 lb. 3¢
do extra Merino 250 lb. 30¢ Rough Tallow, 50 lb. 4¢

San Francisco Cattle Market. August 24.
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. Whitting, corner of Battery and Sansome streets (Stock Corner).

The Cattle Market remains about the same as in our last issue. There was some little advance in Beef in the first part of the week; but it was only for one or two days, and has now come down to our last quotations. Hogs, dressed, have declined one cent a pound. There has been considerable inquiry for Milch Cows, the market not being very well supplied with the kind sought, although there does not seem to be much of an advance in price.

AVENUE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
BEEF—American, first quality 75¢; 2d quality 50¢; 3d quality 30¢; Spanish, 1st quality 50¢; 2d quality 30¢; 3d quality 20¢.
VEAL—first quality, 50¢; 2d quality, 30¢; 3d quality, 20¢.
HOGS—Stock Hogs, 50¢; fat Hogs on foot 70¢; Dressed, 90¢ to 100¢.
MUTTON—dressed, 50¢ to 100¢, according to quality.
MILK COWS—1st quality \$40 to \$50; 2d quality \$25 to \$30.

Ret. il Prices at Washington Market—August 24.

VEGETABLES.
Asparagus, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Mushrooms, opn crub 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Artichokes, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Beans, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Beets, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Broccoli, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Cabbage, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Cauliflower, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Carrots, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Celery, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Cress, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Cucumbers, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Dried Beans, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Egg Plant, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Garlic, new, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Green Beans, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Green Peppers, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Horseradish, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Lima Beans, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Lettuce, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Apples, Green, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Apples, Red, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Pears, cooking, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Pears, eating, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
do Louise Bonne de Jersey 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
do Bartlett 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
do (Vicar of Winfield) 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
do Fall Butter 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Strawberries, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Raspberries, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Gooseberries, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Currants, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Blackberries, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Lawton Blackberries, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Quinces, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢ Apples, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Figs, new, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.
Butter, Cal. 50 lb. 25¢ 30¢ Eggs, 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢
do do in cans 50 lb. 25¢ 30¢ Eggs, 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢
Eggs, Cal. 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢ Eggs, 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢
Duck-eggs, 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢ Fowl-eggs, 50 doz. 27¢ 32¢

MEATS.
Beef—Shoulder, tenderloin and rib pieces, 100 lb. 15¢ 20¢
Pork ribs, etc., 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Veal, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Corned Beef, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Smoked Beef, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Pork Chop, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Mutton Chop, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢

POULTRY—DUCK, TURKEY, ETC.
Ducks, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Turkeys, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Hens, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Chickens, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Squabs, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Pigeons, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Geese, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Swans, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Doves, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Pheasants, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Guinea Fowls, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Cranes, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢
Ostriches, 100 lb. 10¢ 15¢

By the Pony Express.
We have news from St. Louis to August 8th. Several State elections have been held, the results of which were anxiously looked for. In Kentucky, the candidate of the Union (Bell and Everett's) party was elected by a very large majority. In North Carolina the Democratic candidate is elected by a reduced majority. The election for State officers, in Missouri, resulted in the success of the ticket headed by C. F. Jackson, Douglas candidate for Governor. In St. Louis Frank P. Blair, Jr. is elected to Congress for the long term by a majority of 1000, and J. R. Barrett, for the short term, by a majority less than a hundred. The election news gives much "aid and comfort" to the Bell and Everett party.

The opposition steamship line is being actively arranged. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be used as the transit, and it is the determination to make the trip in eighteen days.

The purchase of Lime Point, it seems, after all, has been knocked in the head, by the President, and the draft already issued for \$200,000 was canceled by his order. Good.

Hon. Jonathan Phillips, an old merchant, and formerly Mayor of Boston, died lately, at the age of eighty-two. He leaves a million and a half of property. He has been quite generous, giving to the Public Library, and other public objects.

Flora Temple's time in the race of 24 August, at New York, was 2:24, 2:23, 2:24, she winning in three straight heats.

PRINTING.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR SHOW-BILLS.

WE INVITE THE DIRECTORS OF THE SEVERAL Agricultural Societies that may desire to have LARGE and SPLENDID SHOW-BILLS as Posters, or any kind of POSTERS or PROGRAMMES, to apply to us, as we can get them up in a very superior style.
The FARMER OFFICE has now on hand large and showy Cuts of all kinds of Animals, singly and in groups, by which we can prepare POSTERS, in a style superior to any heretofore printed.
BILL-HEADS, CARDS, BLANKS, and all kinds of WORK done in the best style. Those in want will make application to J. K. Phillips, at the Office.

Take Care of Your Bees.—Those of our citizens who have Bees, and are not familiar with the systems of Swarming, and should need assistance, we shall be happy to attend to that business in this city. We have had years of experience, and have practised all the various systems of dividing—using various fires, and also the system of natural swarming; have tried both to show all persons that take an interest in bees the interesting processes, and exhibit the results to them in the Hives, or on the frames, as they are at work. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the view, or desirous of aid, can find us at our Garden, corner of Mason and Pacific streets, during the early morning hours, or after 5 1/2 P. M. where we believe we can show them much that will greatly them.

For a proper consideration, we will take charge of Bees, at any garden in the city, and see to them through the season.

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,
NEW CARPET STORE.

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths, Paper-Hangings,

—AND—
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in every branch of the trade.

McElwée's Patent Spring Mattresses,
Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,
MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and varnishing all kinds of Furniture. 14-3m

FIRE INSURANCE!!!
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,

Hartford Insurance Company,
One of the oldest American Insurance Companies,
AND OTHER WELL KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES, OF HARTFORD, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER TO INSURE
DWELLINGS AND FURNITURE,
Stores, Warehouses,
And other insurable property.

On the most favorable terms.
MARINE INSURANCE
Upon WOOL, GRAIN, and other Productions of the State, or Merchandise, shipped abroad.

ALL LOSSES PAID HERE
Immediately upon adjustment.
OFFICE:
N. E. corner Clay and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, 16

NEW ENGLAND
FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company,
Hartford, Connecticut.

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS!
CHARTERED CAPITAL.....\$500,000
THE NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, is ranked among the most responsible Companies at the East

The following Gentlemen constitute its BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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RISKS taken at as low rates as by any other responsible Company, and LOSSES paid in San Francisco, immediately upon adjustment, by the undersigned, authorized Agent for California

W. FAULKNER, Agent,
132 Sansome street, San Francisco.
JAMES R. GARNISS, Surveyor. 20-1f

WM. I. TUSTIN'S
NEW PATENT
WINDMILL.

HAVING SECURED A PATENT (Dated 22d May, 1890), for my Improvement on Self-regulating Windmills, I am now prepared to furnish the Public with THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL IN THE WORLD.

Parties addressing me at BENICIA, personally, or by letter through the Post Office, will find a Machine and PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
State, Territory, and County Rights, For Sale.

ONE OF THESE MILLS will be on EXHIBITION, on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco, during the MECHANICAL FAIR in that place, next September. I hope that all Mills exhibited at that Fair, will submit to the same test; at any rate, mine will be there, and the consideration and opinion of all are invited.

WM. I. TUSTIN.
BENICIA, Aug. 6, 1890.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,
Produce and General Commission Agent,
No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

FARM STOCK, &c.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

THOROUGH-BRED STOCK

FOR SALE,

AT THE BLACK-HAWK STABLE, PINE STREET.

HAVING ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE LAST steamer with another

LOT OF CHOICE STOCK,

I am now prepared to supply the Breeders of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, etc., WITH ANIMALS OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and on the most favorable terms.

The Importation consists of Short-horned Durham Cattle.

French Merino, Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester Sheep.

Essex, Leicester, Berkshire and Suffolk Swine.

All of which are of STRICTLY PURE BREED, And of the BEST QUALITY.

Having been Imported from the most celebrated HERDS AND FLOCKS

In England and France, or bred directly from such Imported Stock; and I particularly request all admirers of REALLY CHOICE STOCK,

And all who are wishing to purchase, to give them an Examination, as I am confident they will then fully agree with me in the opinion, that there has never before been such a VALUABLE LOT OF STOCK, compared with the number of animals, landed on the Pacific Coast—many of them having been

WINNERS OF THE HIGHEST PRIZES at different National, State, and Provincial Exhibitions.

As I have been informed that certain persons from Vermont have recently brought Sheep here, which they have represented to be of the same kind of my own, and that I purchased my original stock of Sheep of them, it becomes necessary for me to say, that if such representations have been made, they are false, and without the least foundation of truth, as I have never bought of any person in Vermont any Sheep known as French Merinos; and I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I never bought, bred, nor owned, any of the Jewett importation of Sheep, nor am I now offering THAT KIND OF Stock for sale; and, while I do not pretend to sell at the same prices those who are dealing in INFERIOR GRADE, and REFUSE Stock, I pledge myself to sell as LOW as the same QUALITY can be purchased of any other reliable breeder in Europe or America; and with all the animals I sell, I give a Certificate GUARANTEEING THEIR PURITY OF BLOOD.

Circulars and Catalogues, describing the animals, sent by mail to all applicants; and any other information can be obtained, by addressing me at this place.

JOHN D. PATTERSON,
Or Westfield, New York.

San Francisco, July 2, 1890.

THE ITALIAN HONEY-BEE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY IMPORTED, under the personal care of L. W. KENNEDY, a member of our firm, THE PURE ITALIAN BEES.

We shall propagate them as fast as is consistent with preserving their purity.

THE PRICE of a single impregnated QUEEN, with sufficient Bees for Propagation, is Fifty Dollars, with a discount to those purchasing a number.

For a Good Swarm of Common Bees, with an ITALIAN QUEEN introduced, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars.

Orders, to meet with attention, must be accompanied with twenty per cent of the amount, and will be filled in the order of receipt. They may be sent to us, or to COL. WARREN, at the California Farmer Office, and when received by us, will be placed on record agreeably to the date they were received by him.

We hope to be able to deliver QUEENS, or SWARMS, to those ordering first, some time in the month of September.

We are Prepared to Give Purchasers every Assurance needed, that we offer the GENUINE ITALIAN BEE.

* For a faithful performance on our part, we refer by permission to:

Rev. E. B. Walworth, Rev. H. J. Macley,
Dr. D. H. C. Rice, Dr. H. P. Thompson,
Dr. E. Teegarden, Jno. Chittie, Esq.

Of Marysville;
Fresman Garza, Esq., San Jose.

L. KENNEDY & CO.
20-3m
Aplarists, Marysville.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE ON BATTERY STREET, BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE CHARGE OF MEATS of all descriptions, and to put the same in good order, under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS, and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON, Inspector.

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

AND
Flour Store,
31 Sacramento street,
(Between Front and Davis).....SAN FRANCISCO.

DEETH & STARR,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.

Special attention given to preparing the GRAHAM CRACKER.

Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wine, Sugar, Soda, Navy, Water, Flax, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to those advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum for any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained, by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES, AT....

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.

SPLENDID SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, OF very superior character, will arrive on the next steamer. They will be the finest that have been brought to this country. Purchasers in want of very superior animals of this class, can see them and learn particulars, upon the arrival of the Steamer, by applying to the Editor of the Farmer; or to

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.

PURE BRED RAMS.

15 Saxon Merino,
10 Half-Bred Saxon and French Merino,
15 Southdown,
10 Leicester.

FOR SALE, BY
M. DORE & Co.
100 Battery street.

IMPORTED MERINO SHEEP!

For Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW ON Exhibition and for sale, AT THE EAGLE HOTEL, Corner of Folsom and Beale Streets, A number of splendid French & Spanish Merino sheep

These animals, the owners take pride in saying, belong to a Noble Stock of Thorough-breds! The French being of "that kind" originally imported by Mr. Solomon Jewett. The attention of the Agriculturalist,

AND OF SHEEP-GROWERS PARTICULARLY, Is invited to these specimens.

Which Have Never Been Surpassed, For Breeding-qualities, Strength, and Beauty, by any similar stock brought to California.

These Sheep arrived on the last trip of the steamer John L. Stephens, and are in AS SOUND AND HEALTHY CONDITION

As when shipped from New York. In this connection the proprietors would say, THAT ALL STOCK OFFERED FOR SALE BY THEM

Are either bred by themselves, or selected exclusively for them by one of their firm abroad, who has had long experience in the disposition of this description of property.

JONES & ROCKWELL.

THOROUGH-BRED French Merino Sheep AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.

ALSO: NEW MILCH COWS,

Of superior quality, being the selections from fine herds of blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stock in the Atlantic States.

The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these classes of Breeding Stock of the highest grade. To these will be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.

In the first class of Stock named—

THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP—

the undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-Breeders of California those important and material points that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-Raiser, even in a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any country. On these points, he hopes to speak to Stock-Raisers of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes,

for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to commence with Thorough-Breds at once.

HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS,

raised under my own care, can also be furnished, when wanted, with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have the full guarantee of the undersigned as to what they are.

The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch, Feather River, opposite Nicolaus, Sutter county, by

A FLOCK OF CHOICE FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS AND EWES are now at Hot Springs, Sutter county, under the charge of O. A. PECK, a known Vermont Breeder, where all who desire to purchase fine Full-bloods can see them.

A. L. HINGHAM.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER. 20

L. HASKELL, & CO.

Dealers in
HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, FURS, AND SKINS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
On Davis street, between California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS
W. B. HUNT, corner Second and Matreets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
E. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
E. AUZERAIIS & BRO., Mariposa Store, San José. (July

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's STEAMSHIP

SONORA

Will leave Folsom street wharf ON TUESDAY, August 21, 1890, At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually, FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BARCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1890.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conkling;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRADGON, Captain D. B. Mosely.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

COLEMAN'S LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE

CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

NUMBER 2.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 126 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

THE FAIR AT PETALUMA.

Of the Sonoma Agricultural and Mechanical Society. AGRICULTURE to the programme, sent forth by the Managers, the County Fair was opened at their spacious Pavilion on the 28th ult., with great interest and enthusiasm. The attendance from all the surrounding country was large. Petaluma was literally jammed full of citizens and strangers from abroad.

The Pavilion was neatly trimmed with evergreens, and festooned with the wreaths of the Bay. A handsome fountain in the center of the Hall sent up its cooling spray. The walls of the Pavilion were covered with Quilts, Counterpanes, Embroidery, Needlework, Painting, and Sketches, the handiwork and taste of Woman, the embellisher of life's beautiful places.

As we entered the Hall of Exhibition, the crowd in attendance was proof of the interest felt in this cause throughout this entire section of country, and for the first show of the kind it was indeed a most creditable one.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Commencing our examination at the extreme end of the Hall, we saw in the south-east corner Grover & Baker's Sewing-machines, with samples of their work, there placed by their agent in this city. As the articles and Fruit were labelled in numbers principally, we cannot give the names of exhibitors to all, which we regret, as many of the articles were exhibited by excellent artists, and we would gratify us to give the name, but we could not conveniently examine the record while wanted by the Managers and the Committee. We believe every article exhibited should have the name and residence of the exhibitor.

The head of the Hall contained many very beautiful specimens of art and taste, among them we noticed as follows: No. 81, a Fruit Piece, fine. No. 67, Deather Work, Miss Abby J. Ham, 14 years, fine work. No. 94, excellent, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Cowley, show-cases Millinery Work, all fine. Haskell & Scott, handsome Shoes, Home-made Boots, by Mr. Crane, superb. Our neighbor Weston, of the Sonoma County Journal, bound volumes of his years of labor, and records and specimens of the Phonetic Art. Writing, by R. H. Tibbets. A case containing a rich Silk Dress, made by Mrs. Maggie Lamareux, and splendidly made. No. 147, Coat and Vest. Raised work by Mrs. McDonald. Sign Painting, by S. Dearborn, something entirely unique, being a fancy, perspective sign, so arranged as to contain more large letters and words than could be put in a direct line upon a sign of five times its length, while the background exhibited scenic views of the Arts and Sciences; and rural scenes; with this was a burlesque upon the art of sign painting, showing the contrast between the art, and labor of an artist and a daub, intended as a bit of fun upon those who are not painters, but imitators. We hope this sign may be sent to the Mechanics' Exhibition, it is really a fine thing. No. 29, three pretty paintings, the Dogs, Good-night, etc., the design good, style and painting not fine. No. 65, a Painting, by Mrs. Rushmore, excellent; also one of flowers. Nos. 27 and 168, Pencillings, fair. View, Photograph of Tustin's Orchard, fine. No. 111, Wax Flowers, excellent. No. 80, Miss A. J. Ham, fine. Nos. 141 and 139, Miss Yan Doren, fine. A collection of rich Embroidered and Worsted work, nine pieces, one, life-size, of the "Farmer of Marshfield," and one superb piece, "Happy Days of Charles I," these were by Mrs. H. L. Weston, lady of the Editor of the Sonoma County Journal, and were magnificently colored and finished, reflecting great credit upon the accomplished artist. Mrs. J. O. Wickersham exhibited a pair of handsome Worsted Ottomans, and a neat hand-made Bag. A Silk Dress, neatly made by hand and trimmed, by Miss Maggie Crane. Mrs. S. J. Stocking, Bloomfield, Embroidery, fine. Numerous Cushions, Quilts, Needlework, and Embroidery, under Nos. 9, 33, 84, 81, and 1, many very fine articles. A handsome Feather Cape, with numerous specimens of home-made Carpeting, among them a Rag Carpet made by Mrs. J. Paine, from "bits of cloth," picked in pieces and done by hand; the carpet was of considerable size, and a most creditable piece of human industry, as it was made from useless remnants of old clothes. One grand feature of attraction to a real artist was the splendid Oil Paintings of Mrs. T. Bradley, of Petaluma; six in number, they were truly beautiful; one, the

"Belle returning from the Masquerade," was the chief beauty, yet all an honor to the artist. Also, extra specimens of Wax Work, one piece attached to a marble figure, beautiful as a whole; this collection, together with that of Mrs. Weston, we hope to see at the San Francisco Exhibition. Mrs. Dr. Bond, fine Sleeves, Collars, and Transferred Work. Some very fine Crayon Drawings and Water-color Drawings, by Miss Ida Harasathy, of Sonoma. Crochet Work, by Mrs. Foard. Bead Work, Transferred and Crochet Work, Miss J. Williams. Mrs. S. Firman, Silk and Worsted Embroidery. Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Stewart exhibited Collections of Shells. Mrs. Warner, Gentlemen's Shirts, finely made. Mrs. Latapie, Knitting. Mrs. Anderson, Knit Collar. Mrs. Stocking, raised Worsted Work.

Undoubtedly we have omitted on account of the numbering, some articles, for which we hope to be excused, as it cannot be avoided. The ladies have done well. A beautiful Evergreen Wreath of twenty-five yards, which added to the beauty of the Hall, was made by Mrs. J. K. Brown. Mrs. A. P. Overton, a fine Herbarium.

THE DAIRY.

The exhibitors were as follows: Very fine samples Butter, Mrs. G. C. Jewell. Fresh and Packed Butter, T. B. Cary, C. Purvine, W. H. Huntley, Mrs. J. M. Bowles, Mrs. Fallon, Mrs. Wm. Mock, A. W. Barnes, and J. Gregson; the collection was very good, indeed. Exhibitors of Cheese, Messrs. Lovell, Henry, Farley, Fine, and Huntly; several lots were indeed fine.

BREAD AND CAKES.

Here were numerous competitors, and excellent proof of their wish to show that they could make Bread and Cakes: Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Runk, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Bavor, Mrs. Ruppe, Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Jewell, also, Messrs. Bean, Jewell, Sackett, Champlin, Thompson, Stanley, Huie, and a host more, and in some cases the daughters excelled their mothers and bore off the premiums.

BEES, BEE-HIVES, AND HONEY.

B. H. Hoag, of Oakville, made a fine display of Hives (Harrison's), Bees, and Honey; the whole collection was fine. Mr. Ficus had two Hives of Bees, also. These all excited much attention.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

This department was highly creditable. Messrs. Fritsch, Zartman & Co., of Petaluma, exhibited a fine two-horse Carriage, a one-horse Buggy, a two-horse Express Wagon, and a one-horse wagon; the excellency of make, style of finish, and completeness of workmanship, prove we can make at home as good as can be imported. These specimens do great credit to Messrs. Fritsch, Zartman & Co.; their respective values were \$500, \$350, \$300, and \$225. Wm. Ordway showed a thorough-brace Wagon; it was a thorough-brace and thorough work, too, and a proof of most excellent workmanship, better and cheaper than can be imported. W. W. Main exhibited Saddles and Harness of superior make, and all his own work, save one Ladies' Saddle; one set of Harness, valued at \$85, was really superb. Mr. Ayers exhibited Saddles and Harness. A black, silver-mounted Saddle, and a russet-colored Saddle, of superior make, were shown by Dr. Sanbrano. Hair Bridges, valued at \$15, by the same. W. Streeter showed Saddle-trees. Samples of Leather were shown; a neat Secretary, and a Work Table and Box, made from the wood of the Madrone tree, hard as ironwood, but capable of high finish. There were specimens of Blacksmithing, Machine Work, Wood Turning, Lime, Iron Fencing, and various articles of Home Industry, a Model Fence, Essences, Fancy Preserves, and Pickles; among the exhibitors of these last were Mrs. S. D. Towne, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Merchant, and others. Mr. Macy and Mr. Edwards exhibited Bacon and Hams, superior quality, and Mr. Shirley barreled Pork, which was quite a contrast to the skippery Pork now imported.

VEGETABLES AND GRAIN.

Two big Pumpkins, 136lbs and 112lbs respectively, and monster Beets, by G. Allison. Mr. C. W. Harris, a lot of large Sugar-Beets. Fine bag of Bodega Fruit, by C. R. Covey. Another by Mr. Wisley. Olden, Squashes, Beets, etc., by Messrs. Green, Grayson, Ham, Tustin, and others. Samples of tall Corn stood round the Hall, that made people look up to it. Among the samples were those of Mr. Green, Wood Brothers, and Mr. McChile; some samples sixteen feet and upwards, and ears of corn of uncommon size and weight. Very fine sample-shovels of Wheat, Oats, Millet, and Grasses, were shown, also, Alfalfa, and one magnificent sample of Hops; this was by No. 140. A sample of Cultivated Oats, eight feet high, fine. Also, fine samples of Grain from "Pay's Farm," grown on the Sonoma Mountain, 2250 feet elevation, of a superior quality; this shows we can grow grain "high up." The samples of Corn Meal, white and yellow, and Flour exhibited were really excellent. The Golden Gate Mills Flour was in elegantly prepared sacks. The Petaluma Mills, Healdsburg Mills, and Santa Rosa Mills, had all fine samples. A bag of clean Flax Seed was shown. Also, a curious Pump, sample Stoves, and a Potato-digger.

IMPLEMENT.

John Tustin exhibited a new Self-raking Reaper and Mower, an excellent one. Mr. Gove exhibited his new Hay Press. T. Ogg Shaw exhibited a new Screw Power to be applied to a Thrasher and Cleaner. Under this head, T. I. Tustin exhibited his two Wind-mills; his best is now claimed to be the very finest in California, and Mr. Tustin is willing to challenge the world to beat him. We regret that so little attention was given to this department. The tools of the Farmer are his "right and left bowers," with these of the best kind he can conquer the "King," but if he don't pay attention to these, even the Deuce will take him.

A Model of Rider's Screw-Power, for Thrashing, was shown; and a Model of Swift's Grain-Cleaner, to take the chaff of all kinds from Wheat. This was from T. Ogg Shaw.

The Model of a Combined Reaper and Mower, by F. Tustin, was an excellent invention.

J. H. Gove exhibited his new Hay Press—the best now known.

Jas. Leary—fine Specimens of Cabinet Work.

Sterger & Wolf, Gunsmiths, a Machine for proving a Round Ball, the thickness of a hair being sufficient to detect anything short of a perfect sphere.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

We were agreeably surprised when we entered the Hall and saw the quantity and quality of the Fruit exhibited. Among contributors we noticed the names of several who were officers of the State Agricultural Society the past year, who now act with the Districts.

The first and largest collection we examined was that from the Messrs. Thompson's "Suscol" Ranch, Napa, and we do not hesitate to say it was as fine a collection as can be found at this season of the year, when many fine fruits have not matured, and early fruits have passed away. The whole collection numbered about one hundred and fifty varieties. Among the Pears of more particular excellence we saw Duchesse d'Orleans, an early variety, Howell Pear, Early Bartlett, Buffum, and Stewens Genesee. Among the Apples Pears, and new ones of the "Berkman's." Southern kinds were, Bonne d'Eze, Beal de Pointemps, Poire d'Albret, Emile Benoit, Poire de Tongere, a new Seedling from the Seckel, by Kirkland, of Ohio; the Church and Huntington Pears, and some late-keeping ones—Doyenne d'Alençon, Lawrence, Beurre Goubault, and Columbia. In the Apples were Bailey's Sweet, William's Favorite, Gloria Mundi, Early Strawberry, Waggoner, Roxbury Russet, Cab. Head Greening, Summer Warner, and the new and fine Summer Pippin. There were Plums, and other Fruits, making the whole collection a very fine one, and adding much to the Fair. "Oak Knoll" presented a very good collection, about twenty-five each, of Apples and Pears, and ten other Fruits, among them were fine specimens of Beurre Bosc, Franc Real d'River, Gonsel's Bergamotte, Louise Bonné de Jersey, with fine samples of Peaches and Plums. Shell Mound Nursery, from the Alameda side, sent a grand display of about one hundred and thirty kinds, all excellent: sixty-one Apples, fifty Pears, and the balance Nectarines and Cherries; there were eight kinds of Cherries, which, at this late day, was remarkable. Shell Mound made a splendid show, and we regret we had not time to examine the various kinds particularly. D. S. Bowman, of Green Valley, showed about sixty varieties of fine Fruits, among them some grand specimens. M. Gilliam, of Green Valley, had a very fine show of nearly seventy kinds, many very fine. Warren Basley, of Healdsburg, loaded the tables with about one hundred and twenty-five kinds of Fruits, embracing all kinds, many very handsome. Among other collections of Fruits which we could not ascertain were collections from M. Ryan, gardener to Gen. Vallejo, W. B. Canfield, M. Gilliam, H. Marshall, J. Tustin, C. Moch, O. Tustin, J. Peck, and others. There were four long tables, well filled, and the collections of Fruit were excellent.

Gen. Vallejo exhibited six kinds of Foreign Grapes, thirty of Peaches, four of Plums, Hard and Soft-Shell Almonds, Pomegranates, Oranges and Olives; his Peaches were the best shown.

WINE.

Gen. M. G. Vallejo exhibited eleven kinds of Wine—samples of the last five years; with Brandy of '59 and '60; these were all excellent.

Col. Harasathy presented samples of Port Wine, '59 and '60; Tokay Wine, White Wine, '59 and '60; Sherry Wine, Wine from the Grange Muscat of Alexandria; Brandy, '57, '58, and '59. It was a fine lot of Wines, and we were sorry we did not happen in at tasting time, but were engaged among the Stock of Live Animals.

N. Carriger, of Sonoma, exhibited two kinds of Wine—very good.

Morros.—A pound of lean, tender, juicy, mutton can be produced for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork. It is a more wholesome food, especially in the summer season; and those who eat it, can do more work with greater ease to themselves than those who eat fat pork. Nothing is more delicious than smoked mutton-bams, of the Southdown sheep. Venison itself is not superior.

San Joaquin Valley Fair.

The First Fair of the San Joaquin District Agricultural Society came off last week at Stockton, according to announcement, and was a triumphant success. We have recorded, from time to time, the operations of this Society, through its efficient officers, since its organization in February last, preparatory to this Exhibition. Funds were liberally contributed by the citizens of Stockton to purchase and prepare the Show-grounds, Pavilion, and other conveniences for the occasion, and the arrangements for the Fair were well perfected. We only regret that we could not have been present, as we intended, to personally take note of the development of the boundless agricultural resources of this rich valley. The San Joaquin Republican, we find, is well filled with the details of the Exhibition and proceedings from day to day.

The Fair opened on Tuesday morning, the 28th of August, and the display was very creditable in all the departments. The Republican says: The crowds poured into the Pavilion, which was soon filled with eager lookers-on. The tables and shelves were loaded with Fruit of immense size and luscious character. Calaveras and Tuolumne contributed liberally to the Exhibition. Our city made a great showing in this respect. In addition to the fruit, there was a fine exhibition of Vegetables of great size, and also of goods and vehicles manufactured in this vicinity.

At the Cattle-show and Race-ground, the fast animals, premium Cattle, and fat Swine, extraordinary Sheep and Rams, and others, marching in by processions, had filled all the stalls at an early hour of the previous day, and more accommodations had to be constructed. Here also was an immense number of visitors.

"In passing through the Pavilion," says the Republican, "one who attempts to take note of everything which meets his eye, becomes fairly bewildered with the variety of articles, especially the Fruit. It is really impossible to give even a faint idea of this department, and we shall not attempt it. It is sufficient to say that it has not been, and is not likely to be, equaled in this State. On the west side of the Pavilion is a large, finely-finished 22-horse-power Engine, built by Messrs. Keep & Briggs, of the Globe Foundry. A lump of Chemical Olive Soap, weighing 900 pounds. A machine for washing, starching, and wringing clothes. Jones & Hewlett's exhibition of Agricultural Implements. Mills & Doll, Stoves, Cooking-stoves, and Tinware. A neat Monument of Egyptian marble, some five feet high, with the figure of a child asleep upon the top, manufactured by Benedict & Roberts, of this city. J. Peirce, of this city, has very richly stuffed and lined Chairs, Sofas, etc. Rosenthal, Willow Chairs and other articles of the same, Rocking-horses, etc. J. L. Woodman has ten specimens of Sewing-machines, of Grover & Baker's pattern. Some young ladies are engaged in working the machines. The Union Hammer attached to the machine is said to be a great improvement. M. L. Bird has a very fine array of Saddles, Harness, and other articles in that line. His stuffed horse makes a convenient place on which to display the Harness. As we before remarked, it is useless to attempt to describe the Fruit on exhibition. It actually defies description. Among the contributors of Fruit from the interior, Maj. Hurey, on the San Joaquin, takes the palm for Apple. Saml. Scott, on the Merced, also has a splendid show of Fruit; also E. G. Jarvis, of Vine Spring, Tuolumne county; C. G. Gardner, of Tuolumne; Garcelon & Allen, of Salt Spring Valley. Mr. W. S. Woodall has a Pumpkin weighing 192lbs, and another weighing 188lbs. Thomas B. Parker has a 40lb Cabbage. We will endeavor to give a further notice another day."

The editor of the Alameda Herald, who was present at the Fair, says: The display of Stock, Articles of Husbandry, Manufactures, Mechanism, Arts, Fruits, etc., was indeed creditable.

In the line of Stock, there was less of the better grade we would like and had hoped to see. Less attention, apparently, has been given to pure blood animals, in this District, than in many other portions of the State. Of Horses, we noticed the thorough-bred Stallion Jack Hawkier, which with the Black-Hawk Stallion, Old Shakespeare, State of Maine, etc., composed the best on exhibition. Of Cattle, although there were a great number on exhibition, there were few choice animals. Mr. Patterson's Bull, Duke of Northumberland, was of course the best on the ground, and was the observed of all observers. One or two fine Animals from the Herd of Geo. H. Howard, of San Mateo, now owned by Mr. J. S. Scales, of Stockton, attracted considerable attention. One of them, a Calf four months old, took the Sweepstake Prize, as the best Bull in the District.

There was a good array of Sheep, in which Mr. J. D. Patterson figured quite extensively with his imported French Merinos, Southdowns, Cotswolds, and Leicestershires.

In the Hog Department, the exhibition excelled anything we have ever seen in the State. There was an extensive and rare display of all the Choice Breeds. If in nothing else, our San Joaquin friends can boast of their Swine.

The Hall Exhibition was made at the Court House, adjoining which a large Pavilion was erected, including the great Artesian Well, which has been bored to a depth of over one thousand feet, and which throws the pure element up some ten feet above the surface. An artificial Basin or Reservoir is constructed around the Well, about forty feet in diameter by two feet deep, into which the water gracefully falls, after being thrown from the pipe, thus forming a beautiful fountain. This was one of the most interesting and agreeable features of the Fair, particularly during the heat of the day, when its cooling influence was imagined if not felt by the visitors.

We have not time nor space to enumerate the what was to be seen. Suffice it to say, that in all the appointments, the Fair was a decided success, and has reflected great credit upon the Projectors and Managers. The San Joaquin Valley Society may be considered a fixed Institution of the State

now. It has a good beginning and promises well for the future.

The address of the President delivered on Wednesday, was a sensible and practical one. The Annual address, by the Hon. H. P. Barber, of Sonoma, was delivered on Thursday evening. Both these addresses are published in the Republican. On Friday, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held, at which the old officers were mostly re-elected, and the next Exhibition was appointed for Stockton. On Friday evening the Pavilion had been cleared for a grand ball, which happily wound up the Farmers Festival of San Joaquin Valley. We shall endeavor to make further notice of this Fair, as we can find room.

The Mechanics' Fair.

The Largest Pavilion in the United States was opened on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, being their Third Exhibition of the Mechanic Arts of our State.

On Monday evening, the Opening Address was delivered in Platt's New Music Hall, by J. W. Cherry, Esq., to a large audience. It was an excellent Address, practical and utilitarian, and reflected great credit upon the speaker.

On Tuesday evening, the Hall was well filled with the citizens, who were much surprised at the grandeur, magnificence and real progress, that has been made in the Mechanic Arts, since two years, at their last Exhibition.

It is impossible for us, now, to give more than a glimpse at the Immense Array of valuable and beautiful things which fill the Hall; and as contributors are continually adding new objects, we shall defer our Report till another vision.

The grand features of attraction, at the present time, are: The colossal vertical Marine Steam-Engines, manufactured at the Union Works, by Peter Donahue, Esq.; it is a splendid piece of work.

The Yacht Mermaid, with sails all spread and seemingly ready to take the gay visitors on board, and waft them to a fairy land.

The Establishment of Wheeler & Wilson (by H. O. Hayden), and that of Grover & Baker (by R. G. Brown), the great rival Sewing Machines, are like saloons of royalty; as splendid as could be made; and add greatly to the beauty of the Hall.

McEllwee & Ackerman have a rich corner, where their Upholstery Work gleams in all its beauty. Joseph Pierce, Esq., has also on display a group of superb Furniture: a complete Double Set, two Sofas, six Chairs, and several Ottomans, with one costly Chair called "Prince Albert," the whole Set, with Carpets and Accompaniments, is fit for a royal family—of—of—American citizens—the value is \$2000. It is California work, and an honor to the manufacturer.

Stanford Brothers, knowing the value of a Good Light to set off the Exhibition, have placed their new Burners there, in profusion, so all can see what is good.

But there are so many beautiful things, we can now only name the few of the Gems of Pomology show: S. B. Whipple, Esq., of San Mateo, has on exhibition, splendid Grapes, some weighing four and five pounds a bunch; the varieties Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Syrian, Black St. Peter's, and Concord—are truly beautiful, and are shown by Graves & Williams, who sell fruit for Mr. Whipple.

Brigg's Mammoth Peaches are shown in their beauty by J. Bryant Hill & Co.

The Picture Gallery is well filled. In one corner is a display from Kohler's Music Rooms, in elegant order.

The Pavilion is well attended in the day time, and even crowded evenings, and the interest daily increasing. We shall notice fully.

The Marysville Fair.

We intended to have visited Marysville during their Fair-week, and enjoy that season, always pleasant to us, but as will be seen, sad duties prevented. Yet, from information received, we are sorry to know that at the opening-day the contributors were not as prompt as they should have been; and also the most unfortunate illness of Rev. Starr King added to the general disappointment. The weather was hot, and the town dusty, but the stalls were well filled with Stock, nearly three hundred entries having been made. At the Pavilion there was a good display after the first day, so that the Exhibition, as a whole, was creditable to the District, and compared favorably with any that have been held in the State. Want of space this week prevents us from giving a full report, which we shall endeavor to do.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The Scientific Congress commenced its annual session on Wednesday, in the old State House at Newport, Rhode Island. The daily meetings are held in the halls of the Senate and Representatives, which are in every way adapted to the occasion. Among the prominent persons early in attendance, were: Prof. Agassiz; President C. O. Felton, Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr., Prof. W. B. Rogers, Prof. J. D. Whitney. From the West and South: Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Baché of the Coast Survey, President Hall of Antioch College, Dr. Wynne, Prof. W. B. Rogers, and Isaac Lea, of Penn.; the Prof. Le Conte of South Carolina, and Wilson of Canada. From New York: Profs. Hachley and Loomis. The attendance of scientific men generally is large, and the proceedings of Congress go on with great spirit.

Address of Col. Harasanth.

At the Second Annual Fair of the Sonoma County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, August 31.

MR. PRESIDENT: Having been honored with the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Sonoma County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, I proceed with pleasure to the performance of the duty, begging your indulgence for the inferiority of my effort. I am surrounded by gentlemen who could have furnished you with far richer food for thought than my limited ability will enable me to supply; but I boldly deny that any person here or elsewhere, has more at heart the welfare of our magnificent California and the Queen County of Sonoma. It is indeed with infinite delight that I look into the future of the highly favored country which stretches in every direction from the spot where we now stand—a country to which Nature has contributed an almost unlimited capacity of production, and over which she has spread the glittering mantle of beauty to complete the charm. Orators, poets, artists, however gifted, would attempt in vain, to anticipate the "twenty years after" of Sonoma, when the union between Art and Nature shall have been completed, and the vales and the hills shall be bathed in the light of an intelligent and liberal civilization. Their rounded periods, their glowing verses, their graceful combinations of colors, however they might excite the imagination, or touch the feelings, would still fail to realize the truth of progress.

What traveler can pass through our valleys without being moved to exclamations of wonder by the scenery around him? What Emperor can boast of a domain so eminent in natural advantages? Kings, ministers and ambassadors, have to expend great learning and thought to perfect commercial treaties with other nations before their subjects can collect the bare necessities of life, while we need not to pass beyond the boundaries of our own country, and many of us not beyond the limits of our own ranches. The different varieties of produce in other parts of the world are widely scattered, while here, nature seems to have concentrated the whole as the rays of light are concentrated in the diamond. My heart leaps with joy when I consider how much wealth, intelligence and happiness, will be developed in our midst before the bloom of sweet young life shall pass from the cheeks of many who are now listening to my words.

Mr. President, I beg leave to deviate from the general custom of speakers upon such occasions as this. I do not think it necessary to trace Agriculture and Mechanics back to their origin, nor to classify the periods of their growth. I believe that, when there is so large a gathering of practical farmers and mechanics, it is more useful to speak of the present and future than to rake up the dry dust of the past—better to suggest plans for the cultivation of our agricultural and mechanical skill than to recite the dead facts of history. I shall therefore employ this opportunity in making a few suggestions as to what we ought to do as farmers and as planters, my own humble judgment being convinced that their adoption would be followed by great and immediate benefits.

I have spoken, Mr. President, of the future prosperity of our country. The realization of the picture depends upon our own energy and perseverance, utilized by system. We must understand that to make economical and permanent improvements we must be liberally instructed in all that relates to our peculiar avocations. To this end an Agricultural School of design and practice, seems to me indispensable. Without one we are constantly wasting our capital and our strength—we are like a ship without a rudder—a merchant without arithmetic—a naturalist without a microscope. Why, sir, every profession and trade throughout the Union has its schools and colleges and those who wish to become proficient in their special pursuit, undergo a regular process of training. The farmer alone—to whom above all others perhaps "knowledge is power"—is left to feel his way in the dark—to make the most delicate experiments without that familiarity with the properties of light, and air, and soil, and other natural substances, which a little scientific study would impart. No man will deny that a great impetus has been given to the progress of Agriculture and Mechanics by such Fairs as this. And why? Simply because they collect masses of people, who are enabled to examine what each has done by the independent exercise of his skill—who interchange ideas upon different subjects connected with their business, and who inspire each other with a generous but active emulation. Thus general information is diffused and improvements are suggested. But how much more effectually would this result be attained by a school where our sons would be scientifically and practically educated—where they would learn the chemical nature, and the analysis of the soil, plants, and produce—where they would be drilled to system, order, and economy in labor. At such a school experiments would be made which would test and determine the relative merits of different products in reference to availability and to profit. It would be in fact, to the farmer what arithmetical tables are to the engineer, who instead of adding, subtracting, and dividing every sum separately, finds in them at a single glance the desired result.

An establishment of this kind would not only be beneficial in the infinite amelioration of our farmers, but would open sources of employment to many young men who now find it difficult to get the means of living. There are thousands of youths of talent, now wasting their lives in the struggle for bread amidst the disheartening competition of the over-crowded professions, who would there be provided with the means of advancing their own interest and of being of solid service to society. The thoroughly educated economist if he had no farm of his own, could always find a situation as manager or overseer among the thousands of farms which now lie fallow in the hands of rich persons—useless to the State and to themselves—because they are incompetent or otherwise engaged and cannot hire others who are competent to manage their estate for them. This is the true reason why farming by wealthy people is looked upon as unprofitable. Many have, indeed, attempted themselves, or through others, to cultivate the soil, but without any experience at all, or with an experience acquired in other countries which was inapplicable to the peculiar conditions of California. Hence they have failed, and thus the spirit of enterprise has been checked. This evil would be remedied by such an institution as I have proposed.

Again: The really ambitious and scientific farmer must experiment, well knowing that many things must be practically tried upon certain locations. These experiments cost both time and money, which, if he had the approved results from the Agricultural School would be saved to him. The young man brought up in such a school would be at home upon the farm—his operations would be certain, within his particular district—and, instead of running his employer in debt he would secure him a sure and handsome income. This, Mr. President, is not a theory of mine. It has been tested in Europe where agriculture is carried on upon a large scale, and the teachers are educated in schools established for the purpose. There, estates are improved upon a certain system, by a fixed rule, and hence they all pay, and pay well. Some of my hearers may say that they have before seen, extensive efforts made by good farmers, which have usually failed. This is true, but easily explained. The best general in the world, if he has no officers, well disciplined and drilled, cannot hope to win the battle. So the

extensive farmer if he cannot supervise all his operations himself, and is therefore obliged to confide the execution of his plans to an overseer who has no system in working lands—will fail in the end; for, in order to make farming profitable, the greatest economy must be observed, and all advantages used.

Some will object to the suggestion to work large farms, and plantations, on the ground that the smaller division of land, the better for the country. For arguments' sake, admit this to be a fact, but it is surely better for the country, proprietor, and the laborer, that large farms should be worked, than that the land should remain idle. When population shall increase, these farms will no doubt be subdivided. All these matters are regulated by existing circumstances.

Mr. President, if there is a State in the Union which needs Agricultural Schools, it is California, and especially Sonoma and the neighboring counties. Nature has favored these counties with a climate, soil, and commercial facilities, equaled by few places and surpassed by none. The varieties of produce which can here be obtained, are almost innumerable. No person can be expected to be fully acquainted with all the wonderful resources of our fertile valleys, and even if there were a few possessed of this extended knowledge, they would not be enough to secure the desired prosperity of our golden State. We want the means of information to be furnished to every farmer, and this can only be done through an Agricultural School, supported by the State and counties, as all other schools are. Such an institution, located in a favorable place, with sufficient land—320 or 640 acres—with competent, practical, and theoretical farmers as teachers, would be of incalculable benefit to the whole of California. It is generally admitted that vine-growing in this State will before long, exceed in value the amount of gold exported. Nature, with her benevolent hand, pointed out to us our advantages in this respect when we first commenced to develop our agricultural riches. Europe, during thousands of years, has supplied its inhabitants with this delicious fruit; but now it is getting old; the soil refuses its customary harvests, and no stimulus is of any further use. It needs rest and sleep. Every year shows an alarming decrease—amounting to millions of barrels—in the production of wine. The wine there is as bread to the rich and the poor. They cannot live without it. Consequently men resort to its manufacture by chemical processes. This is destructive to health; yet the population increases, and with it the demand for wine. The conferences held by wine-growers from different European States, show that in less than fifty years Europe will not supply one-tenth of its present crop, even if it should decrease in only the same ratio as during the last ten years; but the opinion is that it will fall off much faster. The experienced and the wise despair of any remedy, as the doctor does in the case of an old man who has reached the limit of human life. Just at this juncture, however, the all-providing and ever just Nature points out to despairing humanity our fresh and vigorous California, ready to step into the place of the old and feeble parent, and make up all that is lost. With these facts before them, our farmers would gladly plant vineyards and enter largely into the manufacture of wine, but the want of necessary information causes them to doubt and to hesitate; and thus millions of dollars are annually lost to us. How differently we should be situated if we had an Agricultural School, where a vineyard would be planted and cultivated, and wine made by competent professors. Our youths would there be taught the business in all its branches, and the older farmers, during their seasons of leisure, would learn all the various manipulations at a trifling cost. The same will apply to the production and curing of raisins, currants, almonds, hops, tobacco, teas, plants, and numerous other articles.

Mr. President, I have sufficiently illustrated the vast benefits that would accrue from an Agricultural School, and now I appeal to the farmers here concentrated, to lose no time, but at once organize a meeting and appoint a committee to devise a plan by which such an institution can be established. Do not stop until you have accomplished this, and you will leave a rich inheritance to posterity. I need not tell you that knowledge is of more worth than wealth. Wealth may be swept away by the winds of adversity, but knowledge remains and is always an equivalent.

I will take this opportunity to draw the attention of our farmers to the alarming fact that by their present mode of culture they not only ruin themselves, but impoverish posterity. It was but a few years ago that we boasted of grain crops of sixty, eighty, yes, even one hundred bushels to the acre. What is the product now? Not more than from ten to twenty bushels to the acre, except here and there in the fresh soil, where the former amount is raised. These are as rare as the big lumps of gold.

Gentlemen, I beg of you to stop cropping your land from year to year without alternation, because if you continue to do so you will lay barren this beautiful land within a few years—like the locust which consumes everything before it, leaving nothing for the support of any other living thing. But this is not all, the system, or rather the want of system, works direct injury to your pockets. Introduce a regular rotation of crops and you will not overstock the market with produce of one kind. Your great fault is that you are too ready to leave one thing for another. For instance, last year barley was high, so this year almost everybody raised barley, and consequently it is now scarcely worth anything. The same has been the case with hay, potatoes, onions, and other articles. If, however, we worked systematically, and had crops of all kinds, these ruinous prices would not rob us of the legitimate fruits of the soil. I am much astonished that such an enlightened people as our farmers are do not try to remedy this glaring evil. It can be done easily and effectually. Suppose a meeting is called in each township and a committee selected to ascertain the number of acres every farmer intends to plant in wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., during the coming year; let their report be made to the Central Committee of the county, then transmitted to the State Central Committee, and the aggregate result published in a newspaper chosen for the purpose, together with the statement of the amount of land cropped the previous year. This would supply every farmer with very useful statistics. An Annual State Convention should be held, consisting of delegates from all the counties, who should make such recommendations as their wisdom might devise. If the returns showed too large a number of acres devoted to one kind of produce, they would naturally recommend a proper diminishing. This plan would check the spirit of wild speculation; would injure none, and benefit all. Why work in the dark when we can have light? If political meetings can be organized, and we know they are, why cannot we farmers organize meetings for our benefit or shall we be less zealous in working for ourselves than for the politicians? Why should we prefer the glory of being bamboozled in political conventions to consulting our own inclinations, and filling our own pockets in an honest way? All that is needed is, to start the ball and it will roll of itself. If you endorse my suggestion, call a meeting, propose a convention, and I am sure the county will be well represented. Your Legislatures, even if they were inclined to do something for the farming interests, upon which the prosperity of the State mainly depends, do not know what measures to adopt. There is no concert of opinion or action. How different among the commercial population! They have their

Chambers of Commerce, which organize plans and recommend them as deliberate bodies, and thus secure prompt and intelligent action upon them. Is our farming interest of less importance to us than commerce is to the merchant?

Mr. President, there is one other evil that blights the prosperity of the farmers in our State, and that is the high price of labor. We have reached a period when we produce more small grain than we can consume. Consequently we are obliged to resort to exportation. By this, we become direct competitors with the Atlantic—particularly the Western States of our Union. Wages there are about eight dollars per month and here thirty. The average amount raised per acre is not more than here, by our present mode of cultivation, than there. The expense of transportation to New York is not more from California than from Wisconsin and Iowa; but it takes many months longer to receive returns. Hence we labor under great, indeed unbearable, disadvantages. The question is then, how to remove them. First of all we must divest ourselves of those prejudices which make us blind to our own interests. We must employ partly Chinese laborers, whom we can hire for eight dollars per month, and board. With this labor we can compete with any part of the world. Why then not use it, when you would benefit yourselves and the State by doing so? When you would render the Chinaman useful to California, by helping to improve it and make it the garden of the world, whereas now he only impoverishes it by extracting and carrying away the gold, leaving no trace of his labor except a dangerous hole or a mound of dust. The question I hear on every side is: "Can a Chinaman work on a farm?" To this I reply, "Yes." Do you believe that Chinamen have no capacity to learn? On the contrary, the people of no country are so imitative as they are. I speak from experience; I employ Chinamen, and they work well. I can show a haystack made by them, which cannot be anywhere excelled, and which I will guarantee to be imperishable to rain. My grain was bound and harvested by Chinamen; my vineyards and orchards were planted, pruned and cultivated; ten plows were driven, and my wine was made by them. At this very moment, twenty-six Chinese are reclaiming swamp lands, which would have been untouched for many years if compelled to be reclaimed by white labor at thirty dollars per month. I predict that at no distant time, these people will lease your land, and cultivate such vegetables and nuts, as they are accustomed to raise in their native country. Instead of importing what they require, they will export. They will look upon this country more as a home than they do now. By degrees they will adopt our habits and tastes—will at all times make us good servants, and as the law excludes them from citizenship, no matter how many may come they can have no dangerous influence on our domestic institutions. The laboring classes of the population may perhaps say, that I am trying to reduce the price of labor, in fact to take it away from white men; but they will be shortsighted in making such a charge, as by the very proposition I offer, they will be able to get higher wages than otherwise. Chinamen will perform the cheap and inferior labor; the white men the better sort, such as attending to machines, teaming, overhauling, raising cattle and sheep, warehousing, etc. The result will be the same as has attended the development of manufactures and railroads. Will any body now assert that since machinery has been used in manufactures, men get less wages, or employment? Does not every one know that the demand for goods has increased, in proportion to the decrease of cost, and that the poor are now able to obtain many comforts, which formerly the rich alone could afford; and the rich formerly the case with our laborers; they will be benefited instead of injured by whatever adds to the productive capacity of the country.

And now one word to the nursery-man and the fruit-raiser. Gentlemen, bear in mind that California is a very prolific country—that fruit trees grow here very rapidly and surely; consequently our market is quickly overdone. There is no place to which we can export peaches, apples or plums, therefore prudence dictates to us to raise almonds and nuts which can be exported profitably, as these fruits cannot be raised in northern countries at all, and in few southern localities with certainty. Let those who have extensive peach orchards but them in the limbs with almonds, and in the second year, they will have fine bearing almond trees. This fruit will keep well, will bear exportation, and the merchant who has hitherto sent his ships to the Mediterranean, will send them to California as soon as a sufficient amount is produced. This will materially accelerate the prosperity of our State, as peaches are consumed entirely by our own people. When the money comes out of our neighbors' pockets, the wealth of the State is not increased, but whatever comes from abroad in return for articles of export will be so much clear gain. England and Holland are living examples of this truth. I have, in an article published formerly, suggested to the farmers to plant by degrees, vines, almonds, nuts, hops, etc., and in the meantime to keep raising grain crops until these plantations bear, when one acre will pay a larger profit than a hundred acres of grain.

Mr. President, I have dwelt exclusively upon matters connected with Agriculture, though this is also a Mechanical Fair, but, as an excuse, I must state that our brethren the mechanics, are so far in advance of us in art and useful machinery, that no spur is necessary to speed them on. America is the youngest of the continents, but her mechanics excel their brethren in the old countries, and particularly in agricultural implements. With such allies—who anticipate all our wants, who have invented machines so complete that they plow, sow, harrow, reap, bind, thrash, clean and sack—what more can we farmers ask? Our constant aim should be to cultivate enough to keep the mechanics employed, and to show that we try to equal their efforts.

But Mr. President, I have trespassed already too long upon the indulgence of my kind hearers, and therefore conclude with the sincere wish that our County and State may become what Nature intended, and that we may follow and use the kind Providence which is so plainly visible in every valley, hill and mountain.

Premiums Awarded at the Petaluma Fair.

Orchards, Nurseries, and Crops.—Orchard over 10 acres, 1st Columbia Trust, Petaluma, dip and cup \$30; 2d L. C. Lyman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 3d L. C. Lyman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 4th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 5th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 6th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 7th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 8th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 9th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 10th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 11th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 12th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 13th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 14th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 15th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 16th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 17th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 18th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 19th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 20th D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 21st D. B. Bowman, Green Valley, dip \$10; 22nd D. B. 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Instructions for the Feeding of Bees.
From a Work on "Bees: Their Natural History and General Management, etc." by Robert Hulse, F. S. A., a London publication, we copy the following Chapter on Feeding Bees:

There is, perhaps, scarcely any department of the apiculture to which less attention is paid than to the feeding of the bees, or in which a more erroneous system of management is more generally adopted. If we examine the manner of feeding adopted by the cottagers of this country, the above remarks will be found to be amply verified. We have frequently attempted, though in vain, to instill into the minds of those prejudiced and superstitious people, an improved method of feeding; but we always found them so riveted to their antiquated habits, that all advice appeared to be thrown away upon them. The old dames, in the fullness of their bounty, and in the unbounded conceit of their own superior judgment, determine on a sudden to feed their bees, without perhaps consulting their actual necessity or the season in which the food is administered. They proceed to buy about a quarter of a pound of coarse brown sugar; which having obtained, they repair to the first alder-bush, and having cut off a branch, the pith is scooped out, and the vacuum filled with sugar. It is then thrust into the opening of the hive, and the provident dame sits down to her needle, with the pleasing satisfaction that she has performed her duty towards "the poor creatures." Should the hive happen to die during the winter, it is not the eloquence of a Cicero, or a Demosthenes, which would convince her, that the death has been occasioned from a want of food; whereas, in regard to any actual benefit, which her bees derived from the food which she did give them, had she given them a good plate full of potted beef, the bees would have been as thankful for it. It is only by the proboscis that the bee imbibes its food, and consequently that food must be liquid; it will nibble at the sugar with its forepaws, but as to any deposition of it in the cells, it is wholly out of the question.

The spring and the beginning of the winter may be considered as the two proper seasons for the feeding of bees, but the principle on which it is administered in each of those seasons, is of a distinct character. The feeding of the former season is frequently adopted to cheer and invigorate the bees, whereas that of the latter is purposely administered to them for their support until the return of the honey season. There cannot be a more erroneous method adopted than that of a niggardly system of feeding: feed well and plentifully, or not at all. We were in the early periods of our apiculture education, an advocate for the administration of food to bees at intervals; but we have had cogent reasons for altering our opinion, and especially as far as regards the winter feeding. When the bees have once assumed their hibernating state, every thing that tends to disunite them, cannot but prove injurious. The temperature of the hive becomes diminished, which is chiefly maintained by the reciprocal heat of the bees, and many of the insects become so benumbed, that they cannot ascend amongst their clustered companions. If, however, the time of feeding be chosen when the weather is fine, we would advise that several soup-plates should be given at a time. The bees will deposit in their cells what they cannot immediately consume, and all danger of immediate or future want is obviated.

There is another fatal objection to the method of feeding adopted by the country people, which consists in the food administered by them candying in the cells, which not only renders it of little or no use to the bees, but is highly prejudicial to them, as the combs become in a manner useless; a considerable time is also wasted by the bees in the cleansing of the cells from the obnoxious matter, which would otherwise be more profitably employed. All food which is administered to bees should previously undergo the process of boiling, by which all danger of candying is obviated.

In the recommendation of the administration of a plentiful supply of food, we do not wish however to be understood as advising that a lavish quantity should be given; for as extremes in everything are attended with evil, so it is in the feeding of bees, for too much food is as injurious as too little; and this arises from the natural greediness of the bees for any food which they can deposit in the cell, and if a superabundance be given, rather than relinquish the treasure, they will fill the brood-combs with it, and in a great degree spoil them for the future reception of the eggs of the queen. We have in several instances known the fruited eggs of the preceding season destroyed by a lavish mode of feeding, for the bees appear to entertain such an innate sense for the fear of hunger, that every other consideration seems to vanish before it.

Considered from that point of view, periodical feeding appears to possess the superiority over an abundant supply of food at one time. There is, however, one rule by which the apiculturist may be guided, and that is, by the extent of the population of his hives, some being weaker and some stronger, and by which a comparatively accurate estimate may be formed of the quantity of food, which they will require to support them through the winter. To a strongly peopled hive, we would advise not less than four pounds to be given at one time, and never less than two to the weakest. This quantity will suffice them at least for a month or six weeks, according to the severity of the weather. The greater the cold, the less desire have the bees to eat, and it is on that principle, that we ground our objection to the hives being kept warm in winter. The grandmothers, who put on an extra flannel petticoat in the winter, judge by analogy that their bees should also have an extra clothing given to them, and consequently all the old blankets, carpets, and matting, are gathered together, wherewith the hives are to be covered, that the "poor creatures" may not be frost-bitten; whereas, had the hives been placed in an ice-house, neither their health nor their lives would have been endangered.

At the time of feeding the hives, a pretty correct judgment may be formed of the state of the health of the bees. If they exhibit their usual signs of irascibility; if they evince an extreme greediness in the consumption of the food, and if some of the bees are seen dithering with their wings and making the usual sound, indicative of delight, it is a certain criterion of the good health of the bees,

and with the exception of a want of food, which, in a certain degree, depends upon the vigilance and management of the proprietor, no fear need be entertained for the safety of the hive. If, on the other hand, the food remains in the hive without being touched, although it is evident that there is a scarcity in the hive, the proprietor should then be on his guard and examine the state of the hive very narrowly. Some radical defect will soon display itself, and he may, unless it be discovered, anticipate the loss of his hive before the return of the spring. There is nothing more discouraging to the apiculturist, than the preservation of weak hives through the winter, and we will venture to predict that he, who has gone through the task one season, will not readily subject himself to the trouble and anxiety of a second; and even if success should crown the efforts of the persevering proprietor, to save his hives through the winter, it is by no means a certainty that they will repay him by any after produce that they may bring him.

In the feeding of bees in the spring, the greatest caution must be observed to protect the hives from robbers. The bees are then on the alert, and their sense of smell is so acute, that they will scent a hive in which the food is administered, at a considerable distance; and supposing that the hive be strong enough to resist the attack of the robbers, still the annoyance which it receives, proves of considerable injury, as it diverts them from their usual labor, and keeps the bees in a continual state of commotion. The most seasonable time for the feeding of bees, is immediately after sunset, when the labors of the day are nearly at a close, and all the bees have returned to their respective homes. The necessity of closing or contracting the entrance need not then be resorted to, but the vessel in which it is administered should be taken away as soon as possible.

There are two methods of feeding, upper and lower; the former however can scarcely ever be adopted with the common cottage-hive, but with our hive it is effected without the slightest trouble or inconvenience.

Previously, however, to entering into a specification of the two methods, we will describe the method and the articles of which the food ought to be made. Honey is undoubtedly the best food that can be given to the bees; but in the state in which it is purchased in the shops, it is next to being useless altogether, and indeed it must undergo the process of clarification, before it can be made applicable to the use of the bee. The expense is also great, independently of its being seldom within the reach of the cottager, who generally disposes of his honey, as soon as he has obtained possession of it. The cheapest and best kind of food for the cottager, and indeed we may add for the more opulent proprietor, is a compound of ale, moist sugar, and a small quantity of salt, in the following proportion: to two quarts of ale, put one pound and a half of coarse moist sugar, and about half an ounce of salt. Bring the mass to a boil, skimming it the whole time; and when the sugar is wholly dissolved, pour the liquid into an earthen vessel, and let it stand till it be cold. It ought then to possess the viscous consistency of honey, and when a portion is lifted with a spoon, it ought to beropy and glutinous, for if it be too thin, it will be apt to run out of the combs. In order to give the mixture a greater degree of consistency, about half a pound of treacle, incorporated and boiled with the other ingredients, will be found of great service.

In regard to the manner of administering the food, the method must necessarily vary according to the make and fashion of the hive. In the common cottage-hive, the following is the process: an eek must be provided of the same circumference as the hive, which can easily be obtained by cutting off the three lower bands of an old hive, taking only the precaution not to let the bands be in that rotten or decayed condition as to sink with the weight of the hive. Fill a soup-plate with the mixture, and place it on the pedestal of the hive. If the proprietor can obtain an assistant in this operation, the execution of it will be far more easy and expeditious. Let one person gently lift the hive; let the other place the eek on the pedestal, with the plate of food in the middle; the hive may then be placed on the eek, and the bees left to regale on the banquet provided for them. The plate must be removed early in the morning, whether the bees have consumed the food or not; for the bees are sometimes of that sullen disposition, that they will refuse their food on one day, which they will eat greedily on the following one. If the bees have eaten the food, the plate may be filled again on the subsequent evening, and we consider that two platefuls will be amply sufficient for one feeding.

In the Hulse hive, the process of feeding is very simple and easy. The cover of the hive being taken off, the plate is put in the middle of the flap board, and the two side flaps are raised, giving the bees free access to the place where the food is deposited. The top of our hive is well adapted for feeding, having five or seven flaps according to the option of the proprietor. Thus the two side ones being opened, a sufficient space is given for the plate, and we have often found that the bees will ascend to eat, when they will not descend to it; and this we suspect arises from their repugnance to descend into a colder temperature, whereas in the upper part of the hive the temperature remains the same. This system of feeding is attended with the very great advantage, that every fear is obviated of an attack from robbers. It is only the inmates of the hive that can have any access to the food, and it is deposited in so secret and inaccessible a place to all stranger-bees, that the entrance of the hive may be left in its usually open manner, without any fear of an intruder making his way into the hive to participate in the sweets.

In both upper and lower feeding, but particularly in the latter, the liquid should be covered with straws, or paper perforated or cut into nicks, so as to prevent the bees from falling into it and being suffocated. We have known the bees so greedy after their food, that they have actually nibbled away a great portion of the paper, which has been saturated by the mixture.

The method of feeding differs materially in the winter and in the spring; in the former, the bees from their torpid state will seldom descend to the platform to partake of the food, and in this dilemma, it must be allowed that the cottage-hives present a difficulty not easily to be overcome. Top feeding ought always to be adopted in the winter, in preference to feeding on the platform, and with the cottage-hive we recommend the adoption of the following plan: cut a small hole in the top of the hive, and having filled a phial or other necked vessel with the food, cut a small nick in the cork of the bottle, over which put a piece of linen or other substance, through which the liquid can gradually distil, then insert the bottle with the neck downwards into the opening of the hive, and the food, then slowly and gradually falling upon the combs, will be greedily taken up by the bees and deposited in their cells.

It is the opinion of some apiculturists, but it is grounded on fallacy, that feeding bees is apt to render them lazy, and they found their opinion upon the principle, that if animals have food provided for them, they will not go in search of it. This may indeed hold good with human animals, but the sense of labor is so inherent in the bee, that no artificial means whatever can destroy it. We consider feeding even to those hives, which do not require it, highly beneficial, and we hesitate not to affirm that a hive to which some food has been given in the spring, will swarm earlier than one to which it has been denied. It imparts vigor

and animation to the common bees; it accelerates the deposition of the eggs of the queen, and excites them to the more early prosecution of their labors. We can with truth affirm that no proprietor of hives will find a pound or two of sugar, and a quart or two of ale, thrown away upon his bees.

It is an erroneous practice to abstain from the feeding of the bees until they be actually in want of food. The simple knowledge that any particular hive is poor in provisions, ought to instruct the bee-master to administer such food to it in due season, that the bees may be able to retain their natural strength and health, and not allow them to be so reduced by want, as to be scarcely able to imbibe the food which is presented to them. A farmer does not allow his cow nor his horse to be so debilitated for want of food, as to be unable to perform their customary labors, and it is well known that in all creatures, whether they be biped, quadruped, or like the insect multipede, their physical powers cannot be regenerated nor restored to their pristine vigor, if allowed to sink below a particular degree: and it is similarly constituted with the bees; a protracted abstinence from food renders them eventually so weak, that they appear to lose all their natural vigor, and become at last so dispirited, that they die off by degrees, and the proprietor has then to attribute his loss solely to his own improvidence and neglect.

There is no department of apiculture in which the French are more ignorant than in the feeding of their bees; nor should we have considered their system as worthy of the slightest notice, were we not aware that their prescriptions have been followed by several keepers of bees in this country, and who have consequently lost their hives; but it was impossible to impress the conviction upon their minds, that that loss was occasioned by an injurious system of feeding. Thus, Mr. Duconedie, who as a practical apiculturist is in some respect worthy of the highest consideration, recommends a quantity of flour to be mixed with the food; but on what ground that substance is recommended, we are at a loss to conjecture. As far as our opinion may be valid, we should consider the admixture of flour or of any farinaceous substance, as a direct deterioration of the food, and carrying with it a positively injurious effect upon the health of the bees. Flour is as much the natural food of the bee, as a ramp-steak is the food of a horse, and its incorporation with any artificial food, which may be given to the bees, will most probably give them the dysentery, and set their hoarded food in a state of fermentation.

Lombard recommends brandy to be mixed with the food, in the proportion of half a quart to a quart of the liquid. Du Humel thinking to improve upon the recommendation of Lombard, suggests the admixture of some rum. We advise our English bee-keepers to drink the brandy and the rum, and to give their bees nothing but sugar and ale.

M. Reich of Sablatz makes use of the following substitute for honey: "Take a certain quantity of pears, the sweetest that can be procured, and having baked them in an oven, with seven or eight pints of water, let them boil until reduced to about six pints, and the liquid has attained the consistency of sirup, similar to that of honey. The mixture must be filtered, and a small quantity of sugar added to it." M. Reich affirms that this mixture has the undoubted property of invigorating and strengthening the bees. Huber recommends a mixture very similar to it, with the exception that the pears are not previously baked.

It is scarcely possible to form a correct calculation of the quantity of honey which a hive will consume during the winter, as it depends upon so many contingencies, which set all calculation at defiance. The consumption of food depends in the first place on the strength or weakness of the population; secondly, on the mildness or severity of the season; and, consequently, no positive data can be laid down by which the consumption of a hive can be ascertained. Hunter made a calculation, which is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, that from the 8th of October to the 9th of February, the bees consumed within one ounce of four pounds. This hive was, however, not a very populous one, and he therefore draws the conclusion that a well-peopled hive consumes about a pound a month. But here the variation of the weather may intervene, and the consumption of one season would therefore not agree with that of another, even supposing that the hive were similarly constituted in regard to its population. Mr. Huber made the experiments with five hives*, giving to each three pounds of food, and he succeeded with that quantity in preserving them through the winter.

There is no cold so intense in this country as to candy the honey in the cells, although the contrary has been asserted by some native apiculturists, particularly Bonner; but, should it ever have taken place in this country, it must be ascribed to some other cause, than the effect of cold; but the real one could not be immediately discovered.

*Lectures Inada de M. Huber, du 15 Avril, 1810.

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TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.
C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.
Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do
The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder-Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,
The Very Best Harvester in Use.

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SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

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GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
38 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley, E. B. Crocker, Ed. Davis, M. F. Butler, A. R. Hill, E. A. Marshall, Charles B. Cooley, C. S. Lovell, R. B. Woodward, Bernard S. Fox, Jos. Lentell, B. P. Maclain, Fred Woodward, T. G. Phelps, John A. Sult,	A. Lamott, H. M. Henson, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McKee, W. H. Parks, J. B. Valliant, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopentzine, B. R. Crocker, O. C. Jenks,	Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. O. Hurrige, Jos. H. Nevitt, John B. Rogers, K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeidler.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1880.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this journal, under the charge of Mrs. Marie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call special attention.

Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.
THE Annual Fair of the several District and County Agricultural Societies of this State will be held as follows:

DISTRICT FAIRS.
Sonoma District Society—At Stockton, commencing August 28, and continuing four days.
Northern District Society—At Marysville, to commence September 3, and continue through the week.
Bay District Society—At San Francisco, to commence Thursday, October 4, and continue five days.
COUNTY SOCIETIES.
Sonoma County Society—At Petaluma, commencing on Tuesday, August 28, and continuing four days.
El Dorado County Society—At Colusa, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, of September.
Santa Clara Valley Society—At San Jose, to commence on Tuesday, September 18, and continue four days.
State Agricultural Society at Sacramento—To commence Wednesday, Sept. 19, and continue seven days.
Contra Costa County Society—At Martinez, to commence Tuesday, September 25, and continue three days.

OUR COMPLIMENTARY CARD.—Some of our readers may find, on opening our new volume No. 1, a complimentary card, and we hope they will appreciate it; others will find it in No. 2, some in No. 3. We trust each and all will accept the invitation, and send us their kind return.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.
We ask our readers to give a moment to a very interesting conversation upon the subject of Tobacco between a father and child. We know it was literally true.

The Report from Petaluma, with the very practical address of Col. Harashty, will be found of interest. The suggestions in that address are good; we would urge that one in relation to converting the Peach-tree into an Almond-tree, as one of real utility and advantage to our State.

This is the great season of Fairs, and we crave indulgence, especially as the sick-chamber has demanded our first attention.

We have a valuable communication just received from a "Friend of Little Children;" this, and numerous favors, shall receive attention.

We are obliged to defer much that we had prepared on the Vineyards of Sonoma and Petaluma till our next.

Our Appeal.

We have a few words to speak for ourselves, and we do hope these few words will be heard. We have never yet been selfish enough to think of our "own vine and fig tree," and have labored incessantly in the hope of seeing thousands enjoy both, and in "happy homes" over our favored State; but as years gather over our head, and here and there a gray hair peers out, we think we should now begin to think of the winter of life, and to this end prepare a snug cottage-home in the country, where we could sit under our "own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid." To do this we only ask those small sums that are now scattered over this State; and we cannot but feel that to every just and generous mind, when we say to them it is to "build us a home" that we now ask, they will not long delay. We have built many a "home" for others, and have suggested and planned for many thousands, and we now ask and appeal to those in whose hands we have small sums deposited on trust, for we cannot but think they will pay us, to remit us at once, so we can accomplish what we so much need, and what is now the desire of our heart; and when our kind subscribers can do so much for us, by doing so little themselves.

We sincerely trust OUR APPEAL this time will not be in vain. Bills will be sent to all, and the readiness with which the amount due us is transmitted will be the evidence of their sense of right and duty in a case like ours. We would say once and forever, that if any one is indebted to us for the FARMER and cannot pay us without a deprivation of needed comforts for their family, let them so notify us, and we will send a receipt in full and a year in advance. We would not distress any one, although we might need ourselves.

THE SICK ROOM.—For many days past we have been in attendance in the Chamber of Sickness and Suffering. The cloud of Sorrow was in the heart and Fear thrilled the nerve. As the natural clouds shut out the sunlight from the earth, so sickness and sorrow cloud the human heart; and as the lightnings play among the clouds, so Hope and Fear thrill the senses continually; but as every cloud has a silver lining, we rejoice to know that Darkness is passing—Light and Hope come again—loved ones are spared—and though worldly duties and scenes may have been postponed, we are happier that the cloud will pass away.

THE PETALUMA FAIR.—We occupy a liberal space this week with the Petaluma Fair, giving the Address, the Prize List, and all but the Stock, which we shall give in our next. This, we hope, will please our friends in this great county. We cannot do all at once; therefore they must be patient and excuse any seeming omission.

LOOK TO YOUR NUMBERS.—Those who desire to keep full files of the FARMER should look to the Numbers, as our dates do not govern Numbers. Any one missing a Number, shall always be supplied from this Office, free of charge.

THE FIRST CORN RAISED IN SONOMA COUNTY.—The present Postmaster of Sonoma, F. Robber, Esq., raised in the year 1854, the first yellow Corn grown in that county. When the large amount that is now raised is considered, it is something to be proud of to be in reality the Pioneer Corn-Raiser in so important a county as Sonoma.

Too much of a Good Thing in Fair Time.

AMONG the busy and bustling operations of a Fair, it is almost impossible to obtain all the information we desire, and therefore we often lose by the hurry of all engaged therein, much information that is of vital importance. This arises from the fact Too Much Work is Laid Out FOR A FAIR—too much, both for managers and the people; and the general anxiety to see everything, creates a hurry and confusion that prevent that careful consideration to important matters, and to an examination of articles, that would result in great good.

We do most earnestly hope that this subject will receive that attention, which its importance demands; for, it is impossible now, when so many outside influences are at work, to carry out the duties and do the work of a Fair as it should be done, until the whole work is simplified down to the immediate and direct considerations of the Agricultural Fair, or the Mechanical Fair. It is morally impossible, to attend to all those Sports and Pastimes, and do justice to the Cause of Agriculture and its kindred objects; and so long as this system is pursued, so long will the work be only partially done.

There are so many Important Questions to be discussed, so many of the most valuable Examinations to be had (the result of which would be great good to all), that unless these can be had, more than half the good intended is lost. The course now pursued is merely to place the articles on Exhibition; enter them conveniently; pass upon them hurriedly; the people in crowds gaze upon them; the Fair closes; they are removed; and when they are done, the people go away, and "straightway forget what manner of things they were." This ought not to be. Military, Target-shooting, Pigeon-shooting, Boat-racing, Engine-playing, Gymnastics, and other Pastimes—all excellent and to be justly approved at other times—these should not be connected with, or attached to, an Agricultural Fair; they are not legitimate branches thereof, and will always detract from the time and interest of those who should give their cooperation to the great work on hand; and to prove that these things do work injuriously, we shall refer to every Fair in the State the present year, and it will be noticed that wherever these things are connected—important discussions, minute reports, and careful Examinations, will not be had, and the good lost will result in dissatisfaction to the masses.

What is the grand object of a Fair? Is it merely to place specimens before the public—then to remove them? Or, is it to carefully compare, analyze, and test, the merits of each, ascertain the modes of culture, growth, manner of production, etc.; and by giving time and a just attention to the subject, by committee, and by publicly discussing the matter, were all to the adoption of the right and a rejection of the wrong; but this can never be done until the time of all engaged in the duties of the Fair shall be confined strictly to the Fair itself. It is to notice now, with regret, that during our Fair season, Politicians seize upon this time for holding public meetings, knowing very well that the masses are interested in one party or the other, and will be interested; and thus serve to distract and divide thought—the result is always injurious.

Our readers will perceive that we can have no motive for these remarks other than to advance the best interest of the Cause we serve. We approve of all Sports and Pastimes properly conducted, and the more of them the better; but we do not approve of making the School-room a Play-house; or Study-hours the Play-time; and the time of an Agricultural Fair is Study-time, and the Hall of Exhibitions and the Stock Grounds are the School-rooms; then and there, all should give head, heart and hand, to the work, and then when School is let out, let Play-time come; and we will be as glad to play as the youngest, and we will climb as high and dance as merrily as those who never knew what work or study was either.

We trust this subject will receive the just attention it merits.

Oversight of Directors of Our Fairs.

We noticed at the Petaluma Fair a case of shabby silver-ware from J. W. Tucker, also one from another house. From these we presume the silver prizes are to be awarded. We ask in the name of common sense if our Fairs are always to encourage Imported articles in preference to our own Home manufactures? Does not Vanderveer, of our city, make as good silver-ware as any silver-smith in the world? and does he not make it better and cheaper than the imported? This is so, we know beyond any cavil. Why then should societies ostensibly organized to encourage "home industry," act so inconsistently? Why not prefer our own workmen?

The managers of the Sacramento Society have ordered \$2000 worth of silver plate from abroad also; is this right?—taking the money of our citizens to send abroad to pay foreign labor. This is not all, they import 200 volumes of books, as prizes. True, they are better than some prizes offered, but wonder if something of "home make" would not do? Many of the works offered do not and cannot apply to California; and besides, we think a work like the "California Register," or our neighbors' volume of the "Culturist" might fill in occasionally. We are not jealous, most everybody takes the FARMER, so we don't suggest that; but really we think that all Directors of every Society should be consistent, and give prizes of California production. We know we speak the sentiments of a large majority of the people; they are not satisfied with this inconsistency. It is not right. "Home productions" first, especially where they are better and cheaper. This playing into other hands won't do; it has almost impoverished our State.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.—The rapid increase of insanity in our State should be a matter of serious inquiry among those who have the guardianship of our State; it is their especial trust and duty. A State cannot afford to lose her citizens. By late returns we find that the Stockton Insane Asylum has about 400 patients, a number that is astonishing indeed and cause for alarm.

Great Vineyards in Sonoma.

WHEN we visited Sonoma a little time since, we enjoyed our visit very much, and from our note book we clip the following items: We visited the old and well established vineyard of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, and regretting the absence of the veteran General, we found Mr. Ryan, who has been years on the place, and who has planted mostly all the new ground, who kindly showed us over the whole place, and furnished us with the items. We passed through the old vineyard called *Lachryma Monte*, or "Mountain of tears." This vineyard was planted (about 3000 vines) by the old Jesuits, years gone by. The trunks of the vines are now like trees; the balance of the vineyard, 7000 vines, have been planted by Mr. Ryan, in the years '56, '57, and '58.

The new vineyard of the three Q. Q. Q.'s (the names are too hard for a mouthful) contains 20,000 vines of California grape and 5000 foreign varieties, were all planted by Mr. Ryan on subsoiled ground thoroughly prepared, twenty to twenty-four inches deep, and these are now doing admirably, as fine as any we have ever seen. We passed over the orchard which consists of 1500 peach trees, mostly all affected by the curled leaf; 1500 apples, 300 cherries, planted as an avenue; 150 pears, planted as an avenue; 100 plum, 200 apricots and nectarines, and 100 apples. The trees were all finely formed, in healthy condition, and notwithstanding the curled leaf the peach trees were many of them loaded with delicious fruit, of which we had ample proof in the feast we enjoyed.

We passed over the garden near the fine mansion of Gen. Vallejo, where we found the rarest kinds of fruits in perfection, and approaching it among them immediately around the house were 80 large orange trees, 50 olive, 50 fig, 50 pomegranates, with 50 varieties of new foreign grapes, and an abundance of blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, all of new kinds, raised from seed; 225 pounds of splendid figs were gathered that week.

The residence of Gen. Y. is really beautifully located; standing back from the public road against the brow of the hill, from whence there is a living stream of water that forms ponds and lakes and jets of water for all uses and purposes. From the house broad and pleasant drives and walks diverge in all directions, making the whole scene one of real beauty. We enjoyed the time much, and cannot but commend the perfect neatness and order that were seen in all the vineyards and grounds under the special care of Mr. Ryan, who has been with Gen. Vallejo many years. We also met Mr. Giovanni, an Italian gardener, who has charge of a portion of the gardens immediately around the residence, whose department was also in fine order. From this we passed to the wine-cellar of Gen. Y., which are under the care and supervision of Dr. Victor Fourze, who is the vintner of the establishment, and under whose direction the wine is made and sold.

It is a singular fact that the present building now used as a wine vault, containing thousands of gallons of California wine of great value, should have been the Mexican barracks, and afterwards the American barracks, and then the place of confinement of Gen. Vallejo when he was taken prisoner, and now in the very room where once he was the prisoner-of-war he now graciously receives American citizens as his guests, and even all those who were once opposed to him are now among his warmest friends. These are the changes time has wrought, and they are for the better.

The wine vaults are five in number; four are 22 by 50 feet, and one 20 by 40 feet; the buildings are adobe, very thick walls, floors double, and very admirably fitted up as wine cellars. The stock on hand now is about 8000 gallons, and several parcels bottled of wine from '56 to '60. The amount anticipated this year is 15,000 gallons, and will make 5000 or 6000 bottles of champagne, besides 200 gallons of brandy. A new still for brandy is now being erected in the most substantial manner under the eye of Dr. Fourze.

Gen. Vallejo has won the first premium several years, and took it this year at Petaluma. His wines are now used in preference to French wines. We enjoyed our visit very much, and readily give our attestation to the excellence of the wines, and the courteous attention of Dr. Fourze. Long may Gen. Vallejo live to enjoy his present home and the society of his many friends.

Col. Harashty's vineyard was to us a very pleasant and interesting visit. Col. H. has now a tract of mountainous land of about 5000 acres; he has recently sold out his stock of horned cattle and will now give his whole attention to his vineyard and wine-making. His orchards embrace about 8000 fruit trees of all kinds, and are doing and bearing well, yielding an abundance of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, figs, etc. The vineyard covers 200 acres in all. There are now 80 acres in bearing. There are 680 vines to the acre, set 8 by 8 feet, which is the proper distance. The vines bore well last year and made 4000 gallons No. 1 wine. They will make this year 60,000 gallons, valued at \$1.50 the gallon, or \$90,000. Some lots of vines averaged 40 pounds per vine, and there were vines that gave 300 pounds; these were California grapes. Col. H. has already 180 kinds of foreign vines, but has tested only 36 kinds. He purchased last year 300 vines for foreign, which proved California all but 8; these were Calawha and Isabella. Every purchaser of foreign vines should be careful only to buy of known places. Grapes will command good prices for making wine. Col. H. has already contracted to deliver to Messrs. Grossinger of San Francisco 300,000 pounds of grapes this year at 3¢ cents a pound—delivered however, at the Embarcadero at Sonoma, four miles from the vineyard, the purchasers to find boxes. This will establish the value of grapes at wholesale, for wine purposes.

The wine cellars of Col. H. are made into the hill, composed of concrete masonry, chalk, lime, blue clay and gravel stone. There are two cellars now, one is 44 feet deep, and the other 100 feet deep. There is a new one building or digging which is to be 300 feet deep; the first one is 14

feet wide and 8 feet high, the last will be 16 feet wide and 7½ feet high. These are grand and complete cellars, being moist and dark. The temperature will be uniform; it should be 60 degrees, and moist. Col. H. had his cellars made by contract, at \$3 per running foot, which is very low. Some persons objects to moisture in wine cellars, because the casks decay, but the gain to the wine and less loss, doubles the loss on casks, as the evaporation of wine in dry cellars is great; in moist cellars the loss on a 60 gallon cask is only one-half gallon, in a dry cellar one and one-half gallons.

The experience of Col. H. is that foreign vines are superior to the California grape for wine. Col. H. will not plant any more California grape. Here is the experience of one vine-grower who has 260 acres in the vine, and by whose influence there has been planted in Sonoma more than 1000 acres of the vine; and we had also his word that he would not recommend to his friends to plant the California grapes. To this opinion we had arrived long since, and so urged upon our readers the last year in this journal.

Smith's Gardens, Sacramento.

We paid a hurried visit to Smith's Gardens recently, and made a scrutinizing ramble over the orchard and nursery, and was well rewarded for our labor. These grounds are indeed a wonder, when we remember the year of '49, then a waste and barren spot was found, where now a Paradise is located. We first enjoyed the generous kindness and bounties of the "home circle," and feasted on rich and luscious fruits, and at early dawn took our ramble among the outside luxuries where we had the richest fruits for the plucking.

The enlargement of the orchard and gardens make it about ninety acres; the whole ground being in the most perfect order. The large peach orchard from which so many thousands of baskets of luscious peaches have in former years flooded our markets, has not done well this season, owing to the peach blight or curled leaf. The apricot has done splendidly. The pears look well. There are now 10,000 standard pear trees; large numbers in bearing. This fruit will take the ground now occupied by peaches.

The vineyard has 10,000 young vines in bearing; the wine made last year was 3000 gallons, and A. No. 1. We can verify to its excellence, for we were informed by some of the best selling judges in the city that they had quicker sales for it at six dollars per dozen than any imported wine, even the Rhine wine was not liked so well. This wine is perfectly pure. The young vineyard of foreign vines is doing nobly, and something like 100,000 vines will be for sale this year. Mr. Smith does not approve of irrigation on a well established orchard or vineyard. The collection of ornamental trees at this establishment is very large; the finest collection of elms and other large trees in the State, having 10,000 large elms, 5000 second size, 30,000 splendid evergreens, and other ornamental trees of the best kind. This garden, walks, and arbors make the promenade in these extensive grounds very pleasant, and now is the time to visit them and secure early orders in the Fall.

The gorgeous Camellia has been perfectly acclimated, and is growing finely in the open ground. Smith's garden is indeed one of the beauty spots of the valley of Sacramento. The residences of the Smith Brothers also bear within them the rich fruits of social love and affection, and generous hospitality.

SCHOOLS IN PETALUMA.—A fine college has been erected in Petaluma and commenced under favorable auspices. A change of plans for the present has placed the school under the charge of Mrs. Haskell, a lady eminently qualified to take charge of the school which has now about sixty scholars. We spent a few hours in the school while at Petaluma, and was highly gratified with the condition of the school; perfect order and system prevailed; cheerful and ready obedience to the regulations was shown in the prompt recital of lessons, which will always be the case where good government reigns. The college building is large, two stories, fine yard room, a gymnasium for both sexes, both being educated together (the only system that should prevail). The cost of building and ground is about \$13,000 raised by the citizens. Mrs. Haskell deserves great praise for the excellent condition of the school, and the perfect government and success which now is shown. The whole arrangement of seats, desks, and rooms for ventilation, etc., is highly honorable to the liberality of the citizens. We were gratified to know also, that a Teacher's Institute has been established; a room furnished as a nucleus of a library, by the aid of a lecture given by Rev. T. Starr King. May success always attend teachers and schools, and receive the combined aid of all.

OUR ISSUES DURING FAIR TIME.—With the numerous Fairs now in operation, it is impossible for one mind to grasp all the thousands of new, valuable, and beautiful, Objects of Exhibition, or to be at each and every Spot, or to record each and every article with all that minuteness that we would desire; we, therefore, claim a liberal share of kind indulgence for any delays, or apparent oversight, that may appear. We shall take notes of all that is useful, ornamental, and new; and although it may not all appear at once, we shall not forget to record all; and as "many hands make light work" (when we cannot be present at all Exhibitions), we shall make use of the Records and our Contemporaries' Notices, and extract the important facts, so that we may do all the good in our power.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.—The immense warehouses of Jonas G. Clark & Co. in this city, Sacramento, Stockton, and San Jose, are now sending over our State a world of the best and cheapest Furniture that can be had. Their rooms in this city are a museum, and to them we would commend all our readers. By their perfected arrangements, Messrs. C. & Co. can now manufacture and sell at prices as low as in New York City.

FIFTY HALF-BLOOD SHEEP FOR SALE.—Fifty very superior half and three-quarter blood Merino Bucks, for sale—low—if called for immediately. Apply to the Editor of California Farmer.

Nonparell Wheat.

CALIFORNIA can now boast of having the true Nonparell Wheat, the finest and heaviest wheat known; a variety too of which the famous Italian *Straw Bonnets* are made, known as the Tuscan straw. This variety has been imported into California by Messrs. Lubec & Co., at great cost, for the purpose of introducing it into cultivation; they deserve all praise for this act. We have been shown the letter bearing the invoices, and stating the character of the wheat and the relative value of it when last raised and from whence it was imported. Messrs. Lubec & Co., had it from Adelaide via Melbourne in Australia, and even there while California best wheat was selling at \$3.30 or \$3.40 a bushel, this variety commanded for seed readily \$9.25 to \$3.50, or 50 per cent higher. As an encouragement to California wheat-growers, we copy from the same letter the following important facts: "Millers' stock scarce, \$22 per ton; appearances are for high prices for some period to come. Our crops are light." The letter from which we have quoted the above facts was from the well known house of Jos. Skillings & Co., Adelaide. The letter very frankly says: "With all these facts shippers should exercise caution."

In referring again to this seed we can say it is the finest, best and heaviest we have ever seen; samples can be seen at our office, and we shall be able to have small samples for those who will use it with the utmost care. Messrs. Lubec & Co., having imported this wheat at great expense, will have it to dispose of in small parcels at mere cost of importation in lots, as the quantity is small and they desire to scatter it over the State.

Tustin's Newly Invented Self-acting and Double-acting Reaper and Mower.

JOHN TUSTIN of Petaluma, brother of C. Tustin of the fine orchard at Petaluma, and of W. L. Tustin of Benicia, windmill man, has invented a new and valuable Reaper and Mower which took the first premium at Petaluma, making three brothers who bore off first prizes at this Fair. Mr. Tustin claims for his Reaper and Mower the following advantages: 1st, The knife part is less complicated, requiring but three wheels to drive a double crank attached to a shaft to drive knives (which are double-acting) being but half the usual power required. 2d, A band upon this shaft lifts a moveable raker, and catching the grain at the extreme side removes it easily as fast as it falls on the apron and lays it off in a very neat manner for binding; by this action the weight of the raker (a man) is taken off the reaper; there is also much less side draft. 3d, There is a foot treadle which can be quickly used to throw the machine "out of gear" at pleasure. The driver has perfect control fast or slow, and can by rapid or slow movement in or out of gear, rake off and lay bundles of six feet or twenty feet apart as he pleases, and as the grain is thick or thin. 4th, This machine cuts six or eight feet, is easily changed from a reaper to a mower, can cut close to the earth or at two and a half feet high at the pleasure of the driver. 5th, The raker is very fine, the movement excellent and there is a guard against clogging at the corners of the machine by means of strong guard wires, which add strength to the machine also. 6th, The driver sits upon a raised seat upon two springs, and can oversee all the machine and control it easily. The invention does great credit to the inventor who has already filed his caveat for a patent.

Prosperity among the Farmers at Napa.

When we visited Napa beside the items we published, we find record of a visit to the following places, all of which gave us assurance of permanent prosperity; their grain fields, full crops, corn fields of immense yield, and fruit orchards doing well. We visited at Brown's Valley Messrs. Ingraham, Amesbury, Barker Brothers, Gottrell's, Reeves and others; and in Napa and vicinity, Messrs. Reed, Norton, Latson, Broadhurst, Clark, Sigrist Brothers, Bacchus, Egerton, Burrill, Gillespie, Reay, True, and others. From each we received many valuable facts and kindly cooperation. The information of corn, grain, etc., we shall from time to time make use of.

Straw Work for the Women of California.

By the announcement in another column we are happy to say to the thousands and tens of thousands of the women of California who are ready to achieve their own independence by honorable labor, that we shall soon have fields of wheat growing that will give them the clear and beautiful straw for braiding, and thus another great branch of industry will be opened to honorable labor for woman, and what will be of great moment, the tens of thousands of dollars sent out of the State for straw bonnets will be given to our own women for labor.

CALIFORNIA WINE.—Great care should be had with New California Wine; it is often exported, and by too much air it becomes sour, and this neglect injures the fame of our Wines. Wine-makers must have good cellars; so with those who sell wines. One hundred gallons of Wine will make eighteen gallons of Brandy, worth \$2 per gallon, thus averaging over fifty cents per gallon, with less for casks and freight. This will pay for we can make one thousand gallons per acre in our good vineyards.

HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.—Proposed to the Board of Supervisors by the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific. This department proposes as physicians and surgeons to take charge of the hospital and give it their most scrupulous care and attention, and to do all this free of charge (now at a cost of \$2400), and all they ask is to have the privilege of admitting their students to the hospital on cases demanding care, and to the clinical instructions necessary to be given them. This medical school is a chartered institution, and as such only ask or propose, what is usual in all other States. Those who may oppose before the Board the proposition, by proposing or reporting that this medical school is "only a self-conflicted department, we can testify that the charter was given to it in 1851 or '52, and was confirmed by the Supreme Court in '50. Such a proposition, so advantageous to our city should at once be adopted. A rejection of such a project is a dereliction of duty to the people.

Does our Government Demand Duty on Seeds?

CASHES ALWAYS PAY.—Dr. Wm. McPherson, of Sonoma, raised the first Cherries in this section of country, and sent to the San Francisco market, the first and best fruit of this kind for sale. This was in 1855; this fruit sold for four dollars and fifty cents a pound.

OIL-CAKE.
A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR
Milch Cows, Horses, and Cattle.
No Farmer, Dairyman, Stable-Keeper, or Stock-
er, should be without it.
A small lot just received from Japan, ex "Ow-
and For sale by
C. W. BROOKS & CO.,
Corner Sansome and Merchant Streets.

Tea Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, &c., made to order.

Office of Warehouse, No. 57 Front street, up stairs

...BY...
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
 155 Sansome St.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

RETROSPECTION.

The following lines have a pretty ring in them. They are of the same class of thoughts that inspired the gifted Longfellow when he wrote his inspiring poem, "The Day is Done," but his eagle thoughts are hard to be imitated, although this writer has made an admirable effort:

No beautiful star will twinkle
To-night through my window-pane,
As I sit in the gathering shadows,
And list to the falling rain—
The rain that comes dancing and dripping
Down from the mossy eaves,
That rustles among the daisies,
And hides in the dewy leaves.
Tis a kind of dreamy pleasure
To sit alone with the rain,
And think of the joys and sorrows
That never will come again.
Twas a beautiful thought of a poet,
To sit alone with his heart in rings,
"That a sorrow's crown of sorrow
Is remembering happier things."
Far down in the heart's dim chamber,
Where is buried the joyous past,
Are the memories of happy childhood,
Too beautiful far to last.
Dark sins that were long forgotten
Come rushing to me again,
Throwing around me their shadows,
As my tears keep time with the rain.
The wind is shrieking and moaning,
And tossing the grass in the fen;
It whistles among the willows,
And mournfully sighs in the glen—
As I sit in the gathering shadows,
And list to the dancing rain,
As it falls from the dripping branches,
And darts against the pane.

Tobacco.

"Oh! sir, I must protest against your smoking that cigar, if I walk with you, it makes me so deathly sick; you would have to carry me home helpless. I never could bear cigars, and I am sure I don't know why men will smoke them. I'm sure if a Prince should offer me his hand, I would refuse him, if he used tobacco. I think it is a horrid habit, and a real gentleman won't use it. There! now it's out, and I feel better, for I've been dying to tell you, you Mr. B., what I think of your everlasting smoking!"

These words fell impulsively from the sweet, pouting lips of an independent girl, just let loose from boarding-school. They were addressed to a handsome young man, who flourished an elaborately polished rattan, and cultivated a lone whisker.

He indignantly retorted: "Well, Miss Annie Burton, if I am not permitted to enjoy the inalienable rights of an American citizen, I shall either go with some one who is not so fastidious, or I shall stay at home and smoke my cigar; for smoke I must and will! Why, I should as soon think of going without my dinner; indeed, I should rather go without my dinner!"

"Oh! Annie, how dare you talk so? I think smoking is one of the greatest accomplishments a gentleman can have. Oh, I think it so delightful to retire to the drawing-room after dinner, and leave the gentlemen to enjoy their cigars! Mr. Burlington, I will walk with you, and you can smoke all the while, if you wish it; I think the perfume of a 'Pamarriga' is so delicious! and I know you smoke that kind?"

"Thank you, Elise; I am glad you are not so imperiously delicate in your tastes as your friend."

"One word, if you please, friends. I am at home, and free to say what I please. These are my guests, and I am sure I would give no offense to any one; so I beg pardon of Mr. Burlington for any seeming rudeness, and I wish to somewhat change the programme for the evening, if we can have it amicably settled what the change shall be. Instead of taking the accustomed walk, I propose we stay at home and look into this tobacco question, and ascertain, if possible, who is in the right, and who is in the wrong. We are old acquaintances, and should be true friends. 'Tis true, we girls have been shut up in a boarding-school for some time, and we have not seen much of our friends, Mr. Burlington and James Lockwood, yet I can assure you I don't feel strange at all, or because I have not seen them but a little while, feel that I must not say what I conscientiously believe to be true. No, indeed! I do not, I shall say whatever I think is so long as I live, even if I should not see these young gentlemen for the next ten years! and Ned Burlington needn't let on that he is offended at me" (going straight to him, laying her beautiful white hand on his arm, and looking steadily into his face), "for he is not; he always liked me because I said what I thought, and he always pretended he loved me because I thought what I said! And now, because he has been to College, and learned a pernicious, detestable habit—one that is sapping the foundation of that great, pure, joyous life of his—he is going to be angry with Annie Burton because she tells him of it?"

"I beg pardon, Miss—"
"Please excuse me, Ned, I had not quite finished. Do you remember, when we went to the District School, that poor lame boy, John Linner, whom the scholars made so much fun of, because he stammered; and when the teacher said, 'Will any one tell who put the pin in John Linner's seat?' I want to know the boy who is so full of fun that he must have it at the expense of a poor boy, so lame that if he sits down he can't get up till he balances himself on his crutches—even if he sits on a pin! Do you remember, Ned, how angry you were at me because I stood up and said, 'I saw Ned Burlington do it?' Do you remember that you said I was no friend of yours, and never should be, and I talked to you, and you went and asked pardon of John Linner, and how you afterwards said I was your true friend, and how thankful you were that I made you see your wrong? Yes, Ned, you remember it all, and when you were at College you wrote me and said: 'Annie, I have never played a trick on a student, because

you said it was wrong; and when I see a chance to do it I always think of your words—'Ned, every laugh you have at the expense of one inferior to you, or in any way in your power, not only makes him sicker, but it demoralizes you!' And so, Annie, I never put a pin in a boy's seat." Now, Ned, you are doing a greater wrong to yourself, and I am going to tell you why and how, and if your inalienable rights and American citizenship entitles you to do this wrong and protects you in it, and I incur your everlasting displeasure—why—well, you are not the man that I expected the boy to make. Say now, all hands, shall we stay at home and investigate tobacco? Come, Elise, with your so-called-of-somebody's-feelings-being-hurt face, shall we stay at home and talk common sense, or shall we take this cigar-walk, and talk small-talk, two and two? I like generous, free conversation; conflicting opinions sharpen one's ideas so much! Come one, come all, what say you?"

"Oh, Annie! you always turn our fun into some such dry stuff! Why can't you be like other girls, and not say such outrageous things to the gentlemen! Miss Beale used to say at school that you would never get a husband in the world, for you would always say what you thought! I am so distressed about you!"

Ha! ha! Elise! then, to get a husband the girls must not say what they think—that is, if they think the swains have a pernicious habit, they mustn't tell them so, eh! till afterwards? I wonder, then, how they break the news to them—in all humility and meekness, or with the venom of a pent-up shrew let loose? Say, my darling, how would you tell your liege lord that his smoking in the chamber, before retiring, made you sick?"

"Oh, Annie, you will make the gentlemen all go home; and how dismal it would be to spend our evenings alone! Don't talk so any more! Please don't!"

"Well, my darling pet, if the boys find it more pleasant at home, I wouldn't have them stay, I'm sure; but I know they are going to stay. Their ambition incites them to see the play through. You know men don't have curiosity, as we women do; that is our exclusive inalienable right, and the only one we have, I believe, by the laws of our nature—I was about to say the laws of our nation, but I forgot we have none by them! Come, Mr. Burlington, will you stay and hear some facts on tobacco?"

"Yes, Annie, I should like to know what a school-girl of seventeen summers knows of facts on tobacco—or on anything else of any importance!"

He said this ironically and sarcastically, and it lighted the fire which had been kindled in the girl's soul, and her countenance beamed with intelligence and womanly dignity, as she said:

"Ned Burlington, did you ever know a girl of ten summers explain to a boy of fifteen summers the difference between two feet square and two square-feet, and how easy it was for him, after that? 'Why,' said he, 'anybody can understand that!' Perhaps seven more summers' study may have enabled that girl to explain something not quite so easy! And will you talk with me? However, I shall presume to be mistress of ceremonies, and I say we will sit down round this good old bible-table in mother and father's room—for I always like to be near father, mother, and the Bible when I discuss any question or talk of anything which involves the principles of right and wrong. I always feel a security in nearness to father, mother, and the Bible. So here we sit for one evening. Come, Elise, don't look so disconsolate! Why, it is the most delightful thing imaginable to convince any one of a fault, and induce him or her to quit it! Why, what is the matter? You look as though some one was to be dissected! Are you really going to cry? Oh, no! Sit there, my love, next to Ned; and you, James, sit here by me, opposite them. When people shoot at a target, they should be in a direct line with it. There! Ned, do you think you will dodge? This world is almost full of people who flinch at the truth, but they can't dodge it!"

"You need not put on such long faces, I am not going to preach a funeral-sermon—indeed, the very reverse, I am going to prevent a very worthy and estimable man's funeral-sermon from being preached! A bit of personal experience may do to begin with, as it is always interesting to have read the life of a man you meet, or to read the life of a man you have met."

"I always had a peculiar aversion to tobacco, and an intuition that it was a sin to use it, and always prayed in my childhood's 'Now I lay me,' etc., that, if it was a sin to use tobacco, that my father would quit it in time to repent before he died; and the finale of my prayer was: 'Oh! God! I almost know that it is a sin for father to chew tobacco; and if it really is, do forgive him! oh! please do, in thy mercy and goodness, for he does not know it is a sin, and I am such a little child that he would not believe me if I tell him now. And do, oh! my Heavenly Father! make me grow to be a woman soon, very soon, so I can tell father what is right; and spare his life, so that he may repent of this. I know he is Thy servant, and is working for the salvation of sinners; yet, oh! God, what if this is his best-selling sin, which I hear him preach of so much, and he don't know it! Oh! God, now please hear this, my humble, earnest prayer, for the sake of thy Son, our Savior. Amen!' This shows you, my friends, in what good earnest I was. My father has often said: 'Annie obeyed me in everything and always with one exception, rejoiced to do my bidding; and that was when I told her to light my pipe; of course she obeyed, but she did it reluctantly.' When I was twelve years old I thought I might tell father what had troubled me so long. So when my twelfth birthday came, I awoke and found a beautiful present on my table from father, entitled 'Virtue wins, and Vice loses.' I made a bold resolve to go to him at once, and say that if the title of my book is true he would have to suffer sometime. But when I got to his room door I heard him saying his morning prayer, and oh! how wicked it seemed for me to think that he ever committed a sin! so I ran to my room, with my circulation considerably increased, not know-

ing what to do, but finally thought I should be apt to meet him in the garden if I walked there; so I took my book along, and was looking over it, not thinking of anything I saw, till my eye caught the word 'tobacco.' Oh! how my heart bounded with an emotion which I have never been able to define! I have never known whether I was glad or sorry; but the next thing was to see what it was. I remember the following paragraph distinctly, every word of it. It is as indelibly stamped on my memory as the first three letters of the alphabet:

"The true philosophy of reform, in the broadest acceptance of the term, must be based on physiological science. 'Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect,' applies with the same force to man's bodily nature as to his mental or moral. We cannot rationally contemplate improvement in one department of his three-fold existence, and neglect the other two. The whole man should be developed harmoniously; and we should be as careful to learn and obey the physiological as the moral and intellectual laws of our being: for all are God's laws; and he will not abrogate nor suspend them because of our ignorance or our perversity. The great-grand-parent vices in the way of the world's reformation, are alcohol and tobacco. They waste human energies and destroy human talents equal to 'war, pestilence, and famine,' which, in fact, they engender and beget."

"Now I felt that I had authority from the Book of Books, and I knew father would not object to anything in the Bible; so I walked to father's favorite spot in the garden, and found him, holding a plug of tobacco between his teeth, while he was stooping to tie his shoe. When he raised up, and bit off a piece and got it so adjusted that he could speak, he said, 'Good morning, my child! Do you feel twelve years old this morning?' He talked kind of thick, the tobacco filled one cheek, so he turned it the other side, to try if it would give him a better command of his language. By this time the utter hopelessness and forlornness of my condition made me look, I have no doubt, remarkably implorable; so much so that it attracted his attention, and he said: 'Why, child, what is the matter? You look sick, and the great tears are in your eyes! Why, come kiss father, darling, and tell him what is the matter! You have not thanked me for the book yet you hold in your hand. Are you not pleased with it? If you are not, I will get you another. Oh! don't cry so, my child! In the meantime I had fallen into his arms, holding the book open at the place, quite overcome, and not able to speak a word for fear I should mortally offend him. He petted me, and kissed me; asked me if any one had hurt my feelings; if I had done any wrong and wanted to make a confession of it, etc. When I thought I should very delicately tell him that I was afraid he was doing wrong, I said: 'Oh! father! I think you are such a wicked man!—I mean, am afraid—I know you are, oh! so wicked!' The holy horror that was accumulated on his clerical face at that moment can be better imagined than described. You must remember that, notwithstanding I say what I please when I please, I always studied what to say to my father, for I regarded his opinion of me worth more than all the world. He looked straight at me, held me at arm's-length, and said: 'Child! what do you mean! tell me, are you crazy?' I was now frightened out of my cry, and tried to explain, as cautiously as possible, so I said: 'Father, do you think God chews tobacco?' He looked so strange at me that I was afraid of him, but he did not speak, so I went on, and said: 'Father, you know when Christ was on the earth he took the form of a man, and was tempted as other men, and do you think He used tobacco? If he didn't, father, the reason may be because it was a sin.' He now said, 'Child! no, father, said I, 'I don't want you to use tobacco any more, because I am afraid it is a sin. Please tell me, father, if you ever read anything about it in the Bible? You always tell me that if I want to know what is right to come to you.' He did not answer me, but led me into the house, and told me to enjoy my birthday, for he was going to be absent. And when he stooped to kiss me, I said, 'Father, does 'Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect,' mean for men to be as good in their bodies as in their souls?' But he did not answer, he only looked vaguely at me, and went away.

"I suffered as much that day as it is possible for a child to suffer, and the next day, and the next. When, on the fourth day, I went into the garden, and saw father sitting in the same place where the trouble had occurred, I turned to go, but he called me, and said: 'Annie, don't you think you are a very foolish child? You have made your father very unhappy by calling him wicked.' I now felt that of all wicked creatures I was the most wicked, and I cried in bitter anguish: 'Oh! father! forgive me! forgive me! but, father, I am so afraid that using tobacco is a sin, and do you think God forgives you for it every day because you are so good and pray so much?' He raised me from his breast, on which I was leaning, and said: 'My child, what makes you think that using tobacco is a sin? I said, I don't know; only by feeling it, father. I feel every day that you are doing wrong, and that is why I told you.'

"I have since learned that women know truth intuitively, and by a peculiar and superior faculty of the soul, while men find the same truths after long and tedious reasoning processes, and herald a new truth to the world, when perhaps the sister or the wife of this same man knew this truth just as certainly ten years before as he does now. 'Father said: 'Annie, you have induced me to reason on this subject, and I have come to the conclusion that it is a sin to use tobacco, and I have quit it, and shall never touch it again!'"

"Oh! what a happy child I was! But the next thought sent a pang through my heart, and I said: 'Father, do you think you can ever be so good as you could have been had you never used tobacco?'"

LADIES' GARDENING.—An exchange suggests the following rather novel system of gardening for ladies: "Make up your beds early in the morning; 'sow' buttons on your husbands' shirts; do not 'rake up' any grievances; protect the 'young and tender branches' of your family; 'plant' a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully 'root out' all angry feelings, and count on a 'good crop' of happiness."

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

A SPLENDID FORTUNE OFFERED!
GREAT ORCHARD FOR SALE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER that World-Wide Renowned FRUIT ORCHARD, known as

BRIGGS' GREAT ORCHARD

AT MARYSVILLE, FOR SALE.

The ORCHARD contains 40,000 bearing FRUIT-TREES—the largest, most fruitful and greatest producing ORCHARD in the world, as the

AMOUNT OF REAL MONEY, CASH RECEIVED FROM THE CROPS, the few years past can testify.

It will be sufficient to announce that this Orchard is now offered FOR SALE to any Purchaser or Company who may desire to become the owner of this SPLENDID PROPERTY.

It is not too much to say that the GROSS SALES of Briggs' Orchard, the last year, were greater than any Gold Mine in California.

Amounting to over \$100,000.

Any parties who may desire to secure this valuable Property, and thus secure a splendid fortune, can learn all the particulars, by addressing Cor. WARREN, at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, or G. G. BRIGGS, at MARYSVILLE.

The Orchard yielded 3500 pounds Apricots, the first day of the regular picking, on the 10th July, with a prospect of large daily increase—while Peaches and Pears will be gathered by tons daily.

FOR SALE.

Fine Gardens and Orchards for Private Residence or Public Gardens, at Sacramento.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS, AND one of the best Orchards and Gardens, with large Dwelling House, Barn, and other Buildings, is now offered for sale, giving an opportunity to any person desirous of a fine Homestead Residence, or a place for the business of Orchard and Gardening, or for Public Resort.

The Estate is known as "HUBBARD'S GARDENS," situated on the American River, one mile from the Plaza, Sacramento City, and commanding a fine view of the Sierra Nevada, and all the country round. The Orchards and grounds comprise about 70 acres of the best land in that section of country; being alluvial bottom land, it is at all times mellow and moist, never suffering from drought.

The Orchard contains 4000 Peach Trees, 1000 Pear, 1500 Apple, 1000 Plum, 300 Cherry, 10,000 Vines, and abundance of small Fruits, all yielding largely.

This Residence is on the great road where 10 to 15 stages pass daily. Two lines of Omnibuses run to the House daily, which is now used as a place of public resort.

No place in this vicinity is capable of greater improvement, and to a business man, a fortune can be made in a few years. As a place for raising Market Fruit, and for the enlarging of Vineyard and making wine, it is not to be surpassed, as the soil is of that light rich kind so much wanted.

The Title is perfect and can and will be made satisfactory to a purchaser. To a good and responsible Purchaser, terms can be made satisfactory and liberal. Apply to the Proprietor, Dr. W. HUBBARD, on the premises.

Information can be had also, on application, to the editor of this paper, who is familiar with the place and can give full particulars.

TO LET.

A DESIRABLE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE, about three miles from Alamo, on the road to Santa Clara, consisting of 200 acres of Rich Land; about fifty of which are planted with CHOICE FRUIT TREES and GRAPE-VINES, in full bearing. An abundant supply of Water from two Artesian wells, for the purpose of irrigation.

The House is conveniently built, and contains 12 rooms. The outbuildings are complete, having Barn, Carriage-house, Workshop and Stabling for several horses.

A portion of the Furniture in the house, Farming Implements and Stock, will be sold, and the place rented on favorable terms to a desirable tenant, who will agree to take good care of the property.

For further particulars, apply to J. C. ANDERVOORT, 44 Battery street, San Francisco.

THREE MOST EXCELLENT FARMS FOR SALE IN NAPA.

FARMS OF THE BEST LAND, with good improvements, well and pleasantly located, such as are desirable for those who wish a good and permanent home. No such, the undersigned will offer these Farms on the most liberal terms.

One Farm near Napa City, with good and substantial buildings, land well fenced, a young Orchard and Vineyard, etc. This farm contains 100 acres.

One Farm near Sebastopol, 140 acres of well-improved land, good buildings, Orchard, and land well fenced.

One Farm near St. Helena, of 150 acres highly improved, good buildings, Orchard, land well fenced. Permanent residents wanting a good home will have very liberal terms offered them. Apply to

P. S.—Information of that particular value, location, soil, income, etc., can be had on application to the Editor of this Journal.

NOTICE!

Vineyard for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for sale his

Beautifully Located VINEYARD.

"MONTICELLO," consisting of 16,000

to 17,000 VINES (some of them Foreign).

One-fourth of the Vines will bear next year. A Young

ORCHARD of 125 choice FRUIT TREES, together with

Two small Dwelling-Houses and a Stable. The place,

3½ Acres in the whole, is entirely a Sideline situation, with several living springs upon it. The soil is

entirely adapted for Vines, and adjoins the well known

Vineyards of Col. Harshbarger, Gen. Williams, and Mr.

Dresel.

Having in view to commence a more extensive plan-

tation, this place will be sold cheap, the owner not being

able to carry on both. Terms easy. Apply by letter, or

personally, to CHS. KRUG, Sonoma.

N. B.—For particulars, inquire of Editor Farmer. (1)

WANTED TO BE KNOWN

As a Mill-Wright.

THE undersigned would respectfully submit for the consideration of merchants and farmers, that being lately

engaged in the construction of a more effective Mill for

dressing wheat, with much less expense than is usually incurred.

The improvements that can be exhibited cannot fall to

be favored with an interview, or a response to any com-

munications, exhibiting all particulars.

Letters addressed W. W. and left at this office will be

promptly attended to.

The advertiser is permitted to refer to Col. Warren, Editor of the FARMER.

HENRY HALE. R. D. TURNER.

HALE & TURNER,

Produce Commission Merchants

No. 1 Clay street, corner of East,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will make advances on Consignments of Flour, Grain, &c., Store in fire-proof Warehouse, and, when desired, insure against Fire risk at low rates.

—REFER TO—

Jas. Phelan, Jackson & McComb, J. L. Taggard & Co., Salsburg City, Houtree & Bro., H. Sage, San Francisco, Napa City, Henry C. Malins, San Jose.

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter-Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY
RENOVATED,
RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,
IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.
C. I. HUTCHINSON,
Proprietor.

SAMUEL JELLY,
IMPORTER OF
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver-ware, Cutlery, &c.,
124 J STREET ONE DOOR BELOW FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.

Watches Repaired and Jewelry Manufactured.
Agents for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, August 7th.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition, per session..... 25
Washing..... 10
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness)..... 10
Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except in case of sickness.
Parents will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

DAY SCHOOL.
There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the convenience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer that their children should return home every day.
Tuition, including the branches specified,
Senior Class, per month.....\$ 6
Junior Class, per month..... 4
Primary Class, per month..... 3
Letters may be addressed to the SUPERIORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session..... 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session..... 45
Stationery, per session..... 10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session..... 10
Vacations, if spent at the College..... 25
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two years old pay only half price.
Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Marchant, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence July 10th, 1880. Parents are requested to send their sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., address the Principal for a circular.

C. J. FLATT, Principal.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

From the Baltimore American.

Baltimore-Made Agricultural Implements,

VERSUS EASTERN.

WE notice that Messrs. R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., of this city, received FIRST PREMIUMS for their deservedly famed Agricultural Implements at the recent Agricultural Exhibition and Fair held in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the South-western States, namely:

By the Maryland State Agricultural Society, FOURTEEN PREMIUMS.

By the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society, NINE PREMIUMS.

By the Sea-board Agricultural Society, held at Norfolk, TWELVE PREMIUMS.

Also, awarded to Sinclair & Co., by the KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS, FOUR (4) PREMIUMS on Sinclair's Patent Masticator, for mashing and cutting corn-stalks, straw, etc., making in all

Thirty-Nine First Premiums

In favor of Sinclair & Co's Wares,

and showing a decided preference by the Judges in favor of Baltimore-Made Implements.

Included in the above premiums were Stetson's Patent Reaping and Mowing Machine, Sinclair's Patent Straw and Fodder Cutters, Sinclair's Patent Spiral Threshing Machine, Wheat Drill with Grano Attachment, Serrated Cold Roller, Corn Shellers, Corn Drills, etc.

In the above estimate of premiums the following were not included in the different contests, all having received their quota of premiums at Fairs previously held, viz: Horse-Powers, Spur and Bural Gear, Corn-Mills, Burr and Iron, Fanning-Mills, Rolling-Screens, Agricultural Fan, Chain-Pumps, Lime-Spreaders, Garden-Tools, etc., etc.

The Agricultural Implements and Machinery manufactured by us are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, great capacity, and particularly adapted for southern use and usage. Planters and Merchants wanting supplies will be furnished with Price Lists on application.

R. SINCLAIR JR. & Co.,
Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md.

Literary Sprubbery.

A Story for the Little Folks
ABOUT LITTLE JAMES MO.
James, little blue-eyed, and curly-head, and black-
eye with pouting lips, and sit down by me, and I
will tell you a short story of a little dark-eyed
boy, of sober mien and thoughtful brow, far above
his years. His name was James, and he was only
three years old when his mother placed him daily
at school. His home was in a far-off place among
the green hills of Vermont. He was the pet of
the school-teacher, and a very good boy. How
eagerly he drank in every word of her teachings!
and how fast he would repeat his little verse after
his spelling task was done:

"Sixty seconds make a minute,
Sixty minutes make an hour,
Twenty-four hours make a day,
Too much time to spend in play."

I imagine I can see him now, with that same
quiet, sorrowful look, and that eye, of more than
ordinary fire, of intellect, turned full into his
teacher's face, as he rapidly spells the little words
as she pronounces them.
But no; the light of that eye was suddenly ex-
tinguished. The next to the last day of school
had arrived, when he begged permission of his
mother to stay at home and visit with a maiden
aunt, who was there on a visit, and she granted
his request. He ran out to play, and there was a
large cart-body, or box, turned on end against a
building, on which the boy ran, and it slipped,
and he fell under it. His mother heard him
scream, and ran to extricate him. He raised his
hands in agony, and tried to speak to his almost
distracted mother; but he could not. His heart,
which received the blow, had ceased to beat. His
father wrung his hands, exclaiming, "My James!
my James has killed himself!"

It was a sad spectacle to behold that dear boy
cut down in early childhood, and hear the ago-
nizing groans of that fond mother over her first-
born child! The next day he was laid away in the
narrow grave, over which I planted some
roses, as an emblem of that young Bud of Promise
thus nipped in his early bloom. And I trust he
has entered that haven of eternal blessedness pre-
pared for children, and sings the praises of the
Redeemer in a happier strain than formerly, for
he could sing beautifully here below. Surely
there is much hope in the death of children!

ROSA.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST.

Corner Mason and Pacific streets, San Francisco.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patients the means
of maintaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice
of physicians, of *deceiving the sick*. Believing in the old
sage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,"
and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more
deleterious to the human organism than the diseases them-
selves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying
on the curative power within the living organism and the
supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford.
The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Elec-
tricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are
generally understood, but the remedial effects of elec-
tricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and
application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto un-
known relations of the positive and negative forces to the
functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial
application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby render-
ing electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most
potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it
approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with
itself. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and safe, and
may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is pos-
sible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the
year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws
of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical
attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for
this profession, and having received ample testimonials from
the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be
able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN
and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *exclusive*
attention.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently success-
ful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many
difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice
will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of
Mason and Pacific streets.

BENSLEY WATER-CURE
—AND—
MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic

Establishment in Sacramento,

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO,

on STOCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as

DR. SMITH'S

Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution,

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially

have our patients been, for the past year, of those afflicted

with Rheumatism, Inflammation and Chronic, Glands and

Fever, Dyspepsia and Consumption, Vertigo, Epilepsy,

Chronic Diarrhea, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Uterine

Disorders and Nervous Debility.

Readers, do you want to be restored to health, and know

how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman?

Are you a merchant? Are you a teacher? Are you a student?

Are you a mechanic? Are you a farmer? Are you a laborer?

Are you a woman? Are you a child? Are you a man?

Are you a man? Are you a woman? Are you a child?

Are you a man? Are you a woman? Are you a child?

Are you a man? Are you a woman? Are you a child?

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Are you a man? Are you a woman? Are you a child?

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with
SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS
than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest
Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with
Beneley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on
Jackson street of 87 1/2 feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no
dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage,
with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California
climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.
The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling
Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this
House. It was established under its present Management, on the
1st of January, 1877, as a

First-Class Hotel,
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to
encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall
the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received
by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage
the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the
SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular
Places of Amusement, the Principal
Thoroughfares, the Fashionable
Promenades and Steam-
boat Landings;
Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR
FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some
reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends.
We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in
our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we
have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which
produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy
that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of
Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many
other economical advantages. By this means we can present
our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial
excellence of our Table; and the same matchless Beds, and
solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will con-
tinue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with
highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single
Gentlemen, which, together with the undying energy of the
Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels
in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is
not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the
landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 15

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

No. 63 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS, ZINC, AND ANTI-FRICTION OR

Metal Castings, CHURCH and

Steamboat Bells, FORCE

LIFT PUMPS.

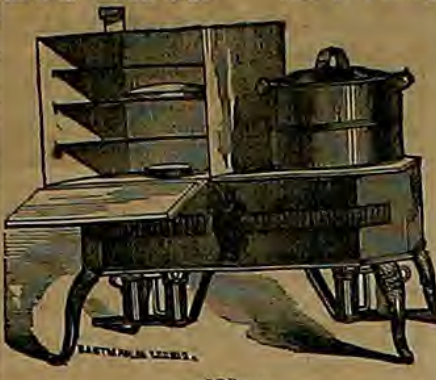
Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

EROVAPOR STOVES,



...FOR...
Heating Rooms!

And all Kinds of Cooking, without the
use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!



WILL HEAT FLAT-IRONS in five minutes.
WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.
WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.
WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE!

Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE.

Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.
95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL,

90 Montgomery street,
Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE,

Corner Front and California streets,
STANFORD BROS.,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use.
No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than
any other Burner ever made,
by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER

Was made to give the light of
THREE STAR CANDLES,
More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.
Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,

KEROSENE and COAL-OIL,
At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—

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Four doors south of California,
And on Washington street,
Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—

Front street, corner California.
STANFORD BROS.,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

24

BEES! BEES!! BEES!!!

—FOR SALE BY—
J. Y. WILSON,

No. 19 Commercial street, San Francisco.

I OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE NUMBER OF
FINE SWARMS OF CALIFORNIA BEES, in every
kind of Movable-frame Hive worthy of mention.

These bees were bred in Alameda county, under the
supervision of Mr. N. W. PALMER, one of the most skill-
ful Apiculturists in the State.

The extensive manner in which I have engaged in the
Bee Business gives me extra facilities for furnishing
Bees in stronger and healthier swarms, and at a lower
rate than any other dealer in the State.

Full instructions for the management of Bees, and all
particulars respecting them, can be had by applying to
J. Y. WILSON,

At THE
Oregon and California Provision Depot,
No. 19 Commercial street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties wishing BEES can have them forwarded
by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, to any part of Califor-
nia, Oregon, Washington Territory, or British Columbia.
14-3m

ALL "HAIL"

THE JOYFUL NEWS!

THE DUMB MADE TO SPEAK.

STUTTERING AND STAMMERING

Cured in less than one Hour,
WITHOUT PAIN OR SURGICAL OPERATION.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

CHILDREN OF FIVE AND ADULTS AT THE
age of One Hundred years can be cured. I offer to for-
feit the sum of Five Hundred Dollars if, on a proper ap-
plication of the remedy, it does not effect a cure. I
have successfully practiced the Cure of STUTTERING
and STAMMERING, throughout the United States. My
references are of the highest order. I have come to an-
nounce to the Suffering and Stammering Community of
California, they can be cured effectually. Persons, de-
siring of further information, will please address the
Undersigned. San Leandro, Alameda county, Cal.
H. A. GORLEY.

RECOLLECT—NO CURE, NO PAY. 17-3m

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,
and dealer in

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c
Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology
of N. C.," "Southern Bioscope," "Hickory-Nut Falls,"
&c.

Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising
water in all depths under 100 feet, by HAND.
Drawings and prices sent free.

147 Chambers street, New York.

Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half
per cent. 1-11

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING!



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF

FURNITURE,

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AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE
The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever
Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell
AT LESS PRICES
THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth
street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street,
between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San
Jose. 8-3m

J. E. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. M. SULLIVAN, Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
90 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,
PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,
IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERI-
ence in the fruit trade, in this market, and a
thorough knowledge of the business, they feel
confident in their ability to give satisfaction
to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-growers
who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of
the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.
A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
14-3m

Bay District Fair Races,

OCTOBER, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE OF PURSES IS OF-
FERED in the Department of Speed at the ensuing Fair
in October next, at the San Francisco Pioneer Race Course:

Fastest Trotting Stallion, free for all, mile heat, 100
three in five, to harness (Rattler to wagon).....\$500

Fastest roadster Stallion, two-mile heats, to wagons..... 300

Fastest trotting four-year old Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, 100

mile and repeat..... 200

Fastest three-year old Trotting Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, 100

mile and repeat..... 200

Fastest Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, that has never gone
for money, to harness, mile and repeat..... 100

Fastest running Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, open to all,
two or more to start, mile heat, best three in five, 10

per cent entrance..... 500

Single horses in harness, best three in five, open to all, 10

per cent entrance..... 500

Double teams, best three in five, open to all, 10 per cent

entrance..... 500

Single horses in harness, two mile and repeat, 10 per cent

entrance..... 500

Double teams, two miles and repeat, 10 per cent entrance 500

There is a typographical error in the pamphlet already in-
stated, and the Department of Speed at the ensuing Fair
in October next, at the San Francisco Pioneer Race Course:

It should read "Fastest Trotting Stallion, free for all, mile
heat, best three in five, to harness (Rattler to wagon)." It
is understood by the Board, that the note in the premium
schedule, under class II, does not apply to the competition
under the Department of Speed, but any horse or horses will
be permitted to enter for all the purses in their class.
For the Board,
FRANK FARGO, Secretary.

The Sierra Valley House,

WE WOULD CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION
of the public to the new trail running through the
Sierra Valley, making the distance to Virginia City, twenty-
five miles less than by any other route.

THE SIERRA VALLEY HOUSE is situated thirty miles
East of Downville, on the direct road to "Ellerland,"
twelve miles from Sardinia Valley, and forty-five miles from Vir-
ginia City, on the best mountain trail in California. The
HOUSE has been Refitted and Newly Furnished, for
the accommodation of the traveling Public. GOOD BEDS,
and the House open at all hours, night and day. The tables
will be heartily supplied with the best of the country. The
Sierra Valley House will afford Game of all kinds: Vulture,
H

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1860. NUMBER 6.

The California Farmer.
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 135 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.
TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.
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Proceedings of the Wool-growers' Convention.

During the time of the late Agricultural Fair at Sacramento, a Convention of Wool-growers was held, for the purpose of consulting as to their mutual interest, and to take such action as might be thought advisable. We were present at the Convention, and took notes of the proceedings; but finding a full report in the Bulletin from its correspondent, we copy it:

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 25, 1860.
The Wool-growers' Convention assembled in the State Agricultural Society's rooms last evening, proved an exceedingly interesting and profitable occasion, as well as the initial point of what seems likely to become a very important movement, largely affecting the interests both of buyers and growers of wool, all over the State.

Gen. A. Redington, of Sacramento, having been called to the chair, submitted a few remarks, in which he descanted upon the vital importance to the State of the branch of industry which was to form the subject of deliberation, and painted in glowing colors the special adaptation of the climate of California for the rearing of sheep and growth of wool, maintaining that they are less liable to accident and disease here than at the East, and multiply much more rapidly. Some of the pioneers in the business in California had already accumulated fortunes in it; and it was now a matter of great surprise that so few had gone into the enterprise hitherto. During his boyhood he lived in the northern part of Maine, where the mercury would sink during winter thirty degrees below zero. His father kept flocks and herds, and circumstances for a long time developed the care of them on the boy who now addressed the Convention. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Merino lambs could be raised at all, so great was the severity of the climate, where they had to be fed six months out of the twelve in each year. Yet, even with these drawbacks, his flock was the most remunerative item in his farm produce. Many a wealthy farmer in Maine had made his entire fortune in raising sheep and wool. Mr. Redington drew a vivid contrast between the inhospitable climate of that State and the genial seasons of this, where a lamb is educated almost from the hour of his birth to make his own living. He alluded briefly also to a combination which was said to exist among wool buyers in California, to keep down the price of the article and so prevent the growers from realizing a fair remuneration for their clips. If anything of the sort existed, the growers owed it to themselves to adopt immediate and effective measures to defeat the purposes of such a combination, and command their rights—an end to be accomplished without difficulty if they would act together.

Mr. Perkins, of Yolo, submitted some statistics to show how rapid had been the increase of the wool-growing interest in California during the last five years. In 1856, the wool clip was less than 100,000 pounds. We did not catch the precise figures. Subsequently it has been

In 1857.....299,440 lbs. 1859 (estimated).....605,000 lbs.
" 1858.....411,900 " 1860 ".....697,200 "

The prices at which these several clips were sold are thus stated:

In 1857.....\$371,882 1859 (estimated).....\$1,117,510
" 1858.....977,934 1860 ".....3,042,200
" 1859.....1,448,329

These statistics presented the best possible evidence of the adaptability of California to the business. The wool-growers knew the difficulties, the opposition, the unfriendly legislation, and, lastly, the cursed monopoly with which during the last year they had been compelled to contend, and which had robbed them of a fair remuneration for their enterprise and labor. As an example of the want of liberality of wool-buyers in California, the speaker mentioned that upon a small lot of Mexican wool, for which he was only offered ten to fifteen cents a pound here, he netted an additional \$17 or \$18 by shipping it to New York himself. He estimated that the wool-growers of California, during the last five years, had contributed, unnecessarily, to the benefit of the buyers, no less a sum than \$150,000. The chief object of this convention was to devise some means of remedying this—to form a permanent organization for mutual protection, and to arrange, if possible, for an Annual Fair, for competition and comparison of fine sheep, and where parties desiring to purchase good stock, may be accommodated satisfactorily, and he saved the necessity of searching all over the State for it.

Mr. Hereford, of Sacramento, said he had about 2000 sheep, and that the only difficulty he encountered in the business was the fact that for wool sent to the East, he could never obtain more than half its actual market price. He was in favor of a combination of some sort to secure a reform in this regard, and suggested a selection of some reliable man, to reside at San Francisco, as the agent of the Wool-growers' Association, to whom they should consign their clips, to be shipped by him to another carefully selected agent in New York, who should sell it and make remittances. The price of wool was declining constantly in California, by reason of the illiberality of the California buyers. Last year he obtained 12 1/2 cents for his clip, and this year he was offered only fourteen cents for the same article. It was very desirable that something should be done to save the wool-growers from being thus fleeced.

Mr. Flint, of Monterey (of Flint, Dixie & Co),

being present, was called upon to state his experience in regard to sheep-raising, its profits, etc. In answer to a constant cross-fire of questions, he made the following statements: He commenced the business in 1852, bringing over the plains from Illinois, 2500 sheep; has now about 16,000. Has bought some in the meantime; sold all the mutton-sheep and some stock-sheep; considered them worth an average of \$3 a head all around, but would not be willing to sell at that price. Started with a capital of \$10,000, and had purchased an extensive ranch for his flocks and paid for it out of the proceeds of his stock. It costs him to ship wool through commission houses nearly seven cents a pound, but should suppose that, by proper combination, the entire cost of shipping and getting returns, including interest on advances, might be reduced to five cents. His best quality of wool, being clip of crosses half or three-quarters Merino, brought thirty-five cents at auction in Boston. This was unwashed wool. The highest price he could get for the same article here was twenty-five to twenty-eight cents. Part of the wool sent to Boston, some of the finest in quality, too, but dirtier than the other, only brought twenty-two cents a pound.

Mr. Flint was not decided in opinion as to the practicability of the proposed combination for the purpose of securing good prices for wool. The large wool-grower could control his own market to considerable extent, and exact the most favorable terms of the buyer. He obtained for his last clip of wool, delivered at Alviso, twenty-four cents; it would have brought at the East, probably, at thirty-five cents. Freight could be had for it at two cents a pound, and the commissions charged are five per cent. Mr. Flint was understood to assent to a suggestion made by another gentleman, that shipment to the East, through proper hands, ought then to have made a difference of eight cents a pound in favor of the grower. The market price in New York, or Boston, for three-quarter Merino wool, unwashed, is from thirty-five to forty cents a pound, and of full-blood fifty cents. His sheep averaged him about five pounds wool each a year.

The best policy was to shear only once a year—in the Spring, when the natural oil is active. The sheep in California sometimes have a very mild form of the disease so prevalent at the East, and known as "scab." The average fleece of pure blood Spanish merinos was about 4 pounds. Sheep in this climate produce from 10 to 15 percent more wool than in the Atlantic States. They grow larger also—the increased size of carcass averaging about 15 per cent. So, too, the increase is greater here; while in the East it is only 60 per cent, in California it is sometimes as high as 100 per cent, when they are fortunate. Mr. Flint's flocks breed but once a year; instead of three times in two years, as is the practice on the Atlantic side. He considers the Spanish Merino a harder sheep than the French, but the latter is the largest. [He thinks the Spanish the best for wool and mutton.] There is little difference in their increase, except that the French twin oftener. The Spanish yield a little the most wool, per weight of carcass; but the French, being larger, produce the largest clip per sheep. His flocks had been affected by no disease, except the modified scab. Foot-rot and staggers, so common at the East, were unknown to him.

A flock ought never exceed 1500 sheep. That was the number to which Mr. Flint allotted a single shepherd, to whom he allowed a dog if he knew how to use one to advantage and without worrying the sheep. There is a tendency to make the flocks too large. A thousand head was as many as ought to be given one man to take care of, and at the time of lambing two or three shepherds are necessary to a band of that size. In conclusion, Mr. Flint observed that his first importation of improved sheep was made in 1857.

A. L. Bingham, the sheep importer, being called upon, declined any remarks, stating it as his intention to go into the business of breeding sheep here, and that he would prefer to hear the experience of those already familiar with the business in California.

Mr. Perkins recalled the attention of the Convention to the object for which they had met, and moved that the gentlemen present organize a Wool-growers' Convention.

Dr. Curtis of Yolo suggested the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to report at a future meeting.

Donald McLennan of San Francisco was introduced by Mr. Flint of Monterey, who stated that, as a wool sorter, Mr. McLennan had handled about 6,000,000 pounds of California wool during the last three years—nearly all of it, in fact, which had gone East. As his observations were very practical, and contain some startling and radical suggestions for consideration by all interested in any way in the wool trade, I give them in full. He said:

Mr. President: I have a few practical suggestions to make to this convention in reference to the objects of our meeting, viz: The promotion of the interests of the wool-growers of this State. As it must be evident to us all that California will ere many years rank second to no State or country in the world in the quantity of wool she will produce, it must also be evident that quality and condition are important matters as well for the wool-grower as the buyer. I therefore offer these few remarks—the result of experience—in the hope that they may be of practical use to those engaged in the business, to the end that a class of wool may be raised suited to the wants of our country, and that it may be sent to market in a condition creditable to the grower. Much of the wool raised in this State is equal in quality with the product of any State in the Union, but its market value is too frequently greatly lessened by foreign admixture, such as sticks, straw, adobe dirt, quartz rock, and often the entire rakings of a corral. I would urge upon the wool-growers of this State the great importance of care in neatly tying their fleeces and keeping them free from all foreign substances which will tend to lessen its value in the market. A clip of wool of fine quality, brought to market in bad condition by being mixed with dirt, straw, &c., &c., will not command so high a price as a poorer grade, if sent in good order; the condition of wool, in many cases, having as much to do with the price obtained as the quality.

Much fault is found by the flock-masters, as to the price obtained for their clips, the cause for

which may be entirely obviated by paying more attention to the condition in which they are sent to market, as the buyers are forced to buy with suspicion in their minds as to what its condition may be, although the quality be plainly seen. So large a proportion is there of wool which is in bad condition, in the centre of fleeces and bales, that buyers have little confidence in outside appearances or the representations of the seller. In fact, for these very reasons, shippers of wool from this State have never yet received dollar for dollar for their shipments. There are, however, many honorable exceptions. Those flock masters who are known to use care in preparing their clip for the market, seldom fail to procure satisfactory prices for their wool.

The clip of the present year has come to market thus far in better condition than that of any previous season, and I trust it will continue to improve. Still they have not all left off their old practices. For instance, I have, within a few days, assorted some 25,000 pounds of wool, the entire clip of one flock-master, which was purchased for a clean, merchantable article, from which I was forced to throw out about 1,200 pounds which was entirely useless for any purpose; in another small lot I found 23 pounds of adobe dirt, 35 pounds of quartz rock (and a poor specimen at that).

I trust it may not be deemed presumption on my part, after an experience of some twenty-two years in the handling of wool, to suggest which, in my opinion, are the best sheep for producing the class of wool most required in the Atlantic States; and in doing this I wish it distinctly understood that I neither buy nor sell wool, nor trade in hucks. In my opinion the class of sheep to raise in order to produce a wool which can be readily sold and command a remunerative price, is a cross between the Southdown, improved Leicester, and American sheep. Such sheep will produce a middle wool, adapted to the manufacture of delaines, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, worsted yarns, &c.

Merino wools are only adapted to the manufacture of fine cloths, of which there are no manufacturers of any considerable amount in the United States; and when we consider the larger quantity of goods of a coarser texture which are used, it must be apparent that a wool of the quality I have recommended will meet the most ready sale, and at prices, everything considered, the more remunerative. The cross I have mentioned will also produce a superior class of mutton—juicy, of fine flavor, and very desirable for table use—also a large carcass, which must carry a corresponding fleece. The wools of Oregon are much superior, as a whole, to the wools produced in this State. They are of a long, sound and uniform staple, almost entirely free from kemp.

That the manufacture of woollen fabrics in the United States is largely on the increase, is evident by a single example. One establishment in Lowell, using in 1837 but about 500 pounds per day, or 150,000 pounds per annum, now consumes nearly 4,000,000 per year. May we not expect that the next ten years will show an equally large increase in our home consumption of an article that can be raised in California with greater profit than in any other country in the world?

I submit these few crude and disjointed suggestions in the hope that they may be of some benefit to the wool growers of this State, and that in a few years we shall export, in place of 3,000,000 pounds, the product of the present year, nearer 20,000,000 pounds.

Appended are a few statistics showing the importation of wool into England, and the increase of growth for a period of years, which facts show very strikingly the gigantic scale on which the woollen manufactures of Great Britain are conducted and the amount of raw material necessary:

Imports of wool in 1857.....	129,702,203
" 1858.....	128,738,721
" 1859.....	133,851,684
(And exceeding any previous twelve months.)	
Imports of Wool in 1843.....	49,243,093
Showing an increase in 17 years of 170 per cent	
In 1843, there were imported from foreign countries 23,164,731 lbs. or 27 per cent of the total imports; and in 1859 20,951,246 lbs. or 28 per cent.	
Imports from South Africa in 1843.....	1,728,431
" 1859.....	14,339,341
" British India in 1843.....	1,916,129
" 1859.....	14,363,403
" Australia in 1843.....	17,431,750
" 1859.....	53,709,542

The Wool exports of Australia advanced continuously every year from 1846 to 1859, having been:

In 1846.....	21,729,346
In 1859.....	55,952,129

In answer to interrogatories, Mr. McLennan stated that wool clipped in the fall was, for manufacturing purposes, far inferior to that clipped in the spring, and would not be worth as much by four or five cents a pound. Being destitute of the natural oil, which is active only in the spring, the fall clip has no life and elasticity, and cannot be worked except mixed with other wool, because it flies from the machine. He also observed, that the production of wool is never overdone; that there is a scarcity of the article constantly all over the world; and that the occasional seasons of depressions in price do not result from any glut in the market, but from depression in trade which temporarily stops the mills; but immediately upon these turning their wheels again, the entire accumulation of wools is in demand, and those who hold it make large fortunes at once. He further stated, and gave reasons for the fact, that the small burs which often get in California wool, are really a greater disadvantage to it and depreciate its price more than do the large cockle-burs of the East. The latter are too large to pass through the machine; but the little fellows do get in and work a great deal of mischief.

Mr. McConnell, of Sacramento, claimed to be the first importer of Spanish Merinos into the State. His first cross with the Chishusha sheep, produced a fleece weighing 84 pounds. The second will produce from twelve to fifteen pounds. He had ewes crossed on American sheep, which will yield eighteen pounds to twelve of any imported sheep. He claims that California grows finer wool than can be raised in the Atlantic States, and stated that wool, for which he was offered only twenty-six cents here, he sent to New York and obtained sixty cents therefor. This was Spanish Merino wool.

Mr. Perkins' motion having been modified so as to resolve the formation of a Wool and Sheep Growers' Convention, was then put and adopted.

Messrs. Hereford of Sacramento, Perkins of Yolo, Flint of Monterey, A. L. Bingham of Sutter, and Dameron of Placer, were appointed a Committee to report a constitution and by-laws.

On motion of Mr. Flint of Sacramento, it was ordered that a Committee be selected to report upon the diseases of sheep and their remedies. Messrs. McConnell of Sacramento, Miller of Sacramento, Bragg of Yolo, Threlkeld of Monterey, Stanwood and Kellogg of Sacramento, were appointed said Committee; after which the Convention adjourned until Wednesday night.

At the adjourned meeting of the Wool-growers' Convention, the following named officers of the California Wool and Sheep-growers' Association were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Gen. Alfred Redington of Sacramento; Vice Presidents—J. C. McConnell of Sacramento, Thomas Flint of Monterey, G. W. Grayson of Tehama, J. P. Dameron of Placer, W. K. Weston of Solano, E. L. Bingham of Sutter; Secretary—J. E. Perkins of Yolo; Treasurer—J. H. Carroll of Sacramento; Board of Managers—Dr. R. A. Pearls of Sacramento, Thomas Flint of Monterey, J. P. Dameron of Placer, A. L. Bingham of Sutter. The President and Secretary are to be ex-officio members of this Board.

There were about fifty gentlemen present at the meeting. A constitution and series of by-laws were reported by the Committee appointed at the first meeting, and were adopted. These provide that any person who is actively engaged in raising sheep and growing wool, may become a member of the Association, upon paying an initiation fee of five dollars and two dollars each subsequent year. Eighteen members immediately enrolled their names, who gave the aggregate of their stock at 64,825 head of sheep, and stated their wool-clip of last year at an aggregate of 229,350 pounds, and their spring clip at 157,000 pounds.

Why California is Impoverished.

CALIFORNIA WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

WHILE tens of thousands of dollars are constantly going out of our State for Wagons, Carriages, Stages, etc., the Farmers and our country friends are complaining that Grain, Fruit, and Produce is not bringing a satisfactory price. Now we beg leave to tell them that the reason why our Grain, Fruit, and Produce does not bring a higher price is simply their own fault in a great degree.

In the first place, there is not a population large enough to consume what we grow, and the people do not take any measures or seem to care whether we ever increase our population or not; and while everybody was supposing that we had a population of three-quarters of a million! the guessers who were to take the Census will probably report 500,000! Now it is a burning shame that a State with the resources we have should remain thus inactive. But we can see the causes at work which bring about such results. Just look at the Facts; California can afford to send her Grain some sixteen thousand miles to find a market, because Wheat is now worth more in Indiana to-day than it is in San Francisco; and it is worth forty to fifty per cent more in New York than with us. But then we import our Beef, Pork, Hams, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Soap, Candles, Boots, Shoes, Dried Apples, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, etc., and of course we must send something forward to pay for them! Wise folks (?) think it is cheaper than to take measures to make known our resources, and induce the best class of citizens to come and take up their abode with us.

The most unwise policy that a people ever pursued has been tried for the past five years; and and unless a wiser policy shall be adopted, it will take all the Grain, Wine, and Wool we can raise to pay for the very goods we can manufacture and produce here at half the cost we can import the same!

'Habit' becomes second nature, and our people have been so long accustomed to the imported kind that they never think of Home Productions as of any value. Who are they that say we cannot raise and cure our own Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, and Lard? Who but those who make their living out of imported goods. Who says we cannot make as good Soap and Candles as we import? Who says we cannot make Boots and Shoes also? Is it not notorious that for thirty years California has exported Hides and Tallow; and could we not convert these Hides into Leather and into Boots and Shoes, and this Tallow into Soap and Candles, as cheap as we can pay the freight of the Hides and Tallow hence East, pay the cost of making them up, and pay the freight back of the made articles? And are we not sustaining laborers abroad to do all this work for us? Would it not be much better for us if we brought the laborers here, and fed them with our Produce, and clothed them with our Manufactures? That is the way to make a State prosperous. If we raise great crops, bring the people here to consume them, and set them to work in building up Manufactures, increasing the demand and making more consumers still. California Legislatures manage badly, and there is but one way to remedy the evil: Send no man to the Legislature this season that will not insist upon a plan that shall increase our revenues, and stimulate our people to right action. Political legislation has nearly ruined the prospects of the finest State that the sun ever shone on, and we hope the people will send Legislators to the Capitol who will not only think of these things, but act on them.

Can our Grain and other Produce-growers complain, when they are now constantly aiding in

their own overthrow? As we travel over the State, we see and hear of people sending money abroad to import some Carriage, or Wagon, because they think they can get it cheaper abroad, yet they do not remember the expenses attendant upon importing, and the interest, and cost of exchange, etc. But this is not all; when the masses import, they send cash or its equivalent; but if they wish a Carriage or Wagon made, they run round to find who can make one, then he must be cheapened, and when the price is agreed on, then the home laborer must wait for his pay four, six, eight, or twelve months, and the producer thinks nothing of it. This is not right. Home laborers should have cash, and that speedily, then there would be no trouble in getting our work done right, speedily, and well. When in the country, we made inquiries as to the cost of these things made here, and we saw enough to satisfy us that we can beat the world on good, strong, substantial work—work that is cheaper than any imported can be had.

Hardly any town of note that does not have good Manufacturers, and the people should support them in the most liberal manner, for by so doing they build themselves up.

When in Napa, we saw at Copeland's as fine Wagons being made as need be. Where need we look for finer Carriages or Wagons than Zartman & Co., or Ordway, or Rowland & Co., at Petaluma, can turn out? And at Sonoma, Martin & McDonald and McHarvey & Hope, can show work of all kinds in Wagon-making that will compete with any State; as good, as handsome, and as cheap, as can be produced anywhere.

Now, Farmers, when you want a Carriage, Wagon, Buggy, Barouche, or any such an article, go to your home-workers and give them a good job, and when it is done pay the cash for it, and you will be the gainers by it. All the Manufacturing we can do in California tends to raise the price of Grain, Flour, and all Produce, and all who want to see "good times coming," let them aid and encourage Home Manufacturers, and they will see "good times," and feel them too.

These notes were made while we were visiting the workshops of which we have spoken. The work which has been shown at all our District Fairs proves still stronger the value of Home Labor.

Imported Fruit-Tree Stocks.

"Succol Nunsseries," Napa County, Oct. 3, 1860.
EDITOR FARMER: In looking over your paper of August 17th, I noticed some remarks in relation to some imported Stocks in the Nursery, from the famous Prince's Nursery, of Flushing, N. Y.; and "you ask the cause of the bad condition of these Stocks." I will tell you, although with reluctance, for I am sure I will not receive any sympathy from any one who has ever had any dealing at the famous Flushing Nursery of Wm. R. Prince & Co. On the 3d of October, 1859, I ordered a lot of Paradise-Apple, Pear, Mazzard and Mahaleb Cherry Stocks, from the above named Nursery, ordering select one-year-old Stocks, which is generally understood by Nurserymen of honor to mean the best; but judging from the Stocks received, the Messrs. Prince's interpretation is just the reverse.

Well, the order being sent, in due time the desired Stocks arrived; and being immediately unpacked, at a glance I saw I was "sold." Instead of the fine lot of Mazzard Cherry Stocks, I found a miserable lot of trash—a lot of Suckers that had been dug up from some old Hedge Row, planted one year in Nursery rows, and then sent to California for Seedling Mazzards; the Mahaleb Stocks, if selected at all, the smallest must have been; the Pear and Paradise-Apple in perfect keeping with the Cherry.

Now, Mr. Editor, I trust this will fully explain the appearance of the Stocks you saw while here last summer; and, furthermore, this is our first, and am certain it will be the last order sent from this place, to the famous Prince's Nursery, as you are pleased to term it.

In closing, I would say that good and reliable Stocks can be procured from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, and Messrs. Frost & Co. of Rochester; also from Wm. Reid of Elizabeth, N. Y., and from P. J. Berckmans of Augusta, Ga.; there may be others equally as good with whom; there may be acquaintance. Yours, very respectfully,

S. THOMPSON.

OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.—For the past week or two, a heavy immigration has been arriving at Carson City, says the Enterprise of that place, from over the Plains; as many as fifty wagons have reached there in a single day, and the average for the time mentioned being thirty daily. They bring a good deal of stock, most of which is in tolerable, some in excellent, condition. The immigration, this year, will not be so large as last; yet there has been less sickness and general suffering; while the loss of stock has been many per cent less than last season. In this year's immigration, we are glad to see that there are many families, with a goodly number of women and children.

The following named gentlemen have been elected by the Executive Board of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, delegates to attend the Agricultural Convention to be held at San Francisco on Monday, October 8th: E. S. Holden, P. E. Connor, Andrew Wolf, I. D. Morley, H. C. Patrick, J. S. Sells, H. T. Higgins, W. B. West, Oatler Salmon, R. P. Hammond.

Crop of Ruta-bagas 1 acre.....	Diploma
" Mangal-mangal 1 acre.....	"

Grapes of various kinds 1 acre.....	Diploma
" Mangold-wurzel 1 acre.....	"
" Carrots 1 ".....	"
" Chinas 1 ".....	"
" Hops 1 ".....	"

Persons desiring to compete in this list, must make an entry of their premises on or before the 20th day of July 1890, either in writing or by calling at the office of the Secretary, No. 37 Armory Hall, San Francisco.

No. 38—Domestic Manufactures.

Flour, 100 pounds, Diploma.....	Hats and Shoes.....	Diploma
Corn meal ".....	" Hats and Caps.....	"
Barley ".....	" Salt.....	"
Rye Flour ".....	" Catchup.....	"

Farina	25 pounds	"	Raisins	per pound	"
Barr	" "	"	Cornery	" "	"
" Soda Bluet.	" "	"	Unpolished	" "	"
" Sugar Blend.	" "	"	Horse Shoes	" "	"
" Pigout from Cane	" "	"	Mule Shoes	" "	"
" " Beet	" "	"	Machinework	" "	"
" Sorgho	" "	"	Iron or Brass Castings	" "	"
Sirap from Cane	" "	"	Washing machine	" "	"
" Beet	" "	"	Model Gate	" "	"
" Sorgho	" "	"	" Fence	" "	"
Ground Coffee	25 lbs	"	Gumshaws	" "	"
" Mustard	10 "	"	Dental	" "	"
" Pepper	10 "	"	Tailor's work	" "	"
" Allspice	10 "	"	Stonecutting, specimen,	" "	"
Soap, 25 pounds	" "	"	Lime	" "	"
Olive Oil	" "	"	tutter-box	" "	"
Candles, 25 pounds	" "	"	Wood saw	" "	"
Corn Meal	" "	"	Medicine Safe	" "	"
Potato-starch, 10 pounds	" "	"	Flavoring Essences	" "	"
Team-harness	" "	"	Model Suspension Bridge	" "	"

Carriage-harness	"	"	Truss	"
Saddle	"	"	Wooden-ware	"
Ladies' Saddle	"	"	Willow-ware	"
			Glazeware	"

Trunk	"	Glass-ware	"
Billiard Table	"	Stone-ware	"
Leather	"	Fancy Soaps	"
.....	"	"

5	Honey	44	Extracts	44
	Vinegar	44	Fire-proof Safe	44
6	.....	44	Scales and Balances	44

Brick	"	Coal Oil Lamps	"
Granite	"	Camphene	"
Furniture	"	Oil	"
Blacksmith-work	"	Fluid	"
Tin-work	"		

Class X. Arts.

10	Portrait.....	10
	Oil Painting on canvas.....	11
	Painting, Sign.....	Diploma
	" Graining.. "	Printing, Newspaper
10	" Water-colors "	Printing, Cards, etc.
5	Drawing	Book-binding.....
		Penmanship.....

Engraving, Wood ..	"	Marble Monument..	"
" Lithograph ..	"	" Mantle	"
" Copperplate ..	"	Plaster-work	"
" Carving ..	"	Wax Fruit.....	"

"	Gilding..	"	"	Flowers	"
Daguerreotypes	"	"	"	Leather-work	"
Photographs	"	"	"	Drafting	"
Architectural	"	"	"	Sketching	"

Printing, Book-work	Architectural Design
Class XI. Mechanism.	
Model Steam Ditching-machine	
" Spading-machine	
" Engine, California manufacture	
" Calorie Engine	
Mathematical Instruments, California Manufacture	

5	Surveyors' and Engineers' Instruments, .....	"	.....
	Exhibit Jewelry .....	"	.....
	" Silver-ware .....	"	.....
	" Cutlery-ware	"	Diploma
	" Carpenter's Tools	"	"
60	" Dentistry	"	"

50	" Dentists' Tools.....	11
51	" Wrought Quartz Specimen.....	11
52	" Plambers' work.....	11
53	" Copper-work.....	11
54	" Brass work.....	11
55	" Gas fixtures.....	11

	Class XII. Sports.
\$5	Winning Boat in a Yacht Race, to be decided by the San Francisco Regatta Club
3	Fire Engine, subjected to a test by a Committee of competent Firemen
3	Steam Fire Engine

3	Target Shooting.....
3	" Cannon.....
3	Pigeon Shooting, to be decided by the San Francisco
3	shooting Club.....
3	Player in a Cricket Match.....
3	" Baseball.....

Best time a Foot-race of 1 mile.....
An entrance-fee of 10 per cent will be charged
entries in Class XII.
Class XIII. Military Department.
Best-drilled Uniform Military Company—Cavalry.

\$5	11	11	Artillery.
5	11	11	Infantry.
5	11	11	Rifles.
10			

The premiums to each of this class will be our national flag—Army Standard—the name of the successful company to be inscribed upon the center star.

Class XIV. Miscellaneous.
All inventors of new Machinery or other articles, requested to exhibit their models, and if deemed me

Articles not enumerated in the foregoing list, will be admitted to the Exhibition, and if deemed worthy by the Committee in this Class, will be awarded Special Premiums.

N. B.—Arrangements have been made with the California Steam Navigation Company and the proprietors of the Petaluma and Oakland ferry routes, to transport to San Francisco, animals and articles designed for exhibition at the Fair, without cost to the owners.

Supplemental Notice.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE S. F. F. District Agricultural Society have issued the ab-

The District comprises the Counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Merced and Contra Costa, but contributions are respectfully solicited from every portion of the State, as well as from the Territories and Foreign Countries.

The farmers and others interested living in the district, are specially requested to aid the Board in carrying out its duties.

Persons desiring a copy of the Premium Schedule

Officers of County Societies, and Agriculturists generally, are requested to send to the Office for these and distribute them in their respective localities.

For the Board, **SAMUEL BRANNAN**, President.
FRANK E. FARGO, Secretary.

The Californian

BEE-HIVE!
The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST

The above hive was awarded the **FIRST PREMIUM** at the State Fair held at **Minneapolis** in 1853, and also by the **Mechanics Institute of San Francisco**, held the same year. And again at the State Fair,

the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Commission named by the parties exhibiting the best stroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVE competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHT

50 MAKE AN ONE, will please address the undersigned or
50 of the following Agents:
50 L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
25 THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
25 SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
25 CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.
25 F. A. SCHEERMAN, L. A.

15 E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
25 JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
15 B. H. HOAG, Napa.
20 E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.
10 G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.
10 **The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS** is
10 which may be found at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms as
lucrosus to the purchaser.
The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be
to the public in due time.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OR FULL BLO
well situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or
changed for Real Estate in this city, or for ranch propert
in this or Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER.

The Life, Character, and Genius of Washington Irving.

A DISCOURSE

On the Life, Character, and Genius of Washington Irving, delivered before the New York Historical Society, at the Academy of Music, in New York, on the 3d of April, 1860.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

[CONTINUED.]

In 1842, he went to Spain as the American minister, and remained in that country for four years. I have never understood that anything occurred during that time to put his talents as a negotiator to any rigorous test. He was a sagacious and intelligent observer; his connection with the American Legation in London had given him diplomatic experience, and I have heard that he sent home to his government some valuable dispatches on the subject of our relations with Spain. In other respects, he did, at least, what all American ministers at the European Courts are doing, and I suppose my hearers understand very well what that is; but if there had been any question of importance to be settled, I think he might have acquitted himself as well as many who have had a higher reputation for dexterity in business. When I was at Madrid in 1857, a distinguished Spaniard said to me: "Why does not your government send out Washington Irving to this court? Why do you not take as your agent the man whom all Spain admires, venerates, loves? I assure you it would be difficult for our government to refuse anything which Irving should ask, and his signature would make almost any treaty acceptable to our people."

Returning in 1846, Irving went back to Sunnyside, on the Hudson, and continued to make it his abode for the rest of his life. Those who passed up and down the river before the year 1835, may remember a neglected cottage on a green bank, with a few locust-trees before it, close to where a little brook brings in its tribute to the mightier stream. In that year Irving became its possessor; he gave it the name it now wears, planted its pleasant slopes with shrubs and trees, laid it out in walks, built out-houses, and converted the cottage into a more spacious dwelling, in the old Dutch style of architecture, with crows-steps on the gables; a quaint picturesque building, with "as many angles and corners," to use his own words, "as a cocked hat." He caused creeping plants and climbing roses to be trained up its walls; the trees he planted prospered in that sheltered situation, and were filled with birds, which would not leave their nests at the approach of the kind master of the place. The house became almost hidden from sight by their lofty summits, the perpetual rustlings of which, to those who sat within, were blended with the murmurs of the water. Van Tassel would have had some difficulty in recognizing his old abode in this little paradise, with the beauty of which, one of Irving's friends, A. T. Tuckerman, Esq., has made the public familiar in prose and verse.

At Sunnyside, Irving wrote his "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." Putnam, the bookseller, had said to him one day: "Here is 'Foster's Life of Goldsmith;' I think of republishing it." "I once wrote a Memoir of Goldsmith," answered Irving, "which was prefixed to an edition of his works printed at Paris; and I have thought of enlarging it and making it more perfect." "If you will do that," was the reply of the bookseller, "I shall not republish the Life by Foster." Within three months afterward, Irving's "Life of Goldsmith" was finished and in press. It was so much superior to the original sketch, in the exactness of the particulars, the entertainment of the anecdotes, and the beauty of the style, that it was really a new work. For my part, I know of nothing like it. I have read no biographical memoir which carries forward the reader so delightfully and with so little tediousness of recital or reflection. I never take it up without being tempted to wish that Irving had written more works of the kind; but this could hardly be; for where could he have found another Goldsmith?

In 1850, appeared his "Lives of Mahomet and his Successors," composed principally from memoranda made by him during his residence in Spain; and in the same year he completed the revision of his works for a new edition, which was brought out by Putnam, a bookseller of whose obliging and honorable conduct he delighted to speak. Irving was a man with whom it was not easy to have a misunderstanding; but, even if he had been of a different temper, these commendations would have been none less deserved.

When Cooper died, toward the close of the year 1850, Irving, who had shortly before met him, apparently in the full vigor of his excellent constitution, was much shocked by the event, and took part in the meetings held for the purpose of collecting funds to erect a monument to his memory in this city—a design which, I am sorry to say, has wholly failed. He wrote a letter advising that the monument should be a statue, and attended the great memorial meeting held in Metropolitan Hall, in February of the next year, at which Webster presided. He was then near the end of his sixty-eighth year, and was remarked as one over whom the last twenty years had passed lightly. He, whom Dr. Francis describes as in early life a slender and delicate youth, preserving his health by habitual daily exercise, appeared before the vast assembly a fresh well-preserved gentleman scarcely more than elderly, with firm but benevolent features, well-knit and muscular limbs, and an elastic step, the sign of undiminished physical vigor.

In his retirement at Sunnyside, Irving planned and executed his last great work, the "Life of Washington," to which he says he had long looked forward as his crowning literary effort. Constantly, the Edinburgh bookseller, had proposed to him thirty years before, and he then resolved to undertake it as soon as he should return to the United States. It was postponed in favor of other projects, but never abandoned. At length the expected time seemed to have arrived; the world was waiting for new works from his pen; his mind and body were yet in their vigor; the habit and the love of literary production yet remained; and he addressed himself to this greatest of his labors.

Yet he had his misgivings, though they could not divert him from his purpose. "They expect too much—too much," he said to a friend of mine, to whom he was speaking of the magnitude of the task and the difficulty of satisfying the public. We cannot wonder at these doubts. At the time when he began to employ himself steadily on this work, he was near the age of threescore and ten, when with most men the season of hope and confidence is past. He was like one who should begin the great labor of the day when the sun was shedding his latest beams, and what if the shadows of night should descend upon him before his task was ended? A vast labor had been thrown upon him by the almost numberless documents and papers recently brought to light relating to the events in which Washington was concerned—such as were amassed and digested by the research of Sparks, and accompanied by the commentary of his excellent biography. These were all to be

carefully examined and their spirit extracted. Historians had in the meantime arisen in our country, of a world-wide fame, with whose works his own must be compared, and he was to be judged by a public whom he, more than almost any other man, had taught to be impatient of mediocrity.

I do not believe, however, that Irving's task would have been performed so ably if it had been undertaken when it was suggested by Constable; the narrative could not have been so complete in its facts; it might not have been written with the same becoming simplicity. It was fortunate that the work was delayed till it could be written from the largest store of materials, till its plan was fully matured in all its fair proportions, and till the author's mind had become filled with the profoundest veneration for his subject.

The simplicity already mentioned is the first quality of this work which impresses the reader. Here is a man of genius, a poet by temperament, writing the life of a man of transcendent wisdom and virtue—a life passed amidst great events, and marked by inestimable public services. There is a constant temptation to eulogy, but the temptation is resisted; the actions of his hero are left to speak their own praise. He records events reverently, as one might have recorded them before the art of rhetoric was invented, with no exaggeration, with no parade of reflection; the lessons of the narrative are made to impress themselves on the mind by the earnest and conscientious relation of facts. Meantime the narrator keeps himself in the background, solely occupied with the due presentation of his subject. Our eyes are upon the actors whom he sets before us—we never think of Mr. Irving.

A closer examination reveals another great merit of the work, the admirable proportion in which the author keeps the characters and events of his story. I suppose he could hardly have been conscious of this merit, and that it was attained without a direct effort. Long meditation had probably so shaped and matured the plan in his mind, and so arranged its parts in their just symmetry, that, executing it as he did, conscientiously, he could not have made it a different thing from what we have it. There is nothing distorted, nothing placed in too broad a light or thrown too far in the shade. The incidents of our Revolutionary war, the great event of Washington's life, pass before us as they passed before the eyes of the commander-in-chief himself, and from time to time varied his designs. Washington is kept always in sight, and the office of the biographer is never allowed to become merged in that of the historian.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Wherry and Berry.

THE PHYSICAL POWER GIVEN BY LIVING CORRECTLY, OR THE RESULTS OF A VEGETARIAN SYSTEM OF LIVING.

The following interesting and amusing sketch from the Tribune of September will be found worth reading; it will convey a world of truth to those who read it:

A Long Pull and a Strong Pull, and a Pull All Alone—Vegetable Banquet to "the Boston Wherry Man."

If the vegetarians are looking around for a motto, the words of sacred writ, "By their fruits ye shall know them," should now be selected. It is Mr. Martin of Boston who has given them immortal fitness. He has used no flesh these three years, and has rowed round from Boston to New York in a little wherry, the infant in the family of boats. No other stimulus than that of pure water, and no other staves than the innocent wherryberry and slow melon afford, Mr. Martin has endured severe physical exercise, amid circumstances of greater novelty and peril than is usual on any of our streams; and Mr. Martin has by the prowess of his arms and the pluck of his heart, put all the boasted feats of our amateur navigators, crack Harvard crew and Joshua Ward, included, at the small end of the glass. Whether his fellow disciples will all want to be known as precisely the same fruit, so that presently no route between Boston and New York will be more popular than this wherry route, remains to be seen. Nor yet may it be said what effect his gallant cruise will have upon the diet of the professional watermen, who as a class are not grossly addicted to vegetables, but rather celebrated in song and story for a partiality to strong meat, not to mention strong drink and tobacco. But the followers of Mr. Martin's simple sanitary faith emphatically recognized his row as a glorious vindication of the vegetable by a feat in his honor which was celebrated in the banqueting-hall of the Hydropathic and Hygienic Institute, No. 15 Light-street (better known, perhaps, as the "Laight-street Water Cure"), on Friday afternoon.

We may say that the tables laughed. They could not groan beneath so light and easily digested a burden. Perhaps the groaning of tables is commonly to be attributed to their unhappy consciousness of the pain they have in store for those who surround them. There is no grief in wheaten cakes without any butter. There is no heaviness of spirit in fresh and succulent corn. Morbid views of life and destiny are not engendered by crisp and meaty potatoes. And surely lightness of heart must spring from apple-pie without any shortening or pernicious grease in its crust. Could a table conscientiously groan or even murmur under a weight of rosy and melting melons, sound apples, and sweet peach and plum? Of these, and like gentle fare was the bill made up, and as there was no tedious preliminary exercises with the carver, the company were not long delayed. There were perhaps forty persons seated. A majority of these were patients attached to the Institute, and the others were the friends of the distinguished guest, and the gentlemen of the press, to whom, to their everlasting credit be it said, all dietetic systems are alike beneficial. The board was illuminated far and wide by several ladies.

The vegetables having been removed, Dr. Miller, the assistant physician of Dr. Trail, who is the head of the establishment, introduced Mr. Martin. He spoke a few words before he let the hero rise, chiefly in reference to the vegetable treatment, which he believed superior to all other medical practice. The water cure could show few striking specimens of its efficacy, because the greater number of patients were driven to it by disease, but a radical reformation of the diseased system was constantly achieved. Dr. Miller himself was a living embodiment of the theory of the school, having long subsisted, and thoroughly enjoyed his facilities, without any meat, still further simplifying his diet by a total disuse of butter, which popular viand, although granted on this occasion as a special concession to the prejudices of a mistaken world, is forbidden to the patients. The present symposium was to afford an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Martin not only some account of the feat which had excited so much attention, but also a statement of his experience as a vegetarian.

Few of the revelers were surprised when a very brown gentleman who had been seated in the place of honor arose as Mr. Martin, and the tribute of a jingle and a clatter were heartily bestowed upon him. He has little rude muscle, no extraordinary sinew, and is not prone to brawny behavior. Rather he is a common intelligent person, with a pleasant, manly face, the brightest features of which are a pair of clear eyes and a set of pearly and even teeth. The Indian is not tawnier than Mr. Martin. Any gentleman is as quiet and simple in manner.

THE WHERRYMAN'S STORY.

Mr. Martin's pleasant narrative began with the

expression of surprise at his reception, and at the interest everywhere manifested in his recent performance. He had been asked many and minute questions which he was not wholly prepared to answer, concerning matters which he deemed of very little importance. Most often was he asked why he rowed from Boston to New York. There were three principal reasons. First, he wished to prove that hard physical labor is not incompatible with vegetable diet, its mental advantage being mainly alone conceded. Three years since he came to New York sorely troubled with dyspepsia. Dr. Trail was then delivering his lectures upon digestion, and they convinced him of the truth of the vegetarian theory. During the past three or four months, he lived entirely on fruits. For two weeks he ate cherries and nothing else, and in this fortnight accomplished the greatest day's work of his life. His experience taught him that fruit diet is the very best for man. As he conformed to it he felt better in mind and body. Especially were his teeth and voice in good condition while fruit was his only food. The bread and butter he was compelled to take on the late voyage were a real injury. So sensitive have his organs become, that he can tell when he has been eating other than his favorite food by the color of his teeth. While living on cherries, his teeth were never set on edge by their acidity, while sugar introduced into the mouth, in however small quantity, immediately had this effect.

Mr. Martin was a constant and living bearer of the late Theodore Parker, and was a member of the active society called the "Fraternity," his affection for which he sought to indicate by giving his wherry the name. He has always had a passion for rough-and-ready excursions, and a year since went to Montreal, and camped out; but, before last year, had never rowed a boat, nor has he ever participated in any regatta or race. The only training he has had was that gained by his pleasure excursions out of Boston, seldom exceeding a distance of ten miles. To test his capacity for the long voyage, he rowed recently to Plymouth, a matter of 60 miles.

On the 8th of August, at two o'clock, the bold oarsman launched his craft, and rowed that evening to Plymouth, in eight hours. The greatest difficulty experienced throughout the cruise was in regard to distances, upon which there were many conflicting theories. The night of the first day he spent in sleep on the sandy shore, lying on his oil coat. Launched at seven the next morning, hoping to see the head of Cape Cod, twenty-six miles away. Five miles out a thick fog came down, and the sight of all land was lost. Fearful of venturing further on an unknown sea, he pulled back to South Plymouth, went ashore, and like a good Christian attended camp-meeting. Monday morning was very rough and foggy, but a large number of persons assembled to see him off. At noon he dressed in light clothing, without shoes, and put out through the breakers in fine style. Coming back, the Fraternity was struck amphihips by a big fellow, and capsize. Martin rose through the dashing surf and laid hold of one of the outriggers; then, throwing his body beneath the boat, he made fast his great toe to the opposite outrigger, and thus, with various vicissitudes, doubtless highly interesting at the time, floated safely ashore. He was never capsized before.

On the 16th he left the Three Lights and pulled along outside the Harbor to Hyannis, sleeping and stowing his boat that night on a schooner. On the 17th to Cutchunk, twelve hours, and lay over at this interesting place all of the 18th.

The next day's work was the hardest of all. This remarkable fellow pulled on Sunday last to Stonington, by Newport. He pulled ten hours. The distance is 70 miles. There was a swell and a cross-sea both, so that sometimes it was almost impossible to propel the unstable wherry at all. That, we think, will do.

On the morning of the 20th the Champion left Stonington, and rowed through very rough water to Madison, a distance of forty miles. Leaving this place on the morning of the 21st, he reached New Haven at noon, and was taken in and regaled with wherryberries. Then he pulled over, by way of amusement, to a popular hotel on the coast, and after affording the curious visitors a chance to be gratified, departed on the morning of Wednesday. On the distant coast he beheld a man waving a flag, and after regarding the signal awhile, peaked his oars. This courtesy was promptly recognized, and the boatman was hailed and asked if he was "the Boston man" (such is fame), to which inquiry was added an invitation to come ashore and take some wine. For a moment Mr. Martin forgot that he had temperance principles, and only refused to go and wet within because such festivity would interfere with his course. As the wherry was sighted all around, many proffers of towage were made by heavy craft. Did the mariners know the metal of their man? Were they aware that he once, this trip, pulled ten miles rather than have the Fraternity carried forty rods over a sand-bar?

The next landing was at Shipping's Point. Again Mr. Martin slept on the sand, and in a heavy rain-storm; but, as he himself simply put it, he "woke up refreshed." On Thursday morning the wherry was pulled to the next light-house, and also stopped at College Point, where there were melons in store, and thence, attracting more or less attention, the adventurer rowed easily into the harbor of New York. The strange craft was first recognized by Coxswain Smiley, of Harbor Police Boat No. 8, by whom Mr. Martin was directed to the boat-shop of Messrs. W. H. & J. S. Darling, and there landed amid a wondering crowd.

The whole time spent in this unprecedented row was eighty hours, including the hours which were devoted to rest. For the information of the many who will now do the same little trip, we append a list of the cargo of the Fraternity:

1 woolen coat.	1 tooth-brush.
1 pair woolen trousers.	1 chart.
1 pair light cotton trousers.	1 catalogue of lights, etc.
1 pair light cotton undersh.	1 pocket compass.
2 linen shirts.	1 pocket songster.
1 linen shirt.	1 carpet-bag.
5 paper collars.	1 opera glass.
1 India-rubber coat.	1 sponge.
1 shawl.	4 quarts wherryberries.
2 pairs stockings.	6 apples.

Mr. Martin added testimony to the utility of vegetable diet, and complained that he could seldom get fruit in the natural state, unalloyed by base sugar. He sat down loudly applauded, and Mr. G. B. Griffin immediately proposed this toast:

To the Health of Mr. D. U. Martin, of Boston—The Champion of Vegetarian Ocean Navigation. May he ever be able to paddle his own canoe, and the supply of wherryberries and melons never fail.

Mr. Roberts, President of the Empire Regatta Club, volunteered a few remarks, directed especially at the young men, in encouragement of the noble exercise of boating, and gracefully yielding the palm of boatmanship to Mr. Martin. And that was a solid compliment, for Mr. Roberts pulls a lively oar himself, and is a popular judge at regattas. He believed many men could row from Boston to New York, if they would earnestly get at it.

The company concurring in these and other genial sentiments, the happy hour ended by an adjournment to the lecture-room of the Institute, where the Fraternity was displayed. She is a very tender thing to go down to the sea—a lap-streak wherry, built by W. H. Darling, of white cedar wood, with air-chambers at each end. Her length is 21½ feet, she is 2½ feet wide, 8 inches in depth, and weighs 90 pounds.

Want of time alone prevents Mr. Martin from returning home the same wonderful way he came.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.
C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.
Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do
The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
83 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	O. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. G. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley,	A. Lamott,	Jos. S. Silver,
E. B. Crocker,	H. M. Houston,	Thomas Hayes,
Elam Carrington,	Ed. Davis,	Wilson Ellis,
M. P. Butler,	J. P. Melchior,	A. Johnson,
A. R. Hill,	Jas. Haworth,	Artemus Davison,
E. A. Marab,	Jos. Harris,	R. Gibbons,
Charles B. Cooley,	J. Forman,	Charles J. Collins,
C. S. Lovell,	P. A. McRae,	H. O. Hurrell,
R. D. Woodward,	W. H. Parks,	Jos. H. Nevitt,
Bernard S. Fox,	J. B. Valliant,	John R. Rogers,
Jos. Lenthall,	J. Morrill,	K. Shattuck,
B. F. Maaldin,	Wm. Rabe,	H. Cronkite,
W. W. Light,	Jacob L. Lewis,	J. C. Davis,
Fred Woodward,	Jos. Klopentine,	J. S. Harbison,
T. G. Phelps,	B. B. Crocker,	Charles Zeidler,
John A. Sutt,	O. C. Jenks,	

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1890.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call special attention.

Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

The Annual Fairs of the several District and County Agricultural Societies of this State will be held as follows:

DISTRICT FAIRS:

Bay District Society—At San Francisco, to commence Thursday, October 4, and continue seven days.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Santa Clara Valley Society—At San Jose, to commence on Tuesday, October 23d, and continue four days.

Herd Book for California.

SOME months since we proposed to the Stock-raisers of California that if they would furnish us by letter, over their own signatures, the list of all the Stock they own of which they have full pedigrees, and also all the Blood Stock of which the pedigrees may have been lost, or not obtained at time of purchase, and also furnish us with a list of all their Stock of each class that is part Blood Stock, we will prepare a "Herd Book," and will endeavor to trace out the pedigrees of such valuable animals as are not complete, and thus aid in establishing what will be of the greatest importance to the Stock-raisers of California—a Herd Book, complete, authentic, and reliable, bearing the signatures and the proofs of the Importers and Breeders themselves.

We trust that every Stock-man in our State will at the earliest moment forward to us lists of all the Stock needed to be embraced in such a work. We have Plates and Engravings of many of the best animals in our State that have been imported, and shall proceed to get others. We have already many lists of Stock, and hope to secure all, so as to have the work perfect.

Harvest Home!

Let those who have not yet realized the immense Grain Crops of California, take a morning ride or walk down to our Wharves on Jackson, Washington, Clay, or Commercial Wharves, and see the *Piles of Grain* that are daily landed on these Wharves. Let them cast their eyes around and see 20,000 or 30,000 Sacks of Grain; their clean white faces smiling, as if they would say: you *knew* us; and yet you *grind* us down. Oh, we wish that these Grain Bags could *speak* and tell what the future is to be, when this *City* shall have built a *Bulkhead* round its entire front, whose income, paid all the Corporation expenses, and was rapidly increasing a fund for Schools, Public Reading Rooms, Colleges and Temples of Literature. And when at the splendid Pier shall be seen Steamers and Ships loading for all parts of the world; the Port of San Francisco then as famous for Grain as the Ports in the Dominion of the Czar of all the Russias, as famous for Wines as France, and as famous for Wool as Australia; and when could be seen at Harvest-time a line of Grain Bags ready for loading that shall form a Cordon round the City's front measuring a mile: then will our People begin to realize the solid basis of the Wealth of our State; for it will be seen and said in the words of the Great Napoleon: "AGRICULTURE! the Soul, the Basis, of the Nation's Glory!"

Early Rains.

Most unusual, we have had a copious rain! on Thursday evening (last evening). It commenced gently about 10 P. M.; but before the sun rose, heavy showers fell at intervals, refreshing the face of Nature, and cleansing the house-tops of the accumulated dust of Summer; but better: for it swept off from the lungs of Trees, Plants, and Flowers, the dust that had prevented their *breathing*, and they woke up in the morning fresh and fair. A few more such showers, and the Rogues will start and send out their fragrance anew.

Our Farmers, however, that have not secured their Grain, and those who had Grain upon the wharves in our City, may have felt alarmed a little at the *Signs of the Wet Season*; but we think but little harm as yet has been done. This *admonition* will put them to thinking.

Now is the time to look to *leaky roofs*, and put them in order; and to see that Cisterns are in order.

The "Brown Hog" at the Fair.

It is a fact that there is a "Brown Hog" at the Agricultural Fair that excites quite a curiosity, not only on account of his color, but for the many curious pranks he plays. He is a sly fellow that same "Brown Hog"; he lies upon his haunches about opposite the restaurant, and there, in a quiet snug place this "Brown Hog" lay concealed almost; he looked plump and fat, and no one suspecting any of his designs, the business of the Fair was progressing nicely, Rev. Mr. Myers was delivering the address, when a noise was heard near the "Brown Hog," and upon looking that way it was found that a parcel of corn that lay near by, had been tumbled down, and upon finding the "Brown Hog" there was the identical corn, the largest ear in his mouth; the poor hog was so taken back to find that he had been "smoked," for he supposed everybody was listening to Mr. Myers; so that poor "Brown Hog" sank down flat, abashed and mortified, and there he is now with "the corn in his mouth." If any one doubts the story they can go and see the "Brown Hog"; it is worth fifty cents to look at the "Brown Hog" with the corn in his mouth, and if they are not then convinced, why just go down to Wilson & Stevens smoke house, and they can see a whole lot of "little pigs" and parcels of pigs hung up just because they "eat the corn too," and for this they are *smoked* too.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have received a complimentary card from the San Francisco Bay District Agricultural Society which we hereby acknowledge with pleasure. We learn that the board have taken every step to manifest the most courteous attention to strangers that may be in the city at the time of the Fair, and to pay due attention to all scientific and literary societies, and to show a proper attention to the officers of all other societies. This is as it should be, for such courtesies are not lost.

OPENING OF THE
Bay District Agricultural Fair.

On Thursday, the day announced in the Programme, this Society opened the doors for its First Annual Exhibition.

When we consider the numerous Fairs that have been held the present year; the one continued call and claim made upon those who stand at the head of these Interests: we are surprised that their courage holds out so long, and that they can attend one Fair after another, and still give so much time, energy, and heart, to the work.

The only way we can account for it is their real Love for the Enterprise, and the power of that Truth that so plainly shows that Agriculture and its kindred Interests, always were and ever will be the great sources of the Prosperity of any State or Nation.

On Thursday evening, the Doors were opened to a very large and appreciative audience, who enjoyed the beautiful scenes and the richly loaded tables; and although only a portion of the Contributions were in, yet the display was far beyond any display of Fruits yet made on our Coast.

The Address from Rev. Mr. Myers, on account of his arduous duties in the charge of the Hall, was by the direction of the Managers deferred until Friday (this evening).

Up to the present time, the attendance has not been as large as was anticipated; yet the number of Memberships sold has been quite large, and the Season Tickets quite liberal. Every Head of a Family should, by all means, procure Season Tickets, and give to their Families the enjoyment of the rich treat now offered them.

The number of new Machines, and the numerous Inventions, and the rich Array of "Home" Products, should induce every friend of our State to take a deep interest in making this Fair COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

The Merchants of our City should see their interests identified with its success.

As we go to Press before the Fair is fully opened, and as we present again the *Full Programme* in our column, we hope all the friends in the vicinity around will be sure to give this Fair their hearty aid and support. We can say to everybody that loves to see *FINE STOCK*, come to this Fair by all means; for the Stock shown here is the Best ever shown in the State of California; it is the *cream of all Shows*: this Fair.

For Horses: *Billy Cheatem, Ashland, Rattler, Lawyer, Gen. Taylor*; and a host of other Splendid Animals.

For Bulls: see *Prince George of Cambridge*, and *Harold Fourth*.

For Cows: see *Adelaide, Jane and Lilly*. None of the above Animals worth less than \$5000 each, and some \$10,000 and \$20,000 each.

To these add the Splendid Merino and South-down Sheep: *Crystal Palace, Napoleon*, and a *Young Salisbury*; *Queen of Pacific, Fordham, Frank*, and *World's Prize*; and a host of Southdowns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, French and Spanish Merinos. And to these add the splendid *Black-Hawks* just arrived by steamer, owned by Mr. Ale; with other fine Black-Hawk Stock.

And to these Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine numberless, and Domestic Poultry, hard to beat. All should be seen to be rightly valued.

THE PAVILION.

The arrangement of the Pavilion has been under the direction of Rev. Mr. Myers, and shows excellent taste and judgment. Ample space is given for the passage-ways in most every direction, affording elbow-room for any number of observers, while the numberless productions are shown to advantage. From the immense size of the Pavilion, one can hardly realize the extent of the Exhibition.

The general view on entering is really grand. Five rows of tables are covered with endless varieties of fruits of all kinds and rare productions, three rows extending nearly the length of the Hall, and two rows, till they are cut off by Tucker's splendid show of Silverware (home manufacture) from the mammoth marine steam-engine of Donahue, which stands in the center as at the Mechanics' Fair, but here banked with shrubs, roses, bouquets and green-house plants. On the fruit tables is, first, fruit from Contra Costa, then San Jose and Santa Clara counties have tiers of tables, flanked on both sides by Alameda with San Francisco thrown in, and farther on, Oak Knoll and Napa, with some specimens from Los Angeles and other places. There are about ninety varieties of apples, fifty of pears, sixty of grapes, and other fruits in proportion, the fruit display occupying three hundred dozen places.

Passing round the center, we come to grains and vegetables, household productions and domestic manufactures of all descriptions. Turning to left of entrance are many kinds of improved beehives; then, down the side, follow specimens of needle-work, harness, wagons, sewing-machines, and at further end, Military goods, regalia, brass-work, cured meats, and wine and cider-presses in operation, till we strike the machinery and agricultural implements on the south side; while on the right of entrance, beyond the fruits, are preserves, spices, brooms and other articles, till you pass into the picture gallery, filled with rare and beautiful articles of taste, use and ornament.

The display in the Hall or Pavilion is really an honor to all who contributed, as there are no poor contributions.

The Tables of Fruit, we can just enumerate, the immense numbers of Fruits contributed by each, and speak of particulars in the next issue. D. T. Adams, of San Jose, has 228 Dishes of Fruits of all kinds, including Pears, Apples, Grapes, Peaches, Currants, Almonds and Strawberries—a very grand Collection.

B. S. Fox, of San Jose, has 205 of all kinds: Pears, Apples, Grapes; and also a splendid Show of 100 Jars of Fruits preserved in spirits.

J. Lewelling, of San Lorenzo, has 150 Dishes—a really grand Collection; Specimens of rare excellence, including Grapes, and superb Quinces and Pears.

J. Shinn, of Alameda, has 120 Dishes—an honorable Display.

F. W. Palmer, of Alameda, comes with 188 Dishes—a brilliant Show indeed.

B. F. Watkins displays 90 Dishes of Pears, Apples and Grapes—a noble Lot.

Oak Knoll makes a Show with 80 Dishes—many superb Specimens.

C. Appleton, of Oakland, spreads out 62 Dishes, among them, three Gloria Mundi Apples, weighing on an average one pound and ten ounces, and measuring fifteen inches in circumference.

"Fernside" shows monster Pears, and 50 Dishes. "Mountain View," W. McDonald, of San Jose—42 Varieties, including splendid Pomegranates.

Dr. Halle, of Alameda, 50 Dishes—some superb Specimens; also a Collection of Preserved Fruits—fine.

W. W. Crabb, of Alameda: 43 Dishes of fine and beautiful Fruit.

T. Fallon, of San Jose: 70 Dishes of very handsome Fruit indeed.

W. Green, of Mission Dolores; a fine Show of splendid Fruit.

F. Weisenborn, Mission: beautiful Fruits.

H. N. Amesbury, of Napa: a fine Lot of choice Specimens, among them the Yellow Newtown Pippin—extra size.

J. Bryant Hill, from the Market, a showy Lot of Fruits, principally from G. W. Briggs of Marysville.

One of the crowning Lots of Fruits is the magnificent Collection of Grapes, from Mons. A. Delmas of San Jose: 63 Varieties, all splendid Specimens—the finest Lot, we are confident, ever shown in any State or country; among them Bunches weighing one, two, three, four, or five pounds, their very Berries turning up their blushes to make love to the lookers-on. Then were the other Fruits added; of these and the rare Specimens, we shall speak hereafter.

Among the many Notables, which we can briefly name, for persons to be sure and see, are: The Big Cheese of 2200 pounds.

The "Whole Hog," Bacon, etc., of Wilson & Stevens—the Best ever shown in our City.

The Collection of Vegetables, of D. L. Perkins, with his Seeds.

S. W. Moore's fine Collections of Imported Seeds, neatly put in, showing 214 Varieties, with handsome plates of Vegetables.

The Bedstead of Redwood (who would purchase Rosewood, when our own Trees furnish such a beautiful Specimen as that), made by Boyd & Myrtle.

Kohler's handsome Collection of Musical Instruments.

Marble Mantles, Home-made, by L. C. Condin of this City—truly elegant.

J. Mayer's splendid Organ, California-made. Hall's Steam-Wagon.

Contra Costa Display of Grain. (Where are our Farmers' Samples in this Section?)

Main & Winchester's Splendid Collection of Saddles and Harness.

Norcross's magnificent Work: Embroidery, Cords, Tassels, and Buttons, all California-made, and equal to any in the world—an honor to our State.

Tabbs & Co.'s Rope.

Eckfeldt & Co.'s Wire-Works.

Hallide & Co.'s Wire-Ropes and Rigging.

And, of course, everybody will visit the Royal Houses with their Sewing Machines.

And, to sweeten all, Honey, Honey-bees and Hives; these are well represented by the King-Bee Men and the Queens.

Besides these, Flora claims a kindly look, and the Collections from Walker, O'Donnell, O'Hara & Co., and Hutchinson, add to the beauty and grace of the Hall very much. The Specimen of the "Big Tree," by Walker, is a noble one; and O'Donnell, of San Jose, with his fine Tree and crowning Bouquet is fine.

The Windmills, and the Churns, and the famous *Clothes-Washers* of several kinds, and *Clothes-Lines*—all demand attention.

The splendid Samples of Wool, shown by Flint, Bixby & Co., are noble—of 12 5-16, 17, 18, and 21 pounds, and of superior fineness and beauty.

The "Picture Gallery," with its Gems of Beauty, will not be forgotten.

And that *clean work* be made, do not forget the California-made Tubs, Pails, and Churns, and the Brooms to sweep all through.

The Array of costly Jewelry may dazzle and tempt to extravagance; but the Grapes and Fruits are sweeter to the eye and taste of the refined.

In our next, we shall make up our omissions, as far as possible, hoping everybody, far and near, will attend the Fair, to encourage and cheer the Board of Directors, and those that sustain the Society.

We should not omit to give due praise for those who have worked so laboriously as the Managers; and to Mr. Myers for his good arrangement and courtesy, he deserves thanks of all.

P. S. On Friday evening, the regular opening ceremonies took place. A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen graced the Pavilion; and, after some fine music from the band, at half-past eight o'clock, the acting President of the Society, Mr. Wm. Green, introduced the Rev. A. H. Myers, who spoke for about three-fourths of an hour with the usual energy and enthusiasm of the man. After alluding to the occasion, as the inauguration of the First Annual Fair of the Bay District Agricultural Society, in which a deep interest is felt, and from which glorious results are anticipated, he spoke of the ennobling pursuit of agriculture, and urged farmers to contend for their rights. He demonstrated the benefits of Fairs, and urged a proper encouragement to them. His address was eminently practical, and frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Myers' address, Mr. Osborn of Napa was introduced, who made a few sensible remarks, and urged upon the residents of San Francisco the necessity of liberally patronizing this Fair, for the good of the farmers and of themselves. We regret we cannot make a more extended notice of the above addresses.

The Exhibition is now fairly inaugurated, and all the preliminaries will doubtless be completed to-morrow, so that next week everything will be

in readiness to enter upon the active duties and enjoyments of the Fair. We anticipate a large attendance at the Fair next week; and those who have not yet visited it, should make up their minds to do so, as they will be amply remunerated. Let all who can make it a "holiday week."

The Annual Meeting of the Society, announced for to-day, was adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, when some alterations to the Constitution will be submitted by a Committee. A Convention of Fruit-growers is announced for Tuesday evening. Monday is the day for a Convention of Agriculturists of the State.

Petaluma and Sonoma—Traveling Notes.

WHEN we try to accomplish too much we are apt to overlook some valuable work; and so of all we see; there is so much worth recording as we travel. We visited several places at Petaluma that we noted down with pleasure, but which, in the pressure of Fair matters, were omitted.

J. Doyle, Esq., of Petaluma, of the firm of Doyle, Rank & Co., has a fine Farm and residence some three miles from the city, two hundred and seventy acres—a fine plat of low, rich land. The Orchard has been placed upon high land. A very beautiful cottage, with two noble oaks overshadowing the cottage; others to shade the yard. Oh, if we could speak to every man that lifts the ax to cut down those noble trees that beautify so much! Mr. D. values the two trees that shade his cottage as they ought to be; he thinks them worth \$1000 each, and would not lose them for that amount. Mr. Doyle has a very fine and well arranged barn, and good yards attached, with high fences. His Orchard consists of five hundred trees, some of extra growth—Apples, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, and Almonds. We regretted to see vegetables planted among Fruit Trees, they injure the trees fifty per cent more than any value that can be gained. As should always be the case, Mr. D. has had "Home" Ambrotyped, and a fine painting made of the same. Everybody should do this. Mr. Doyle has some fine horses; one of them he claims to be the fastest "quarter" horse in the State. He may well be proud of them.

Stephen Paron, Esq., near Petaluma, has a very handsome residence, and Mr. P., by his personal taste and the property of his soil, is making a very fine Garden-spot around his Home. He has one hundred and sixty acres, principally for feed. He has sixty cows, which, by judicious care and feeding, yield him a very large return. His stock is principally American; some, mixed Devon and Durham. He has a fine Durham Bull. We also saw his "Pet" colt, fourteen months old, from *Red Buck*; a most superb animal.

We made a short call at Mr. David Gilbert's Dairy Farm. Here is made during the season about three tons of Cheese, which ranks high, and is sold by H. Gushee in this city. Mr. Gilbert, like many dairymen, was drying up his cows (in August) for want of good feed. How easy it would be to have good feed. Once prepare the soil right, and sow according to the nature of the soil. It must be light, sandy, alluvial soil for Alfalfa; a heavier soil for other grasses will do; the Alfalfa is a tap-rooted grass, and the others mostly fibrous-rooted. Mr. Gilbert, Jr., has also a Dairy Farm, and makes about the same quantity in the season.

R. G. Wickersham, Esq., has a city Orchard and a fine and neat cottage house. The Orchard deserves special commendation for the training of the trees, and the neatness and freedom of the Orchard and Garden from weeds denote proper care and attention. It is one of the neatest Orchards in the State.

P. E. Weeks, Esq., has the beginning of a fine Orchard. The soil is not even in its strength or growing properties, although the trees are healthy. He has eleven hundred trees planted, two years old. He also has fifteen hundred Los Angeles Grape-vines; he will plant three thousand more this Autumn.

Mr. Charles Hunt has a good Orchard of four hundred trees that will bear this season. Mr. Hunt raised five acres of Gourd-seed Corn. On three acres he raised two hundred bushels of extra fine Corn.

We visited Mr. Slusser's Dairy Yard; called on Mr. Daniel Cook, Mr. Thomas Bryant, and Mr. Alherding, and found much to please and gratify us. We also called on Mr. H. S. Lovell. Sometimes our calls found our friends absent, or our calls at evening did not permit us to examine their Farms.

In passing from Petaluma to Sonoma by the upper mountain road, we visited those splendidly-located mountain Ranches, that stand high up like planets in the blue above.

Mr. H. Fine's Ranch contains seven hundred and fifty acres of extra quality pasture-land, used only as pasture. Mr. F. has a large Dairy, making three thousand pounds Cheese per month; and an Orchard of six hundred Apple-trees. All his land is as rich as need be.

J. Fine's Ranch is very high up, commanding one of the finest views we have ever seen in this State. The Farm contains five hundred acres. Upon this Ranch are two hundred head of Stock, one thousand Fruit-trees, fifteen hundred Grape-vines, and an abundance of water gushing at all times from springs in the mountain-sides. Mr. Fine makes three thousand pounds of Cheese a month.

It was our good fortune to reach this spot just as the sun was setting; and there below us some two miles lay the beautiful valley, with the golden sunset illuminating it! It was a glorious view! Rarely do we find such views, and when we do we appreciate them. We shall call this beautiful spot "Fine's Mountain View;" it is worth the ride of a hundred miles to catch such a view as we had at the sunset hour.

We visited the fine Ranch of M. Charles, Esq., on the road from Petaluma to Sonoma, and here we found the tracks of the grasshopper—the first of any severity we had seen this season. We examined the ground with Mr. Charles; the fine shrubbery and flowers around his house were established—appearing as if fire had passed over them. In the Vineyard near the house seven hundred Grape-vines and seventy-five Pear-trees

were destroyed, besides numerous rows of Peach. The Peach-trees were heavily laden with fruit. They ate off the fruit and left the pits upon the trees in part, while under the trees were more than two quarts of pits. It was a sad sight!

The Ranch embraces four hundred and twenty-five acres. Sixty acres of Wheat gave forty to forty-five bushels to the acre, very fine Mediterranean and Australian. He has sixty head of fine Dairy Cows, one hundred head of Neat Cattle, and thirty Horses. Three years since there was no land fenced in this vicinity, and land was very cheap—\$3 to \$6 an acre; now it is all taken up, and is worth from \$25 to \$30 an acre. Mr. Charles has a fine location, a real beauty-spot, a gem in the mountain-side. We feel grateful for the many courtesies extended us.

Mr. P. W. Brackett has a Garden-spot of seven and a-half acres, with a beautiful grove of Oaks. He has two hundred and fifty Fruit-trees, one tree having four crops on it at a time. He also has four hundred and fifty Grape-vines. The Vegetables among his trees have done injury.

Messrs. Higgins & Wiswall have a fine Wheat Farm. From samples they have the No. 1 Grain-crop. One field of one hundred acres will give forty bushels to the acre; and a field of sixty-five acres, thirty bushels to the acre; the first field was sown in February; the second in March, making twenty-five per cent less crop. They have three hundred and forty acres of Grain and Pasture. They also have eleven Breeding-mares and young Stock—all Blood. They cut one hundred and twenty-five tons of Hay. There is also a fine field of Australian Wheat. Messrs. H. & W. are good Farmers—real workers.

Lewis & Bodwell have three hundred acres, and Brood-mares, and a "Naragansett" Horse. They have sixty-five acres of the best Wheat, and thirty acres of Sonora. They cut thirty tons Hay. In all this section of mountain-side, and also in Sonoma and Napa, the springs in the mountains are found to be rising, a sure indication of early rains.

At Sonoma we visited A. G. Lyons, Esq., and found some curious facts about "Bees." From three hives Mr. L. had twenty-six, but had lost six hives, and sold three, leaving seventeen. Many of them, however, were in common old hives—a bad fix for Bees. Mr. L. has a good Orchard of about seventeen hundred trees; also, thirty-five hundred Vines, five hundred bearing; one hundred head of young Dairy Stock; and a pretty house—a good beginning.

Judge Bright, near the Embarcadero, has a fine place and a good Orchard. The Judge is an old Pioneer, yet hale and hearty. He is a "Stock-raiser," and has some home Stock. He has forty acres, twelve acres in Orchard, with twelve hundred Fruit-trees. We saw the Pomegranate, the English Walnut, and the Cork-Oak. The fruit-trees were from grafts; some of them had grown luxuriantly, and were, at two years old, seventeen feet in diameter of the limbs. Judge Bright has twenty-seven hundred California and nine hundred Foreign Grape-vines planted, and will plant one thousand more this Fall. He thinks well of the Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, and Syrian Grapes. He will also plant one hundred Walnut and two hundred Almond-trees. The Judge has done nobly.

Other Notes that we may have omitted will be supplied.

Premium Sewing Machines.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

We had always supposed that the object of a committee of persons to sit in judgment to decide the merit of any matter was that where the majority gave a decision it was decisive, at least where it was fairly given, and we have never before heard of a minority report at Agricultural or Mechanical Fairs or Cattle Shows, until the great war began about sewing machines; and now that "Walker has been shot" for keeping the Nicaragua embargo on the tapis so long, we shall now have the "sewing machine war," and the "telegraph wires," "pony express," and "steamer extras," will all be engaged to take the news to the old States and Europe how the "war progresses." There is a great deal to be learned nowadays, and California must get up something new, and we suppose it might as well be a war about "sewing machines" as anything else; but we must confess a little surprise about this "minority report" of Mr. Shaw. Heretofore we have supposed T. Ogg Shaw claimed to be a majority man. It would hardly do for any one to tell Mr. Shaw that a minority of a committee that would decide upon his Combined Reaper and Mower were in the right? Oh no! because we always have minorities, some glorious ones too; but we suppose that Mr. Shaw being so much engaged in reaping and mowing machines, considered himself capable of deciding about sowing (sewing) machines also; however, we like to see a spirited debate and discussion going on, and we think the best way for those two great rivals to decide this war will be for them to open a great book before their respective stands, which they have fitted up with so much elegance at the Pavilion, and invite all who have their machines, all who have or may use them, in fact all who know of their capabilities, persons who are known in the community, to come forward and register their names upon the book, and then see who has the most friends and advocates,—that will be a good committee; and then publish this list in every paper in the State, Oregon and Washington Territories, no matter if it makes two columns, if they don't keep it in too long. We don't think the press will find fault or care how long the war continues so long as nobody is killed.

THE RAINY SEASON.—During the past week the weather has indicated the approach of the season of rains, and a fine shower early Thursday morning will be reckoned as the commencement of the season. This, with the rain last night, has laid the dust finely, and we have splendid weather for our District Fair. There is no fear of being enough rains to interfere with any of the arrangements, while light showers during the night produce a fresh and delicious atmosphere for the day. It was a happy idea to fix the time of the Fair here after the heavy summer winds were over.

STATE SUMMARY.

A new grist mill is to be erected on the San Francisco Creek, near Searsville, in San Mateo county.

Captain Parr, now commanding the bark Francis Palmer, has just completed his one hundredth voyage between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

At Redwood city, the Gazette says, every warehouse is filling up with grain on storage. That paper counsels farmers to export their grain as the only remedy for the low prices complained of.

Wild plums and cherries, indigenous to the hills, in Sierra county, the Democrat says were cut off this year, with a large share of cultivated fruits in that section, by the late frosts. Along the South Fork, where at this time last year barrels of plums and cherries were ripe, scarcely a sample of either is now to be seen.

A destructive fire occurred at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, on the 1st inst. It was discovered in the back part of the upper story of the Russian River House, occupied by the proprietor, Mr. Hooper, and his wife; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. There were nine buildings destroyed before the progress of the fire was arrested by the brick store of Haskell, Mars & Co.

Adams & Co's sufferers it seems may still have a little hope, as it is said there are parties in New York responsible for the sums due in this State, and who are disposed to settle the same when suit is brought against them. But by the laws of New York the claims will soon be outlawed, so that the matter should be attended to at once.

The Alameda Gazette states that the preliminary arrangements for a thirty-six mile race between California horses, have been made by Don Augustin Alviso and Guadalupe Selaya, father of the fast-racer. It is to come off shortly, in that county. The amount bet is \$2,000 a side; the starting point is Nigger Corner, thence along the San Jose road eighteen miles, and then back.

Three rather serious fires have occurred in this city within about a week. The first destroyed the "Musical Hall range of buildings" on the corner of Bush and Montgomery streets, and many tenants suffered loss. Subsequently a broom factory on Dram street was destroyed, and the same night a number of wooden buildings near the wharves, boarding houses, etc., were burned, by which many occupants suffered.

The Marysville Appeal is informed that Dr. Teegarden of that city, contemplates introducing water into Marysville for mill and manufacturing purposes, from the Yuba river, at a point eight miles out. The water could be led into a canal through a slough, and about thirty feet fall obtained. It is thought the various mills in the city could be run cheaper by water power than by steam, owing to the great cost of firewood. There would immediately be demand for it, for a variety of purposes.

The divorce suit of Barber vs. Barber was tried before the Sixth District Court, and resulted in a decree ordering a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony on account of adultery on the part of the wife; but the decree also declared that the wife should not marry again during the life of her husband. From this an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, who have rendered a decision remanding the case to the Court below, and ordering the decree to be so modified as to allow the woman to marry if she wish to.

The Napa Reporter says: "Mr. N. Bastien has left at our office for the inspection of the curious, a cluster of Baldwin apples, thirty-three in number, weighing ten pounds and all growing upon a small branch not larger than an ordinary pencil, and only about fourteen inches long. He also left with us an apple of the variety known as the "Victrola and Drink," weighing a pound and a half, and measuring fifteen inches and a half in circumference. These apples were raised in the Mount Vernon Nursery of the late Wm. Quant.

Why don't we have sardines of home production? The Petaluma Journal lately mentioned that immense numbers of pelicans were to be seen in and around the mouth of Petaluma creek, and that "they are probably attracted thither by sardines, which fish are at times so abundant in our creek that the steamers, in making their trips up and down it, will throw them upon the banks in large quantities. The line is not far distant when the packing of sardines in California will become a very important source of revenue."

The Columbia Times says, such is the greatness of the crop of grain, in the San Joaquin Valley, that it is difficult to obtain teams to haul merchandise up to the mountains, they being all engaged in hauling grain for shipment. We are informed that there is a vast quantity of merchandise lying in Stockton, from this very cause. It has been ascertained that the leaves of the manzanita, everywhere abundant on the mountains, possess astringent properties even greater than that of oak bark, and have been successfully used in the manufacture of first-rate leather.

The thunder-storm of last week had an extended range. Here is what the Tuolumne Courier says of it at Columbia: In the evening flashes of lightning lit up the sky and rain began to fall in heavy drops, and in the course of the night the heaviest thunder-storm occurred that we have ever seen in California. For hours the firmament was almost a sheet of continued blazes, heavy tones of thunder reverberated among the mountains and hills without intermission. The next day it cleared off, and since it has been cooler and very pleasant.

A prolific young apple tree is mentioned by the S. A. Independent. In the garden of Mr. Patrick Marlin, San Andreas, is a two-year old apple tree, very small for its age, but covered all over with the largest sized fruit. Some specimens sent to this office, weigh nearly half a pound, and are not yet ripe or full grown. The tree was one of a lot purchased from our neighbor, H. G. Pittman, and by him procured from a San Jose nursery. There is an apple tree in Medina's orchard, at the Bay State Ranch, which is filled with ripe fruit, and yet has been putting out blossoms for several months past, and is now covered with them.

The San Joaquin Republican says a report is current at Knight's Ferry, about thirty miles from Stockton, that a party of hydraulic miners at a point called Buena Vista, nearly opposite the Ferry, on the river, washed out, recently, about dark, a large glittering substance, the gleams from which lit up all the space in the vicinity, and caused much astonishment to the workmen. The gleams picked it up, and was carrying it to one of his comrades for the purpose of getting his opinion of the stone, when, unluckily, he accidentally let it drop into the sluice, and the torrent of water carried it off.

The grape crop at Los Angeles this year, the Star is informed, will be fully an average. "Although the berry is not as large, nor as yet, so well flavored as last year, nor the bunches as heavy, yet there seems to be more fruit on the vine. Some shipments have been made to San Francisco, which, although commanding ready sales, only brought seven cents a pound. This, we fear, is not a remunerative price. What the cost of handling on the wharf this year we do not know, but formerly it was reckoned a losing business under eight cents. This will have the effect of making short shipments, and retaining the crop for the making of wine and brandy.

GLAD TIDINGS

FOR THE

HOUSEWIFE!!

THE

HYDRO-CALORIC WASHER!

PATENTED BY

H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON,
Of Portland, Oregon.

The inventors are now prepared to say to

EVERY HOUSEWIFE
IN THE UNION,

That they can show a Machine, that by a

Combination of Heated Air and Water,
The process of WASHING CLOTHES

IS LESSENED

BY

More than Seventy-five per Cent,

AND WITH

THIS GREAT GAIN,
The Clothes or material washed

ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN

As much as by careful Hand-washing; while
THE COST OF MATERIAL
For FUEL in the Heating Apparatus isOnly One-Fifth
OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY
Family fires, andMUCH EASIER
For the Laborer!As an evidence of the ECONOMY OF TIME,
SEVEN DOZEN TOWELSCAN BE THOROUGHLY WASHED
IN NINETEEN MINUTES,

AND

TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER
CAN BE HEATED,ALL READY FOR USE,
IN TWENTY MINUTES!

The Inventors offer

A PRIZE OF \$800!
To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented,
of the same size, that can performWITHIN FIFTY PER CENT
OF THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORKThat our Machine can perform,
With as Little Damage to the Clothes.WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK

Our Machines

DO NOT
RUB,
TWIST,SQUEEZE,
OR POUND
THE CLOTHES.Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the
proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can
teach each reader, and how

TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!

With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL.
Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAUG, San
Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-
rights for twenty-two States and Territories.

These Machines HAVE TAKEN

THE FIRST PREMIUM

OVER ALL OTHERS at the Mechanic's Fair in San
Francisco, and the same at the State Fair, Sacramento.
Two of said Machines have taken the Premiums at
every Fair in the States where shown.We call public attention to the following Agents for
our Machines:KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.H. L. SHAUGH,
B. VOTAW,
Sacramento.And DR. C. W. SHAUG, San Francisco,
Agent for State Rights.The proprietors refer all persons desiring further in-
formation with regard to the practical value of our
Machines toCOL. WARREN, Editor Cal. Farmer,
P. S.—One Machine will be found at all times at our
Agents' Offices, where we invite the public to examine them.

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER THE FINEST
lot of

Pear Stocks

Now to be seen in the State. The Stocks are one and
two years old, of excellent growth.
They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and

AT LIBERAL RATES,

If applied for and engaged in season.
MARSH FARNEY,
Woodside Nursery, San Jose.

L. I. WILDER,

Commission and Purchasing Agency,
No. 55 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder,
Esq., of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of
every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-2p1fSEWING MACHINE
PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the
State Fair.IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at
the State Fair.IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT re-
ceive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive
the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the
Mechanics' Institute Fair.IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT re-
ceive a First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute
Fair.IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive
the FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that
they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS
of 1860.IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken
SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT
THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
FAIR by GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON
REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE
FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE DISTRICT
SOCIETY.IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and
willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or
ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or
MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose
Fairs.If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct
STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the
above, let him promulgate them.R. G. BROWN,
Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co
91 Montgomery street.

6

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from
common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE
EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF
ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-
QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.HAVE NO LEATHER PAD, AND
MAKE THE STRONGEST AND
MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

91 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

ALIMENT, 156 Second street, Marysville.

J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.

S. W. WOLF, Nevada.

P. P. BARSS, Placerville.

J. LEWIS, San Jose.

MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma. 14 5m

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE

SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY

AND

Flour Store,

31 Sacramento street,
(Between Front and Davis). SAN FRANCISCO.

DEETH & STARR,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.

Special attention given to preparing the

GRAHAM CRACKER.

Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wine, Sugar, Soda, Navy,
Water, Picnic, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.

7-3m

California Hams!

SIDES!!

SHOULDERS,

Pigs' Jowls, and Lard!!

For sale at the PORK-PACKING HOUSE of

WILSON & STEVENS,
No. 10 Commercial street.

5

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID

For Grain-fed Hogs,

At the Pork-packing House of

WILSON & STEVENS,
No. 10 Commercial street.N. B.—Parties having tules or slop-fed Hogs need not
apply. 6

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 28th, 1860.

EDITORS MORNING CALL: The Seventh Annual

Fair of the State Agricultural Society closed its

Exhibition at the Pavilion last evening, on which

occasion the announcement of Premiums on

articles at the Pavilion was made, before an

immense and excited assemblage. First Pre-

miums were awarded to San Francisco Exhibitors

as follows:

Best Family Sewing Machine, Grover & Baker.

[There were two Reports from the Award Com-

mittee, the minority Report, and by the way the

BEST JUDGES, IN FAVOR OF WHEELER &

WILSON'S MACHINE.—[Special Correspondence

of Morning Call.

BOOKS.

A. ROMAN,

BOOKSELLER,

127 Montgomery Street,

BETWEEN SACRAMENTO AND COMMERCIAL.

HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE, ON THE
most reasonable terms, the largest, most judiciously
selected, and most valuable stock of

Standard, Miscellaneous, and

School Books,

Ever imported into California. This assortment is very full
in the department of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

Containing the best works upon the Management and Diseases
of all Domestic Animals, upon Dairy Farming, and the Cultiva-
tion of Fruits and Grains, in short, comprising the BEST
WORKS in every branch of Rural Science. This stock of

Juvenile and Gift Books,

In point of value, attractiveness, and variety, is unquestion-
ably the best ever brought into the State.The undersigned would also invite particular attention to
the following works of the greatest value and of the highest
literary merit, of which he has the Exclusive Agency for Cal-
ifornia:

The National Edition of Irving's Works;

Custis' Recollections of Washington;

Parton's Life of Jackson; and

Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.

Any book not on hand, whether English or American, im-
ported to order upon the shortest possible notice, and upon
the most reasonable terms.Catalogues of this stock furnished gratuitously upon appli-
cation.Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the very lowest
prices. 23mA. ROMAN,
127 Montgomery street.

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A

VINEYARD

OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has

established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street,

In this city, for the sale of BRANDY and WINE,

The Product of His Own Vines,

manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his

Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons,

and he has therefore a much greater interest in the rep-
utation for purity, and the standard value, which his
Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than
in any profit he may derive from his present limited
sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE,

and assures the public that they are what he represents
them, and that they do not contain any substance not
derived from the GRAPE.AGENTS—S. MOLITOR & CO., with whom all orders
may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity.Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not
be charged for filling or corking.

A. HARASZTHY.

WM. I. TUSTIN'S

CALIFORNIA

ECLIPSE AND CHALLENGE

WINDMILL.

HAVING SECURED A PATENT (Dated 22d May, 1860)

For My Improvement

on Self-regulating Windmills, I am now prepared to

furnish the Public with

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL

IN THE WORLD.

Parties addressing me at BENICIA, personally, or by

letter through the Post Office, will find a Machine and

Prices to suit the Times—Ranging from \$75 to \$250.

State, Territory, and County Rights, For Sale.

WM. I. TUSTIN.

BENICIA, Aug. 6, 1860.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, man-
ufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and work-
manship, at Atlantic States' prices.Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights,
Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all
other necessary fixtures.Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and
all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,

NEW CARPET STORE.

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets,



Paper-Hangings,

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in

every branch of the trade.

McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses,

Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and
varnishing all kinds of Furniture. 14-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM
awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES
and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who
favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than
can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I
would say to my patrons that I am now producing better
work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to con-

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE.

On that I could teach this lesson,
Unto every human heart!
Of the stream of good or evil
All their actions must impart.

What a never ending sermon,
Every living soul must preach;
What an influence deep and wide,
Over human hearts they reach.

Angels see the plan of order,
Every lovely life has wrought;
Counted all their links of beauty,
Walking through the world of thought.

When the gloomy grave is covered,
Where the withering form must lie,
And the crowd in motley surges,
Goes as ever, hurrying by.

When the path that they have traversed,
Are as if they walked there not,
When the hearts that they have cherished,
Have their very names forgot.

Then the seed of good or evil,
That their lives have dropped below,
Stretching out their many fibers,
Taking root, begin to grow.

Over a host of friends and kindred,
First the wave began to swell,
Till at length a mighty nation
Lived and acted in the spell.

BETHA BAY.

English Literature.

Or all the hundreds and thousands of young people and those no longer young, who gather in companies for purposes of enjoyment, how few there are who really enjoy if no entertainment in the way of dancing, music, or plays, should be offered. How few there are who can sustain an evening's conversation, even among those who claim to be educated. As there is weather in all parts of the world, of course weather must be discussed, and after that is fairly disposed of, the news must be brought forward. Now should a meteor or comet have lately made its appearance, what a God-send will it be to the assembled ones; if neither tornado nor explosion should have occurred for some months, nor even anything else less startling in its effects, but a little above the common place, in what an uneasy position will those be, who have gathered together for the express purpose of enjoying. One of our friends says that every individual of an invited company should feel called upon to contribute to the entertainment of the rest, and should prepare himself by reading or otherwise, to present some interesting subject for the consideration of those who may chance to be his neighbors during a few hours that seem brief enough to those who enjoy, and weary enough to others. She thinks that literature is a subject with which we should be familiar, whereas we are truly in a state of deplorable ignorance upon this subject. With a view to add a mite to the general information of some of our readers, we propose, dear editor, to prepare a series of short sketches of English Literature, which if they prove acceptable, may be followed by notices of the literature of other nations.

Under the term English Literature, we shall include all American or other writings in the English tongue, but as we will begin with the earliest period, we cannot, of course, speak of our American authors at present.

Professor Cleveland of Philadelphia, to whose Compendiums of Literature we shall frequently refer, says that the first prose writer of whom we have notice was Sir John Mandeville, the great traveler: he lived during the first three-quarters of the fourteenth century. He was away from his native land thirty-four years, traveling through noted countries of Europe, Northern Africa and Asia. His writings were accounts of his travels and reflections thereupon; he tells many wonderful things, but where these seem beyond probability, he is generally found to have been telling the statements of others; he was a talented man and evinces this in his theorizing and deduction of inferences from that which he saw and heard. We take him to be a more wonderful man than any of our travelers and descriptive writers of the present day, because he labored under the disadvantages of five centuries ago. He died in 1371, during the latter part of the reign of Edward III, than whom only two sovereigns, Henry III and George III, reigned longer; Edwards reigned being 59, Henry's 56, and George's nearly 60 years in duration.

MARY MERRILL.

"A Dream, which is Not All a Dream."

BY MARY DUNCAN.

Am I reading, or am I dreaming? Are you listening, or are you imagining? What does all this mean? This "classic grove," these upturned faces, these expectant countenances, this eventful now—is it a reality, or is it only a phantom of the mind—all a dream? Tell me, oh! my soul! is there aught save these and thy mysterious offspring? There seems to be an outward world, an endless succession of physical phenomena about about me; there seem to be spirits clothed in mortal robes, acting and reacting upon themselves and the physical world; there seem to be determinate conditions, fixed laws, and infinite variety, in all this entire action; yet what proof have I that 'tis not all a dream—bright, beautiful, harmonious emanations from something, that calls itself preeminently I? Aye! what proof? The evidence of my senses? How know I that I have any? Soul! canst thou create for thyself, hereafter, a new world, new senses, new harmonies, new ideals of existence? or art thou a transforming reservoir, into which there flows a ceaseless stream of positive facts, through the medium of real nerve and brain—conduits pipes?

But you believe there are realities. Yes; and that is an end to controversy. I believe it; I can go no further. I don't want to know more; for, "in deceiving, lies the dear charm of life's bewildering dream!" I would not lift the veil to peer beyond, if I could. 'Tis enough. Proud, sneering skeptic, stop thy blasphemous words! Thou canst not advance one single argument without first taking for granted all that the Christian

wants to prove his being, his Bible, and his God—viz: that belief, simple belief, without demonstration, is a sufficient basis for human action!

But to return; what is this life of ours, we talk so much about? Where is it? What is its object? What of it? Is it an independent something, an accident of spirit, of spirit and matter; or is it the very soul of souls? Is it action, or is it only the condition of action? List for a moment to the teachings of philosophers and poets, and see if they may answer these pregnant queries. One has called it a stream—a little meandering brooklet at first, along whose quiet windings our infant-bark is gently borne; but the stream hurries on, deepening, widening as it flows, until now it has deepened into the broader stream of youth. On, still on, our bark is hurried. The simple objects we once thought so beautiful have faded away, to give place to more magnificent ones. New scenes, new joys, new hopes, new aspirations, now seize our souls. We look wonderingly forward to the end of this mysterious voyage; and ere we are aware, the brief span of life is ended, and we are there. Hark! already the roar of Eternity's ocean is in our ears. The spray-wreath waves already toss and dash about us. The breeze wafts from the dim-seen shore beyond, fans our cheeks. The dark-rolling waves of death snatch us from earth. We may now penetrate the veil no further. The curtain falls, and the Drama of Life is ended! Another says:

"What is Life? 'Tis a delicate shell
Cast up by Eternity's flow,
On Time's bank of quicksand to dwell,
And a moment its loveliness show.
Gone back to its element grand
Is the billow that brought it ashore;
See! another is washing the strand,
And the beautiful shell is no more!"

Another defines it thus:

"'Tis a vapor in the air;
'Tis a whirlwind resting there;
'Tis a short-lived fading flower;
'Tis a rainbow in a shower!"

Some, again, deem life a romance, a kind of bright, bewildering dream, in which 'tis each individual's privilege to live, merely enjoying; neither toiling nor enduring, but with no higher aim than great ease—no more generous impulse or emotions of heart than a selfish desire of present happiness!

There is, we imagine, a period at least in the life of each of us when fond dreams are indulged, and imagination on newly-fledged pinions soars out and aloft in pursuit of the wonderful and the beautiful; a period when life is whiled away, as it were, in a world of blissful fancy. Towering air-castles are built and peopled with fairylike beings of perfection. These fancies form a part, we opine, of each one's life-history. Days of youth are visionary; those days of Love's young dreams (which, by the way, are sometimes not all dreams), beau-ideals of perfection, hearts unchanging. Yet 'tis well. Why should youth be denied those dreamy fancies? Soon enough will they vanish, as a breath of reality is wafted by on the breeze. Really? did I say? But what is reality? Is there any? If so, have we found any reality in life? We have listened to poets and philosophers, but have they definitely and satisfactorily replied to our inquiries? When they have failed, shall we attempt? Sometimes we have been constrained to consider it a vapor, a shadow, a fleeting breath, but we shall be content to remain within the circle of our finite power, and confess, with the remainder of humanity, that we cannot solve the problem of life. 'Tis a something wreathed in impenetrable mystery. Yet, we would ask, is it not "a dream, which is not all a dream?" Our mission is not to demonstrate. We believe, and our belief is sufficient, for however good is knowledge, there may be circumstances, when "twere folly to be wise." This one thing we do know, whatever life may be, it has connected with it important, practical, wide-awake responsibilities. There are conditions relating to life, which lead us to infer that life is not a romance, not all a dream, but that

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

The fanciful visions, gay dreams, and buoyant hopes of youth, are beautiful and pleasing to gaze upon, but will they serve for all? Or, can we convert those dreams into pinions, to wait us at last from earth to the blissful beyond of Eternity? Will this dreaming create for us a "miniature paradise" in our earth-home? Will it make us good? Will it make us happy?

Ah, no! we fear to trust so feeble a power. Records of the past teach us that the romantic ones of earth have accomplished but little good, either for selves or mankind. The battles to be fought, cities built, oceans navigated, churches and colleges erected, youth to be instructed, gospel to be preached, all this is left by those who are ever soaring away into the ideal world, for the more matter-of-fact class of real persons to perform. Dreamers make few discoveries in science; dreamers are seldom found to be the standard-bearers of Truth's glorious ensign. Life is made up of conflicts, responsibilities, trials, lights and shades. Those who would make life a success must meet and bravely contend with these. The life of the dreamer must result in a failure, for all who would dare to do, or to be, must "be up and doing." And, although life's conflicts and trials may sometimes seem imposed by a stern and cruel decree, and although its responsibilities seem oft a burden too heavy to be borne, its sunshine dim, and clouds dark and lowering, yet we must trust "tis all for the best!" Success will attend those, and those only, who firmly trust and falter not. If an earth-pilgrim would have his brow twined with the victor's coronet—if he would win a prize, he must contend for them. Treasures are not to be had for the mere picking up. Gold lies imbedded deep in earth, until the miner untombs it. Pearls lie buried in Ocean's caves, until the diver robs Neptune of his gems. Truth remains obscured by the gloomy folds of Error's shadowy mantle, until mind wrests it from the dark retreat. 'Tis an old but true saying, "effort alone, secures success." Who will bestow true honor upon him who accomplishes no aim? Who will award victory to him who conquers no foe? Who would be so sanguine as to hope to gather laurels from the field where no battle is fought?

Have those whose names are inscribed high up on Fame's temple won the enlogiums of a world and a place there by listlessly folding their hands and trusting fate? Have they been gently and quietly wafted there, through Elysian fields, feeding on the perfume of flowers, sipping for nectar the pearly dewdrops? Go ask those heroes and sages of old if this be so. When they tell the victory may be won as well without effort, then, and not till then, mayst thou attempt to pass idly through life, and expect at last to come off conqueror.

In the great binnacle of life, as well as minor conflicts, 'tis the difficulty makes the victory. Difficulties make conflicts, and courageously striving in the conflict secures success. "The greater the foe, the more grand the victory." Nor will any find success from life's cares and trials. The millionaire, whose treasures rival those of Croesus, has his cares, his vexations, his sorrows, as well as a Diogenes, whose palace is a tub. No station in life may be exempt, and yet in no station of life are the real difficulties so great as imagination pictures them. A poet has said,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And gilds the mountain with its aureole hue,"
In the great battle of life, as we cast a glance forward to the future ill and trials which await us, the complex train runs:

"'Tis distance lends terror to the view,
And life's conflicts with a darker hue."

Difficulties, when viewed in the far distance, appear (owing, perhaps to a kind of optical illusion) much greater and more terrible than they really are, but as we approach, they diminish, until, when once met, they vanish like a cowardly foe, when once the resolution is formed to conquer. Even so soon as the resolution is formed to conquer, half the battle is fought. It robs a trial of half its terrors to resolve, "I can and I will conquer." The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them; ignorance and folly shiver and shrink at sight of toil and danger, and make the impossibility they fear. In fighting the battle of life, we must also "learn to labor and to wait." In many of its relations, wearisome labor is required where, seemingly, no reward is bestowed upon the laborer; but we must remember that virtue will not always go unrewarded.

The teacher may grow weary of his task, but if faithful and true, he may in later years be "made glad of heart" by seeing the minds whose youthful days were entrusted to his care, soaring aloft, wielding a scepter of influence over the world of intelligence more potent than that of the royal ruler. Those who are distinguished seldom reap the rewards of the virtues during life. The great ones who are "gone before," little dreamed that the greatness would ever attach to their names. The philosopher, in the recess of his studio, completes his labors, and with his contemporaries, the historian and discoverer, retires to the "silent city of the slumbering dead," leaving the laurel to be twined round marble brows, and strewn over graves by stranger hands. The "son of song," too, is all unconscious, while living, that his name shall ever be written on Fame's scroll. He is, perchance, a lone, sad wanderer; a "child of poverty," laughed at by an unkind world as the "lily eccentric." He, whose soul is even now breathing forth words which "wake the chords of human hearts to wordless melody," impassioned words which in later years will entrance a world and wait mortals from the low labyrinth of earth-life to that star-gemmed clime beyond, where mind alone may wander—he may pass through life unappreciated, uncared for, and may go to the grave "unwept and unsung." But, ere many years have "sped their flight," the tracings of his pen begin to excite admiration. The world begins to realize that a star has gone out, but a star whose genius-beams linger long and brighter shine. Now, since he no longer lives to excite by his superior presence the selfish envy of his race, his power, his genius, his virtues are eulogized, borne on the pinions of every passing breeze. His vices and frailties, if mentioned at all, are palliated and mantled in sympathetic enthusiastic words of praise, until, instead of casting shadows on his name, they, too, shine with a kind of negative light, which by contrast rather tends to tinge with a more bewildering glow of luster his character. His thoughts and words have now become "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn," and are treasured as radiant gems from the casket of mind.

"Every performed word that came
From the poet's quivering heart,
Shall in future days impart
Grateful increase to his name.
And the seeds of truth he leaves
On the seeming barren ground,
Shall in other days be sown
Into golden harvest sheaves."
[A DE CONSTRUCTION.]

Why are ladies like churches?
Because we cannot do without them.

Why is dancing like new milk?
Because it strengthens the calves, to be sure.

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The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, to acquire them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS: Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

Board and Tuition, per session.....\$ 30

Washing and mending of articles washed, per session.....\$ 5

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Plans, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for the Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except in case of sickness.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the convenience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer that their children should return home every day.

TERMS: Tuition, including the branches specified.....\$ 6

Senior Class, per month.....\$ 4

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SUPERIORESS,

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The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS: Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

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Stationery, per session.....\$ 10

Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session.....\$ 10

Vacations, if spent at the College.....\$ 35

N.B.—When there are more than two brothers, each over two years old, half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.

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For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. M. Smith, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

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AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence

July 10th, 1880. Parents are requested to send their

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For particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., address the Principal for a circular.

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LUMBER of all kinds, for making Boxes, to any extent.

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World-Wide Renowned FRUIT ORCHARD,

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THE SPANISH HORSE.—A Spaniard having stolen a horse from an Indian, the latter converted him of the offence by a very ingenious plan. He complained to a judge, who had the Spaniard, with the horse, brought before him. The prisoner swore that the animal belonged to him, and that he had always had it, so that the judge did not find himself in a position to convict. He was even about to return the horse to him, when the cunning Indian said: "If you will allow me, I will prove that the animal belongs to me." Immediately he pulled off his cloak, and covering the horse's head, asked the Spaniard of which eye he was blind? but, nevertheless, not to delay the court, he replied at hazard, that it was the right eye. The Indian, covering the horse's head, exclaimed: "The horse is not blind either of the right eye or the left." The judge immediately decided that the animal was the Indian's.

LAW AND MONEY.—Some years ago, when Barton, the comedian, was in his "troubles," a young lawyer was examining him as to how he made the money go so fast. He got Billy down to about \$1000, when the attorney put on a severe scrutinizing face, and exclaimed with much self-complacency: "Now, sir, I want you to tell this court and jury how you used those three thousand dollars!" Barton put on one of his serio-comic faces—and he can make a face—winked at the audience, leered at the judge, and exclaimed: "The lawyers got that!" The judge and audience were immediately convulsed with laughter. The counsellor finding that he was meddling with "edge tools" was glad to let the comedian off the stand.

SEE THE SOIL.—During the dry weather soil requires to be well stirred. This keeps up the supply of moisture to the plants, by assisting capillarity, which is the attraction of moisture to the surface by the sun. It is by this means that vegetation receives its greatest nourishment. Capillarity does not only supply moisture, but other fertilizers from a depth even of several hundred feet. There are many who, on account of their ignorance upon such subjects, imagine that during a dry spell, stirring the soil will dry it the more. This is a mistake. The plow and the cultivator should be kept constantly at work.

RASPBERRY SANDWICH.—Take half a pound of sifted sugar, half a pound of butter, two eggs, and two ounces of ground rice, work them well together, then add seven ounces of flour. Spread half this mixture upon buttered writing paper, in a shallow tin dish, then a layer of raspberry preserve, and next cover with the other half the paste. Bake in a quick oven, and when required for use, cut it into thick pieces, like sandwiches, having previously sifted a little sugar over it.—[Floral-cultural Cabinet.]

A SECRET FOR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Donald Beaton says he was at a loss to discover the great secret of the success of the Crystal Palace shows, until the last meeting, when he saw the Prince of Gardeners, Joseph Paxton, with the Princess of Beauty, the Duchess of Sutherland, on his arm. When beauty and fashion so honor the gardener, Beaton thinks the mystery of success is exposed.

THE 'ISTMENT.—A stranger dined recently at a fashionable hotel, where they had apple-dumplings with sauce "both" for dinner. He got through with the sauce, when mine host kindly inquired: "Will you have more dumplings, sir?" "No, sir, thanks, was the reply, 'but I'll thank you for a little more of the 'istment.'"

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Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in Sacramento,
HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO,
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Reader, do you want to be restored to health, and know how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman? Are you a merchant? Are you a student? Are you a man of letters? Are you a mechanic? Are you a farmer? Are you a laborer? Are you a sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? Or a girl, delicate, nervous from study, and predisposed to consumption? You may rely on the fact that there is no place in California where all your peculiar ailments can be so healthfully treated, and home comforts so kindly supplied, as at the INSTITUTION and HOME OF DR. SMITH.

Dr. Smith was one of a class that graduating from the first regularly chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic) Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution on the Pacific Coast, based upon the principles of Hygienic medicine as therein taught.
Those who have been doctoring under the "old school," with poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not been cured, and with the best of a more rational system, may be assured that Dr. SMITH is the best authority in the State. He has treated over two hundred and fifty patients, at his Institution, within the past year, both male and female. Every lady treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints, nervous weakness or uterine derangements, returned home either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electro-Chemical Water Bath in connection with Water Cure is the only remedy by which the system can be speedily and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases. My object in resorting to the Bath is these: I desire to extend my influence as far as possible in the cause of health and physical improvement, believing it to be an *eternal* remedy the Physician's highest ambition. And San Francisco being a center around which gather more interest of State, and a large collection of minds than any other place there come in contact with and give more the advantages of my experience, than elsewhere in California. Besides, patients recover quicker here in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Specials of medical and medical reform are invited to visit the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultations free, verbal or by letter.

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For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground, with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our guests that we will even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matchless Beds, and solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suite of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. [15

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS, ZINC, AND

Anti-Friction or

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Metal Castings,

Cuttings and

Steamboat Bells,

FORCE

LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. Jan 1.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Patent Anti Friction

AXLE GREASE.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

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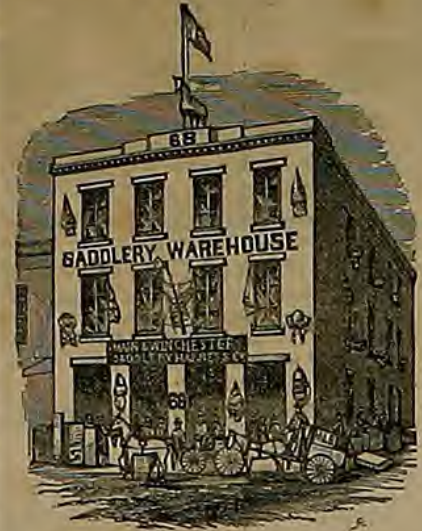
MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

C. Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,



MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 68 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1887 and 1888; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1887, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Rancher and California Saddle, and for best Ruggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

EROVAPOR STOVES,

FOR...

Heating Rooms!

And all Kinds of Cooking, without the

use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!

WILL HEAT FLAT-IRONS in five minutes.

WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.

WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.

WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE!

Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE.

Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.

95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL,

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE,

Corner Front and California streets,

STANFORD BROS.,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use.

No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than any other Burner ever made,

by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER

Was made to give the light of

THREE STAR CANDLES,

More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.

Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,

KEROSENE and COAL-OIL,

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California,

And on Washington street,

Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—

Front street, corner California.

STANFORD BROS.,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE

ON BATTERY STREET,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

charge of MEATS of all descriptions,

and to put the same in good order,

under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,

and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the

Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions

will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON,

Inspector.

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING!



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth

street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street,

between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San

Jose. 8-3m

J. E. KNAPP, } S. H. BURRELL, }

San Francisco. } Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

50 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the fruit trade, in this market, and a

thorough knowledge of the business, they feel

confident in their ability to give satisfaction

to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-Growers

who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of

the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

STORAGE.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON

Grain, Flour, and General Merchandise,

STORED IN

GEO. P. BAKER'S

RINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.

Office of Warehouse, No. 87 Front street, up stairs.

The Sierra Valley House.

WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION

of the public to the new trail running through the

Ranch, making the distance to Virginia City, twenty

five miles less than by any other route.

The SIERRA VALLEY HOUSE is situated thirty miles

East of Downsville, on the direct road to "Silverland,"

twelve miles from Sardinia Valley, and forty-five miles from Vir-

ginia City, on the best mountain-trail in California. The

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

BAY DISTRICT FAIR.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

We have given a synopsis of the Fruit exhibited at the Bay District Fair in our previous number, but in order to do justice to the very handsome collections of Fruit, the best ever made in our State, we have taken pains to collect the number of varieties contributed by each, showing the immense increase of "pomology" in California.

J. Lewelling, Esq., of San Lorenzo, exhibited 62 varieties of apples, 43 of pears, 4 varieties of dried fruits of very extra quality, 9 of almonds, 15 of cherries in spirits,—with cherry wine superb. Mr. L.'s Flemish Beauties were of extraordinary beauty.

H. W. Crabb, Esq., exhibited 40 varieties of apples, superb specimens; 9 of pears and 5 of plums.

B. S. Fox, Esq., of San Jose, exhibited 20 varieties of apples, many of very superior quality; 30 of pears, the entire lot all select, such as to merit 1st Premium.

D. T. Adams, Esq., of San Jose, exhibited 55 varieties of apples, 40 of pears, with a collection of other fruits such as is rarely seen as the product of one garden or orchard.

Mons. Delmas, of the French Gardens, with his 40 varieties of grapes put all other competitors in the back ground, and bore off the well deserved honor of the Premier Prize for grapes and wine.

H. Bush, Contra Costa county: 30 varieties of apples, fine; 6 of almonds.

A. H. White, Oakland: 26 varieties of apples, 10 of pears, 2 of blackberries; an admirable show.

E. F. Watkins, 12 varieties of pears, 16 of apples.

E. T. Crane, 15 varieties of apples, 2 of quinces.

J. W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll, Napa: 38 varieties of pears, 20 of apples, and 20 of grapes. Mr. O. made a very handsome display, particularly for being raised without irrigation; but not being entered agreeably to the rules and regulations were ruled out by the Committee for Premiums.

Judge Daniels exhibited a very handsome seedling grape, worthy special notice.

Mr. Ryan, gardener to Gen. Vallejo, showed 7 varieties of peaches, very fine; 1 of nectarine. So late varieties and so fine deserves especial notice and commendation.

J. Shinn, Oakland: a magnificent collection of 87 varieties of apples, 35 of pears; a noble show.

L. A. Gould, Santa Clara: 20 varieties of apples, 15 of pears, 15 of grapes; all very fine.

W. O'Donnell, San Jose: a splendid collection; numbers not given.

Carey Peebles: 14 varieties of pears, 1 of plum and 1 of quince.

Shell-Mound, by Lewis McLane, Esq.: 61 varieties of apples, 50 of pears, 1 of grape. This collection had the best dish of apples we think in the Hall, the Northern Spy; also, the finest Seckel pears; the whole collection was splendid.

D. B. Hough, Alameda county: 7 varieties of strawberries in pots; 6 of do. do.; 2 of blackberries.

A. A. Cohen exhibited a fine collection; but not coming within the rules, it was passed over by the Committee.

A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, exhibited one Bartlett pear weighing nearly 2 pounds; the largest and finest Bartlett pear ever grown, we may say, in the knowledge of any fruit-grower.

J. Lewelling, of San Lorenzo, exhibited some rare specimens of the Spitzenberg, and also preserved pears, unequalled, in clear, transparent quality by any fruit we have ever seen or tasted.

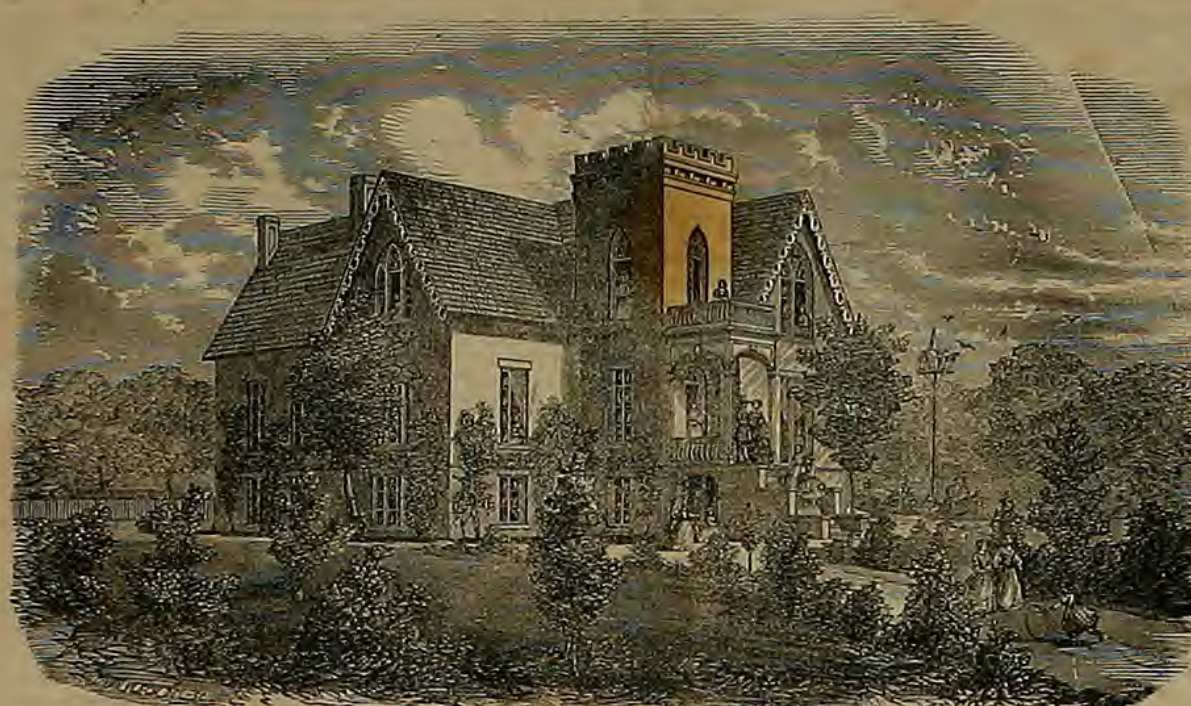
D. T. Adams exhibited a dish of Duchesse d'Angouleme pears from trees one year old, never equalled, weighing many of them over 1½ and 1½ pounds each, taken from the nursery row; also Easter beurré over 1 pound each.

Wherever or whenever fruit may have been shown, we do not believe there has ever been a display equal in splendor, or complete collection, to the show just now closed. The whole display was an honor to the contributors, and should have been better encouraged by our citizens.

GRAINS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

The Contra Costa County Agricultural Society, make a fine exhibition of their premium Wheat, the varieties being Chile, Scotch, Australian, and Oregon; also some tall oats. We did not find any particulars in regard to the manner of cultivation of this Wheat, or the average yield to the acre, which would have been desirable.

From Alameda county, D. L. Perkins, the well known seed grower, makes his extensive display



STOCKTON FEMALE SEMINARY, UNDER THE CHARGE OF DR. CYRUS COLLINS AND LADY.

as usual. He exhibits ninety-two varieties of garden seeds, forty-seven varieties of garden vegetables, and nine varieties of tomatoes. These varieties are made up of all the new, rare and valuable kinds that are known. Among the squashes are fine specimens of the Hubbard and Custard; his specimens of corn and sweet-corn appear to be superior; some of his new varieties of tomatoes are very desirable, and his specimens of turnips, beets, cabbages, etc., are very fine. Mr. Perkins devotes his whole attention to raising seeds and vegetables for seed, and his reputation is well established.

D. E. Hough, makes a good display of vegetables, etc., new and rare. We notice five varieties of pole beans; Lima beans on the vines; the Dioscorea Batatas or Chinese Yam; Hubbard squash; twelve varieties of potatoes, many of them very desirable; and seven varieties of strawberries in pots. He also exhibits a sample of the Nepal Barley, which yielded ninety bushels to the acre. This is a fine, plump grain, and as it has no hull like the common barley it much resembles wheat. It is no doubt a valuable acquisition.

Harry Linden, of Oakland, has some barley, beans, and some buckwheat in the straw (or vine) which looks natural enough, and shows that we will not want for buckwheat cakes.

Wm. Mattor, of Castro Valley, shows a beet weighing sixty pounds.

H. Haile, of Alameda, shows fine specimens of hops on the vines, proving that this article can be grown here to perfection; also a piemelon weighing sixty-two pounds.

John Lewelling exhibits a "China Rose Radish." It looks much like a large beet, being about a foot long, by six or eight inches in diameter, of a light color. For a radish it is decidedly large.

From Santa Clara County, Carey Peebles exhibits a bag of Mediterranean wheat, which is a fine sample of a crop of eighty acres, that yielded forty-four bushels to the acre.

James L. Burtis, shows some mammoth beets and squashes.

D. T. Adams, who exhibits such fine fruit, also shows some stalks of the Linnaeus Rhubarb or pieplant, which are very large, even exceeding, we should judge, Cahoon's Mammoth Seedling in size, while it is well known to be a superior variety.

A. Runyon, of Sacramento County, exhibits three varieties of new seedling potatoes, grown by himself. They are of a good size, and he says the quality and yield are satisfactory, and they are adapted to the soil and climate of the Sacramento Valley. (See notice elsewhere.)

H. M. Amesbury, of Napa, among other things, shows a dozen ears each of Dutton and Flint corn, which does one good to look at, and we doubt if finer specimens can be shown anywhere. Those who think corn cannot be grown here, are invited to call at our office and examine the above.

Forty-two varieties of Grapes from the well known gardens of A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, are hung over a stand where the "pure juice of the grape" (which is running from a patent wine press close by) is dispensed at two bits a glass. Of course many had the curiosity to know how such juice would taste, but this deponent prefers to invest his one bit for the well matured article at Kohler & Frohling's.

Some fine tobacco stalks were shown by Louis Osmontany, Tokay Ranch, Sonoma county; labeled Connecticut Seed Leaf, and Kentucky. It grows well.

A bale of Timothy hay, the real Timothy, raised by A. Jacoby, Humboldt county, was really good to look at, and as natural as life. It is raised extensively in that section.

ARTICLES WORTHY SPECIAL NOTICE.

The great object of a State, District, or County

Fair, should be to draw out, foster, encourage, and cherish the genius, talent, and enterprise of all the Industrial energy of the community where that Fair was held, be that community large or small. To this end it should be the aim of all Committees to examine carefully every article exhibited, and then to judge wisely upon all the merits of the production, with all the circumstances which produced it, and then pronounce their opinion without partiality or bias of any kind, bestowing appropriate reward, whether it be a costly "Gold Medal," or a kindly and encouraging word. When this is done, Fairs will awaken a true interest in the breasts of the people, and not till then.

Among the many valuable and noticeable articles on exhibition at the Bay District Fair, we found in the Miscellaneous Department the following as worthy the attention of the public and the Committees in a greater or less degree:

The tubs, pails, churns, etc., from the factory of Parrish & Co.

The brooms of Ames & Co.; he excellence of these California brooms has completely checked the importation.

The ropes, cordage, etc., of Tubbs & Co., unsurpassed in quality.

The silver-ware of Tucker. This was a bright feature.

The pottery of the Pacific Company. A credit to the State.

The wire-cordage of Halliday & Co.; excellent.

The wire-cordage of Eckfeldt & Graves; perfect.

Messrs. Main & Winchester's fine collection of Saddlery & Harness, which for perfection of finish has never been excelled in this or any other country.

The redwood bedsteads, and other finished woods, by Boyd & Myrick. This work of genius deserves special commendation.

The billiard table by M. E. Hughes; superb.

The beautiful blankets made from the largest fleece the world ever produced; excelsior.

Picture-frames by Wagner & Co.

The rival windmills of Tustin, Hunt, and Dickinson; blow on! blow on!

Gove's hay-press.

Cary & Winegar's salt.

Bannerman's engraved seals.

Family clothes-frames, by E. J. Holmes.

Prevost's home-made pickles.

The new gas made from wood, by which light costs nothing. Who would be in the dark?

The trunks of Fitzpatrick; splendid and useful.

Pork, hams, and bacon, of Wilson & Stevens.

W. H. Baxter's home-made harness.

The new wine, at the press of A. P. Smith.

The glass-work and washing-machines.

Shaw's elegant paintings.

Nahl's splendid collection of paintings.

Gruber's birds and animals.

The ores of the metallic works.

Casebolt's superb carriage.

Handsome cottages made by the youth of our State.

These home-productions of genius, taste, and labor, are the works of merit that should demand the careful attention of Committees and all who would build up our State.

The bee-men, Messrs. Harbison, Baxter, Cutting, Wheaton, etc., came with new inventions and their honey, to sweeten the atmosphere and tastes of the multitude.

The Domestic Bread Department was represented by some nice looking bread and cake from a number of competitors. The samples of butter were few, though looking nice. One lot was made last April, as labeled. Could that this "June butter," made here in April, could be obtained the year through.

The representation in sugar, of "native Californians lassoing a grizzly bear," is well done by A. W. Piper. He is a genius in the sugar line.

There were many inventions from abroad of merit, and much imported stock that was elegant; but "home-made," first, is our motto, so that the laborers may prosper.

Among the foreign articles that made a fine display, Lawrence & Houseworth's collection, and Nelson & Combs' fine washing-machines, which washes six dozen pieces in fifteen minutes, merit attention. Hoffman's Challenger washing-machine, said to be new here; R. S. Bells' splendid carriages; and many more works of art and taste, which go to make up a Fair.

An ice-chest from Bartlett & Lesley, of New York, is a great improvement on the old style. It may be remembered that we published a description of this ice-chest last year, as on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, at New York. It is divided into two compartments, opening on the side. The ice has an apartment between the two in the centre, which also serves as a reservoir from from which to draw ice water. Messrs. B. & L. are well known as the inventors of the old Java coffee-pot, which so far surpasses all others, and many other valuable articles.

There were hundreds of articles more, which we shall hereafter enumerate and speak of. But with the numberless Fairs that have taken place, it were not possible, even with a double sheet, and days forty-eight hours long, to do all we would wish.

The First Annual Address.

On Wednesday evening a large number of visitors were present at the Pavilion to listen to the Annual Address before the Bay District Agricultural Society, by the Rev. Dr. Scott. The stand was placed near the large marine engine in the centre, and was occupied by Officers of the Society. The room is not favorable for speaking, and the continued tramping of feet made the matter worse. However, the remarks of the speaker were well received. We copy from the Alta the following synopsis of the address:

The speaker commenced by remarking that he had read of an old sage of Genoa, whom Louis XIV, compelled to visit Versailles, who, after surveying and admiring that world of marvels, exclaimed that he wondered at everything he saw, and most of all at finding himself there. So had the speaker admired this exhibition of stock, and fruits, and the various products of mechanical skill, and wondered that he had the temerity to address the audience on this theme. In alluding to the many eloquent and exhaustive efforts made at the various fairs of the season, he did not think the speakers had been as generous as Boaz, of old, who commanded his reapers to let fall some handfuls on purpose that the beautiful Ruth might gather some sheaves also.

Ordinarily, the speaker addressed all sorts of people—saints and sinners—in all kinds of pursuits, from rag-gathering to swaying Senates, or leading armies; but now he spoke to those who are connected with the cultivation of the soil. He himself, had in early days rejoiced in the smell of the newly turned turf, and in the fragrance of the newly made hay, and had even lifted axes upon the thick trees, and split hickory rails; yet he did not believe he had been invited to address his present audience because he could impart any additional knowledge upon practical husbandry.

After apologizing to the audience for his inability to do justice to the grand task allotted to him, the speaker gave a humorous review of a work he had lately perused, entitled "The History of Court Fools." Whilst reading it, the suggestion occurred to him that an entertaining volume might be prepared on the history of fancy farming and flash horticulture.

Fairs are not modern institutions. The term is derived from *feria*, a holiday; for in olden times they were usually held on holidays. They have been known for centuries in Holland, Italy, and Ireland. The field of this Society, continued the

speaker, is vast, varied, interesting, and important. All classes here have an interest in the objects of this Society, and he therefore invited attention to a few thoughts "On the importance of Agriculture and the advantages of such annual Fairs."

The speaker then proceeded to give an elaborate particularization of the true significance of agriculture. The earth was made for man—is a theatre where the scenery of life is ever changing, and where nothing is immutable but the tendency to change. From the Equator to the poles, and from the foot of the mountain to the summit, the plant-covering of the earth is a living geographical thermometer.

The subject of the cultivation of the earth was treated of historically, practically and politically. Arable lands were considered as they are, suited for draining, plowing, and the like, embracing the whole of farming, grass lands, live stock, orchards, vineyards, wood, pasturage, implements, rotation of crops, manure, and the whole rationale of farm management.

In a political point of view, we must consider the right of the soil, the ownership of the land where it rests, and the distribution thereof—tithes, corn laws, tariffs, tenants, etc. It would be, in fact, to describe what it is, that makes the wealth of a nation.

The speaker next quoted many apposite selections from Scripture, showing that the earth had been given to man for the purpose of improving it; that the right to till it is a Divine right; that the importance of the art, and of mechanical toil, is seen in the express declaration, that the knowledge and skill developed in them are God's gifts; that there is an inseparable connection and dependence between the farmer, mechanic and merchant, and that each has need of the other.

The speaker dilated upon the fact that agriculture and mechanics claim great antiquity. In Sparta and other ancient nations, agriculture was a necessity. Hesiod, Homer, Xenophon, Cicero, Horace, and Virgil, have said many and beautiful things about agriculture. Sacred story also refers to Cain as a tiller of the ground, and to Tubal Cain as an artificer in brass and iron, and to Jubal as the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. Job was a large farmer, and Abraham an extensive ranchero.

Recent discoveries have proved that the whole country is full of ruins of ancient cities. The fertility of the soil is proverbial. The valleys are well watered and afford pasture for numerous flocks, and the soil was well adapted for all kinds of cereals, and the hill-sides were all terraced and cultivated with figs, vines, olives, etc., to their very summits. The dignity and honor of the pursuits represented in this Pavilion, said the speaker, are seen in the fact that they are but imitations of the Creator's works.

Everything in Nature teaches man the necessity of labor, and the speaker cited numerous and beautiful illustrations of the truth of the assertion.

Agricultural pursuits claim a most honorable place in the world's history, because they are absolutely necessary for the feeding and clothing of our race. Agriculture feeds all of the other branches of industry. Agriculture and mechanical employments are necessary for the improvement and advancement of our race in the arts of peace and the refinements of civilization.

The speaker, in instructive and encouraging language, spoke in behalf of such associations as this, and referred to the Societies of other lands.

The capacities of our soil for the growth of the vine were exemplified very lucidly, and many valuable statistics given in connection therewith. The value of our arable lands, and the extraordinary yield of cereals, etc., were referred to. The future of California and San Francisco were depicted in glowing colors.

Ten years ago, what were we, and what did we know or care for California? It was the dream-land of gold and wild adventure. Now, it is the home of schools, and churches, and farms, and manufactures.

There is nothing in the history of mankind, of a voluntary mastering of people to one point of the earth's surface like the settling of this coast, and the growth of this State till its admission into the Union. And now that our first decade is past, who can tell what California will be at the end of our second decade? The picture that rises before us is one of grandeur and glory, but also suggests a fearful responsibility. Telegraphs will put us in hourly communication with all the chief cities of the continent, and its wires will belt the globe. Railroads, if not completed across the continent, will at least have reached advanced stations from both sides.

And then San Francisco will extend from Clark's Point to Point Buena, and from the Bay to Lone Mountain. Then, with a population of 200,000, San Francisco, and New York, and London, will be the three prominent points in the commerce of the world. And then the children born on Californian soil, who are now receiving their education at our hands, and whose destinies are now being moulded and shaped by the influences we throw around them, will be just coming on the scene of action. And they, at least, will call this their home, nor will they ever desire any other on earth.

The peroration of this truly eloquent and instructive address, of which this is but a brief synopsis, is as follows:

"Let us not forget that we are at the festival of the Gods and Goddesses, as the classic heathen called the elements and powers of Nature, which the ineffable Father of all has ordained to work out his will on earth. Here Vulcan speaks from the forge and with the hammer, and by the loom of the factory; and beauty and elegance, grace and truth, are breathed upon us from the lips of Ceres, Flora, Pomona, and their loving train. Here Art, Nature, and Science, unite in sweet voices to encourage us in our toil, and to exhort us to good will towards our fellow-men."

"But the idea of Fairs without the fair is worse than Hamlet with Hamlet left out. As sure as Adam delved and Eve spun, so surely did it take them both to make and clothe the gentleman, and so it is still. There is no success without the help of the ladies. We must have, as I have no doubt we do, the aid of our mothers and wives to make our Californian homes worthy of our love."

"In conclusion, then, I say, God bless the wives and mothers of California! They that rock the cradle rule the world!"

UNCLE SAM.

BY H. TWEEDBURY.

A jolly old soul is Uncle Sam—
A jolly old soul is he,
With never a wife, but strange to tell,
With daughters thirty-three!
His boundless farm,
And his strong arm,
And his daughters fair to see,
Have made him the pride,
From far and wide,
Of the fearless and truly free.

This Uncle Sam has a giant frame—
A giant frame has he;
His pockets are deep, and his purse is lined
In a manner most fair to see!
He bounds his lands
On the shores of either sea—
By the surf that breaks
On northern lakes,
And gulf-waves' minstrelsy.

His daughters so fair
Are a loyal band—
One grand democracy!
Who know their true worth,
Nor kiss the earth
To aristocracy!

The buxom Maine, by eastern shore,
Dwells with the Granite Maid;
The staid Vermont, with placid brow,
Dwells 'mong the everglades;
Fair little Rhode's busy hand,
With Massachusetts' brain,
Joins with Connecticut to bless
The rocky eastern main.

The giant York, with regal mien,
And "Star of Empire" crowned,
With Pennsylvania's iron arms
Clasping the world around;
The merry maid of Maryland,
And Jersey's peach-like cheek,
With saucy little Delaware,
Our grateful praises seek.

Virginia—mother of the brave—
Two Carolinas fair;
Sweet Florida, enwreathed with flowers,
Georgia, with golden hair,
Fair Alabama's bearing breasts,
Disent with cotton balls,
The sunny Mississippi's grace,
Kentucky's cavern walls.

Louisiana pressing hard
The mouth of Mississippi,
While all the rest delight to take
The sugars from her lip;
Westward, beneath a lone, lone star,
Lies Texas' wealth untold,
While California binds them all
With chains of glistening gold.

Bold Arkansas—a strapping maid—
Missouri's sunny grace,
With Tennessee, a central gem,
Ohio's beaming face;
The prairies of fair Illinois,
With Indiana's plains,
Vie with Wisconsin's nodding plumes,
On fields of waving grain.

Coy Michigan lies willingly
In northern lakes' fond grasp,
Iowa gives a willing hand
For all the world to clasp;
Fair Minnesota, youngest
Of the peerless thirty-three,
With Oregon, makes up the band
Of the fearless and the free.

No lovelier band or fairer hand
Blesses the eye of heaven;
No sisterhood more pure and good
Earth ever yet hath given.

[New England Farmer.]

The Life, Character, and Genius of Washington Irving.

A DISCOURSE

On the Life, Character, and Genius of Washington Irving, delivered before the New York Historical Society, at the Academy of Music, in New York, on the 3d of April, 1860.

BY WILLIAM COLLEN BRYANT.

[CONCLUDED.]

The men who were the companions of Washington in the field or civil life, are shown only in their association with him, yet are their characters drawn, not only with skill and spirit, but with a hand that delighted to do them justice. Nothing, I believe, could be more abhorrent to Irving's ideas of the province of a biographer, than the slightest detraction from the merits of others, that his hero might appear the more eminent. So remarkable is his work in this respect, that an accomplished member of the Historical Society [G. W. Greene, "Biographical Studies,"] who has analyzed the merits of the "Life of Washington" with a critical skill which makes me ashamed to speak of the work after him, has declared, "that no writer, within the circle of his reading, has so successfully established his claim to the rare and difficult virtue of impartiality."

I confess, my admiration of this work becomes the greater the more I examine it. In the other writings of Irving are beauties which strike the reader at once. In this I recognize qualities which lie deeper, and which I was not sure of finding—a rare equity of judgment, a large grasp of the subject, a profound philosophy, independent of philosophical forms, and even instinctively rejecting them, the power of reducing an immense crowd of loose materials to clear and orderly arrangement, and forming them into one grand whole, as a skillful commander, from a rabble of raw recruits, forms a disciplined army, animated and moved by a single will.

The greater part of this last work of Irving was composed while he was in the enjoyment of what might be called a happy old age. This period of his life was not without its infirmities, but his frame was yet unwasted, his intellect bright and active, and the hour of decay seemed distant. He had become more than ever the object of public veneration, and in his beautiful retreat enjoyed all the advantages with few of the molestations of acknowledged greatness; a little too much visited, perhaps, but submitting to the intrusion of his admirers with his characteristic patience and kindness. That retreat had now become more charming than ever, and the domestic life within was as beautiful as the nature without. A surviving brother, older than himself, shared it with him, and several affectionate nephews and nieces stood to him in the relation of sons and daughters. He was surrounded by neighbors who saw him daily, and honored and loved him the more for knowing him so well.

While he was engaged in writing the last pages of his "Life of Washington," his countrymen heard with pain that his health was failing and his strength ebbing away. He completed the work, however, though he was not able to revise the last sheets, and we then heard that his nights had become altogether sleepless. He was himself of opinion that his labors had been too severe for his time of life, and had sometimes feared that the power to continue them would desert him before his work could be finished. A catastrophe to which

he had been subject, had, by some injudicious prescription, been converted into an asthma, and the asthma, according to the testimony of his physician, Dr. Peters, one of the most attentive and assiduous of his profession, was at length accompanied by an enlargement of the heart. This disease ended in the usual way by a sudden dissolution. On the 28th of November last, in the evening, he had bidden the family good night in his usual manner, and had withdrawn to his room, attended by one of his nieces carrying his medicines, when he complained of a sudden feeling of intense sadness, sank immediately into her arms, and died without a struggle.

Although he had reached an age beyond which life is rarely prolonged, the news of his death was everywhere received with profound sorrow. The whole country mourned, but the grief was most deeply felt in his immediate neighborhood; the little children wept for the loss of their good friend. When the day of his funeral arrived, the people gathered from far and near to attend it; this capital poured forth its citizens; the trains on the railway were crowded, and a multitude, like a mass meeting, but reverentially silent, moved through the streets of the neighboring village, which had been dressed in the emblems of mourning, and clustered about the church and the burial-ground. It was the first day of December; the pleasant Indian summer of our climate had been prolonged far beyond its usual date; the sun shone with his softest splendor, and the elements were hushed into a perfect calm; it was like one of the blindest days of October. The hills and forests, the meadows and waters which Irving had loved seemed listening, in that quiet atmosphere, as the solemn funeral service was read.

It was read over the remains of one whose life had well prepared his spirit for its new stage of being. Irving did not aspire to be a theologian, but his heart was deeply penetrated with the better part of religion, and he had sought humbly to imitate the example of the Great Teacher of our faith.

That amiable character which makes itself so manifest in the writings of Irving was seen in all his daily actions. He was ever ready to do kind offices, tender of the feelings of others, carefully just, but ever leaning to the merciful side of justice, averse from strife, and so modest that the world never ceased to wonder how it should have happened that one so much praised should have gained so little assurance. He envied no man's success, he sought to detract from no man's merits, but he was acutely sensitive both to praise and to blame—sensitive to such a degree that an unfavorable criticism of any of his works would almost persuade him that they were as worthless as the critic presented them. He thought so little of himself that he could never comprehend why it was that he should be the object of curiosity or reverence.

From the time that he began the composition of his "Sketch Book," his whole life was the life of an author. His habits of composition were, however, by no means regular. When he was in the vein, the periods would literally stream from his pen; at other times he would scarcely write anything. For two years after the failure of his brothers at Liverpool, he found it almost impossible to write a line. He was throughout life an early riser, and when in the mood, would write all the morning and till late in the day, wholly engrossed with his subject. In the evening he was ready for any cheerful pastime, in which he took part with an animation almost amounting to high spirits. These intervals of excitement and intense labor, sometimes lasting for weeks, were succeeded by languor, and at times by depression of spirits, and for months the pen would lie untouched, even to answer a letter at these times was an irksome task.

In the evening he wrote but very rarely, knowing—so, at least, I infer—that no habit makes severer demands upon the nervous system than this. It was owing, I doubt not, to this prudent husbanding of his powers, along with his somewhat abstemious habits and the exercise which he took every day, that he was able to preserve unimpaired to so late a period the faculties employed in original composition. He has been a vigorous walker and a fearless rider, and in his declining years he drove out daily, not only for the sake of the open air and motion, but to refresh his mind with the aspect of nature. One of his favorite recreations was listening to music, of which he was an indulgent critic, and he contrived to be pleased and soothed by strains less artfully modulated than fastidious ears are apt to require.

His facility in writing and the charm of his style were owing to very early practice, the reading of good authors and the native elegance of his mind, and not, in my opinion, to any special study of the graces of manner or any anxious care in the use of terms and phrases. Words and combinations of words are sometimes found in his writings to which a fastidious taste might object; but these do not prevent his style from being one of the most agreeable in the whole range of our literature. It is transparent as the light, sweetly modulated, unaffected, the native expression of a fertile fancy, a benignant temper, and a mind which, delighting in the noble and the beautiful, turned involuntarily away from their opposites. His peculiar humor was, in a great measure, the offspring of this constitution of his mind. This "fanciful playing with common things," as Mr. Dana calls it, is never coarse, never tainted with grossness, and always in harmony with our better sympathies. It not only tinged his writings, but overflowed in his delightful conversation.

I have thus set before you, my friends, with such measure of ability as I possess, a rapid and imperfect sketch of the life, character and genius of Washington Irving. Other hands will yet give the world a bolder, more vivid and more exact portrait. In the meantime, when I consider for how many years he stood before the world as an author, with a still increasing fame—half a century in this most changeable of centuries—I cannot hesitate to predict for him a deathless renown.

Since he began to write, empires have risen and passed away; mighty captains have appeared on the stage of the world, performed their part, and been called to their account; wars have been fought and ended, which have changed the destinies of the human race. New arts have been invented and adopted, and have pushed the old out of use; the household economy of half mankind has undergone a revolution. Science has learned a new dialect and forgotten the old; the chemist of 1807 would be a vain babler among his brethren of the present day, and would in turn become bewildered in the attempt to understand them. Nations utter speech to nation in words that pass from realm to realm with the speed of light. Distant countries have become neighbors; the Atlantic Ocean has become a narrow strait, and the Old World and the New shake hands across it; the East and the West look in at each other's windows. The new inventions bring new calamities, and men perish in crowds by the recoil of their own devices. War has learned more frightful modes of havoc, and armed himself with deadlier weapons; armies are borne to the battlefield on the wings of the wind, and dashed against each other and destroyed with infinite bloodshed. We grow giddy with this perpetual whirl of strange events, these rapid and ceaseless mutations; the earth seems to reel under our feet, and we turn to those who write like Irving, for some assurance that we are still in the same world into which we are born; we read, and are quieted and consoled. In his pages we see that the language of the heart never becomes obsolete; that Truth and Good and Beauty, the offspring of God, are

not subject to the changes which beset the inventions of men. We become satisfied that he whose works were the delight of our fathers, and are still ours, will be read with the same pleasure by those who come after us.

If it were becoming, at this time and in this assembly to address our departed friend as if in his immediate presence, I would say: "Farewell, thou who hast entered into the rest prepared, from the foundation of the world, for serene and gentle spirits like thine. Farewell, happy in thy life, happy in thy death, happier in the reward to which that death was the assured passage; fortunate in attracting the admiration of the world to thy beautiful writings; still more fortunate in having written nothing which did not tend to promote the reign of magnanimous forbearance and generous sympathies among thy fellow-men. The brightness of that enduring fame which thou hast won on earth is but a shadowy symbol of the glory to which thou art admitted in the world beyond the grave. Thy errand upon earth was an errand of peace and good-will to men, and thou art now in a region where hatred and strife never enter, and where the harmonious activity of those who inhabit it acknowledges no impulse less noble or less pure than that of love."

BEES AND BEE-HIVES.

THE ITALIAN HONEY-BEE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY IMPORTED, under the personal care of L. W. KENNEDY, a member of our firm,

The Pure Italian Bees.

We shall propagate them as fast as is consistent with preserving their purity.

THE PRICE of a single impregnated QUEEN, with sufficient Bees for Propagation, is Fifty Dollars, with a discount to those purchasing a number. For a Good Swarm of Common Bees, with an ITALIAN QUEEN introduced, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars.

Orders, to meet with attention, must be accompanied with twenty per cent of the amount, and will be filled in the order of receipt. They may be sent to us, or to COL. WARREN, at the California Farmer Office, and when received by us, will be placed on record agreeably to the date they were received by him.

We hope to be able to deliver QUEENS, or SWARMS, to those ordering first, some time in the month of September.

We are Prepared to Give Purchasers every Assurance needed, that we offer the

GENUINE ITALIAN BEE.

* For a faithful performance on our part, we refer by permission to:

Rev. E. B. Walworth, Rev. H. J. Maclay,
Dr. D. H. C. Rice, Dr. H. P. Thompson,
Dr. E. Teegarden, Jno. Chittie, Esq.,
Of Maryville;
Freeman Gates, Esq., San Jose.

L. KENNEDY & CO.

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The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Maryville in 1859, and also by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1860, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair. Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).
THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.
CHARLES C. WARNER, Stockton.
E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.
JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.
E. H. HOAG, Napa.
E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.
G. W. HARRISON, Maryville.

The Price of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser. The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time. N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate use and commerce by L. Langstroth or his Assignees, against persons using my Hives under authority from me.

J. S. HARBISON, Patentee.
SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1860. 4-1m

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.

Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent Apiarists of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.

All Patentees will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination of every good improvement.

We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives, in the Rough Materials.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
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PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

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MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED
WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,
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The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.
REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.
Orders from the Country, promptly attended to—21-1f

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General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,
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Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c.
Publisher of the "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. C.," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory-Not Falls," &c.
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Drawings and prices sent free.
147 Chambers street, New York.
Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half per cent. 1-1f



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURNILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
38 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 15th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley, H. M. Lamott, H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McRae, W. H. Parks, W. B. Valliant, J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopenshine, B. R. Crocker, John A. Salt,	Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McRae, W. H. Parks, W. B. Valliant, J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopenshine, B. R. Crocker, John A. Salt,	Thomas Hayes, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davidson, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. C. Harrige, Jos. H. Nevitt, John R. Rogers, K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeidler,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1890.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call special attention.

Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.
The Annual Fairs of the several District and County Agricultural Societies of this State will be held as follows:

DISTRICT FAIRS.
Bay District Society—At San Francisco, to commence Thursday, October 4, and continue seven days.
COUNTY SOCIETIES.
Santa Clara Valley Society—At San Jose, to commence on Tuesday, October 23, and continue four days.

Herd Book for California.

SOME months since we proposed to the Stock-raisers of California that if they would furnish us by letter, or their own signature, the list of all the Stock they own of which they have full pedigrees, and also all the Blood Stock of which the pedigrees may have been lost, or not obtained at time of purchase, and also furnish us with a list of all their Stock of each class that is part Blood Stock, we will prepare a "Herd Book," and will endeavor to trace out the pedigrees of such valuable animals as are not complete, and thus aid in establishing what will be of the greatest importance to the Stock-raisers of California—a Herd Book, complete, authentic, and reliable, bearing the signatures and the proofs of the Importers and Breeders themselves.

We trust that every Stock-man in our State will at the earliest moment forward to us lists of all the Stock needed to be embraced in such a work. We have Plates and Engravings of many of the best animals in our State that have been imported, and shall proceed to get others. We have already many lists of Stock, and hope to secure all, so as to have the work perfect.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

The Sonoma Tule Land Company.

THE work of redeeming our Tule Lands is now becoming a matter of reality. Large tracts in various parts of our State have been taken up, and in many places good work done, and good results have been obtained by successful crops.

In a recent visit to Sonoma, on the steamer *Peytona*, we passed near to the work now going on upon the large tract of the Sonoma Tule Land Company, a few miles from Sonoma, below the Embarcadero. The entire tract taken up by this Company is 8000 acres. It is a very rich marsh-land, well elevated above the ordinary tides. The Company have already eight miles of diking done upon the best plan. The system adopted by the Company is to dig a ditch two and a-half feet deep, into this begin and pack in the mud solid, four and a-half feet at the base, and thence up four and a-half feet to the top, which will be ten inches above the highest tides since '52. By this plan all infiltration will be prevented. The whole length of the dike when it is finished will be ten miles.

The officers of the Company are, Col. Haraszty, President; Jackson Haycock, Secretary; and S. Molitor, Treasurer. When this land shall be thus strongly diked, the Company will put on Steam Plows, and prepare the land for the crops intended, which will be—Rice, Tobacco, Root-crops, Rape, Hemp, Flax, Cranberries, Asparagus, and Cabbages; these crops can all be successfully grown.

It is very surprising that long ere this these fine meadows, together with tens of thousands of acres of equally good land near Petaluma, have not been taken up and used as "Cranberry Meadows." This kind of land can be made to yield from \$1000 to \$1500 an acre. These are great enterprises, and will greatly benefit the State, and as such should receive public approbation, and bounties for the same from our Legislature.

The Collins Female Institute at Stockton.

We invite public attention to the card of Dr. Collins and lady, which appears in our columns this week, also to the handsome cut which represents their college. The building and location are better than the picture, and the knowledge attained, and the parental care bestowed, we can guarantee, will surpass any thing we can say or the card state.

The editress of this journal has visited the college, and her warmest approbation has been given to the system of learning, the care and attention bestowed, and to her superior judgment, we say amen, and hope the college may be crowded with pupils.

"A DREAM WHICH IS NOT ALL A DREAM."—This very interesting essay, which is concluded in this number in the Ladies' Department (a notice introductory of which was unfortunately mislaid last week), will be found highly interesting. It was the essay that won deserved applause on its delivery at the University of the Pacific, Santa Clara, on Commencement Day. We can recommend our readers to a perusal of it; it is truly a beautiful composition, and reflects great credit upon the authoress. The first part was in our last issue.

COMPLIMENTARY—SANTA CLARA.—We have received from C. B. Younger, Esq., Secretary of the Santa Clara Agricultural Society, a Complimentary Card of Invitation to attend their coming Fair from the 23d to the 27th. We shall take pleasure in doing so, as we are sure we shall see one of the best displays of Fruits made this season, and all know that the Stock show will come up to any made in our State, as some of the best Stock in California is owned in that valley.

CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Immediately after Dr. Scott's address on Wednesday evening, J. W. Osborne of Napa, called the Horticultural Society together at the Pavilion. A subscription was made, which discharged a small debt against the Society. After some discussion, the name of the Society was changed to "California Pomological Society." The Society then adjourned to meet the call of the President, or any ten members.

The Exhibition of Stock.

PERHAPS we can do no better service to our readers than by giving an accurate report of the stock shown at the Bay District Fair. As sheep-raising and wool-growing are now among the great sources of wealth to our State, we commence with the

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

First we name *Crystal Palace*, the noble buck that has taken the First prize everywhere exhibited, from the time he won the gold medal at the World's Fair, up to the present time. Although like a king among sheep, he moves quietly yet proudly; a noble fellow of 275 pounds, with as fine a fleece as ever covered the body of a buck. With *Crystal Palace* was an Australian Merino ewe of extra quality, with a lamb by *Crystal* that promises to be one of the best ever dropped in California. *Crystal* will show about fifty of his progeny this year that will do honor to the State. These sheep were entered by A. E. Field, Esq., of the Mission of San Jose, for Field & Co.

J. D. Patterson, Esq., with his large and splendid array of sheep, won his usual eclat of praise. One splendid French Merino ram 4 years old, recently imported by him from France direct, value \$1500; another of fine form, value \$600; 13 extra fine yearling full blood Merino's, French; 4 superb Spanish Merino bucks; 2 Southdown bucks, splendid; 2 do. do. do., 2 years old; 1 Leicester, *Duke of Wellington*, 257 pounds, a noble fellow; 1 Leicester and Cotswold cross, long fleece; Mr. Patterson's exhibition always does him honor and credit.

Knapp, Burrell & Co., exhibited four splendid Southdown bucks, as fine as any bucks in this State; they would be a fortune to any sheep-raiser when wisely used.

R. Blacow, Esq., of Alameda county, showed his elegant buck *Napoleon* 2d, 5 years old, weight 250 pounds; this animal will be of great value to the owner in raising up a race of sheep hard to be surpassed. Mr. B. also exhibited two fine full blood French Merinos, 4 years old, and 2 do. 2 years old; Mr. B.'s sheep like his dairy stock, have done him great credit.

E. Friable of Vallejo: 2 very large Leicester ewes and lambs; 1 splendid buck and ewe extra size. Messrs. Jones & Rockwell came with a fine lot of sheep, viz: 8 French Merino ewes not 2 years; 1 French Merino buck 3 years; 1 Spanish Merino buck 3 years; and 2 extra 1 year.

Trimingham & Emerson of Alameda, exhibited 3 splendid Southdown ewes and 1 Southdown buck *Jonas Webb*, the noble animal imported by J. D. Patterson, and sold at \$1500; this is one of the best animals in the United States; also 2 splendid lambs 3 months old, by this buck,—they are of great promise.

Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, Monterey county, exhibited 4 full blood Spanish Merino's, of very superior quality and recently imported, and from which those superb fleeces shown at the Pavilion were taken; one splendid buck not sheared; a buck weighing 175 pounds; another fine buck of great excellence; and 5 half-blood sheep from which clips as high as 13½ pounds had been taken. Of these half bloods, Messrs. F. B. & Co., have 3400, while their whole flock numbers 16,000 sheep. Messrs. F. B. & Co., always make exhibitions honorable to a Fair; they exhibited a lamb 8 months old that weighs 12½ pounds.

W. Seville exhibited a full blood French Merino buck, a fine one, 2 years old.

W. A. Matthews exhibited 2 Southdown bucks, 3 years; 2 do. do., 2 years; 3 Southdown lambs, 1 year; 2 do. bucks, 2 years. The exhibition of sheep was of a character to prove the superior excellence of our climate for sheep-raising and wool-growing; the oldest and most experienced sheep-growers of the old States, many of whom are now with us, asserting it as their full belief that we can raise 25 per cent more wool, and grow sheep at same time at 25 per cent less expense, than any other State in the Union.

SWINE.

The exhibition of Swine was a triumph for this kind of stock, as the animals shown would do for any show in the old counties of Essex, Berkshire, and Suffolk, in England. We could not but wish that the spirit of that unique but famous reporter upon swine, Wm. Lincoln, Esq., of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, of old Massachusetts (God bless her), could have seen these porkers; he would have done such justice to a report as no other man ever could.

J. D. Patterson, Esq., with his famous Berkshire boar and 2 sows; these are without question the finest animals in our State. Mr. P. exhibited an Essex boar and sow, also the finest shown in our State; also, a Leicester sow of extra quality,—this sow was a cross of the Essex; an Essex sow with 3 pigs 7 week old; a sow in pig; and a Suffolk sow crossed with the Leicester. Mr. P. showed by his Essex sow a litter of 10 fine pigs, black as the shades of Erebus; also, by his Leicester sow, 6 pigs, a cross of Essex. The Berkshire sow had 11 pigs,—beautiful, if a pig can be so called. These two litters were born on the Fair grounds; another litter was born at the Sacramento Fair,—making 3 litters in Fair time. Thus most assuredly we can say, Mr. P.'s pigs are all very Fair pigs. The Leicester's were dropped on the 9th, and the Essex on the 11th, and they were all equal to so many \$50's; who says stock-raising is not profitable?

J. J. Haley exhibited *Black Prince*, a splendid Berkshire boar, hard to beat.

Capt. Mayhew showed a cross of Suffolk and Essex boar, imported from England.

E. Judson: 2 Berkshires, 4 months old.

S. Davis: a giant hog of 650 pounds.

J. Sessions: a Suffolk boar, 6 months.

E. Friable: 3 Suffolk, young; also 1 Suffolk boar and sow.

Coburn Brothers: a Suffolk boar, 20 months; 2 Berkshire pigs, 12 months; 4 Suffolk boars, 4½ months; a sow and pig three-fourths cross. These were all a fine lot of swine.

It must be gratifying to the people of our State to note the success in raising swine, when we consider how much of the treasure of our State has heretofore been sent abroad for this kind of Pro-

vision. We are now proving that California can not only raise good swine, but we can cure Pork, Bacon, Hams, etc., enough for the use of the entire State, and save our treasure here.

EXHIBITION OF CATTLE.

The Bay District Fair may truly claim to have shown the best array of fine stock ever exhibited in our State, although much less in numbers than the State Fair exhibition; yet for a collection of all choice Stock it has never been equaled.

At the head of exhibitors stands R. J. Walsh, Esq., of Colusa, with his noble herd,—a herd that would win him many a gold medal among the exhibitors of "Old England." Well may such a herd bear off the "Blue Ribbons"; they deserve them, and the owner also, for the public spirit and liberality he always evinces to sustain and build up our public Shows, regardless of labor, care, or cost to himself.

Mr. Walsh exhibited as follows: Beautiful *Adelaide*, whose bending and delicately-tapering horns appeared like the braid upon a fair maiden's brow. *Adelaide* weighs 1423 pounds, and appeared, with her shining robe, a matron, with her calf by her side; \$5000 would not purchase her. *Long*, proud *Long*, stepped gracefully forth with her pet calf, the mother weighing 1482 pounds, and her calf noble in appearance as its parent; \$5000 in gold is the value of this noble cow. The calves of either are worth nearly half that sum each. *Katie Dunmore*, only twenty months old, yet proud as an heiress to the famed "Dunmore Castle," and as she stepped forth upon the Fair-grounds she looked round for some buxom Irish lassie, and seemed to say, "Come *poco tempo*, my darlin' and *Katie* will give you a pailful of swate crame for the milking!" Next those noble bulls: *Printer's Devil*, fine fellow! may he live long and scatter copy all over our State. It would be well if the *Printer's Devil* had a thousand *Emas* of his own copy in California. *Colusa*, a two-year old; *Shelton*, a two-year old; *Sacramento*, a one-year old; *Tom*, fifteen months old. The three first splendid bulls are as fine animals as need be. Well will it be for our dairymen when they all can own Stock of this kind.

Robert Blacow, Esq., of Alameda, a veteran Stock-raiser of our State, whose fidelity to his calling has won him much praise, came with a herd of Stock that added largely to the success of the Show. His absence and that of his herd would have made a blank not to be filled by any other man. Mr. B. exhibited the very flowers of the Dairy Stock of California, viz: *Lily*, *White Lily*, ten years, with her calf, *Pansy*, by her side. This cow is the largest milker, we believe, in our State, giving the grand yield of thirty-two quarts per day! *Lady Mulligan*, eleven years old; *Bessie*, with calf *Franklin*; *Violet*, three years old; *Verbona*, three years old, with calf one month old. Bull-Calves *Thos. Jefferson*, nineteen months old; *James Monroe*, fourteen months old; bull *John Adams*, two years old; calves *Alice*, fifteen months old; *Ruby*, eleven months; *Cromwell*, eight months; *Rosebud*, six months; *May Duke*, five months; these, with that famous bull, *Washington*, that has given more Stock, in value, to our State than any other animal in California, made up the herd of Mr. Blacow; and a grand and honorable show it was. We learn that *Washington*, of which we have spoken, was sold by Mr. B. to Dr. E. S. Holden, of Stockton, for \$1500. We are glad to herald successful sales to so worthy a Stock-raiser as Mr. Blacow. Dr. Holden has made a wise purchase. We think *Washington* has left Stock of his blood in Alameda worth \$100,000.

John Blacow, brother to Robert, exhibited a herd that bears a like good name, viz: cow *Ruby*, calf *Pacific*; *Dairy Maid*, calf *Columbus*; *Moss Rose*, calf *Eureka*; also two bull calves, a cross of Devon and Durham, very fair; and a Devon bull, a Durham cross, *Favorite*, two years past. We learn that the calves *Columbus* and *Eureka* are sold by Mr. B. for \$750, to go to Oregon. Such sales we are glad to record; they benefit purchaser and seller. Mr. B. also sold another fine bull for \$1000. Such sales are a just reward for good Stock.

G. H. Howard, Esq. (now in Europe), by his foreman, exhibited Durham bull *Orion*, 2240 pounds, five years old, and *Belvidere*, four years old. These are full-blood Durhams, of excellent pedigree, now for sale.

R. J. Weeks, Esq., exhibited *Victoria*, full Durham, twenty-six months old.

S. B. Emerson exhibited *Prince of the Pacific*, three years old, and *Grand Turk*, one year old; both fine animals.

E. P. Whitman exhibited *Victoria II*, two years old, and *Catherine III*, three years old.

H. Williamson, Esq., exhibited his fine herd of Devons: cows *Ida II*, five years old; *Lady III*, five years old; *Ida IV*; *Vixen*, six years old; calf *Maggie*, eighteen months old; calf *Little Giant*, six months old; bull *Lorrain*, three years old. These were pure Devons, imported across the Plains by Ely & Williamson, and have attracted great attention over the State. Although small, they are pure.

W. A. Dana, Esq., exhibited a herd of splendid Devons, also a part of the lot of Ely stock which were not sold at the great sale last year. Cow *Lady*, fourth; *Jenny Lind*, thirteen years old; *Rosa*, five years old; calf *Bonita*, fourteen months old; bull *Emigrant*, two years old; *Wyandott Jr.*, nineteen months old. These are pure bloods, yet their size being so small they are not so fully appreciated as they ought to be.

J. W. Osborn, Oak Knoll, exhibited his Ayrahires: a fine bred cow *Lizzy*, three years, and calf *Fanny II*, two years; *Young Malcolm*, two years; *Larry*, two years; a very excellent breed of stock.

Capt. J. B. Leonard, of the Industrial School, exhibited very handsome dairy stock; his bull calf *Hercules*, of thirteen months, a very fine animal, and the pet *Beauty*, a beautiful calf of the Durham, both of them pets; will be of great good with the stock of the Institute.

W. J. Caldwell: bull *Sam*, weighing 1694 pounds. J. D. Patterson, placed his Royal Highness *Prince George*, the noble full blood Durham bull, on exhibition only; did not enter for premium.

Capt. J. B. Friable, exhibited his splendid bull

Harold IV. The above two bulls equal any in our State.

Geo. Chase: *Lady Booth*, two years; noble Durham cow, imported by J. D. Patterson.

Coburn Brothers, San Jose, made a grand display with their herd; cow *Lady Duman*, six years, 1553 pounds, a magnificent cow; a calf from her was sold for \$1000 during fair; cow *Luna*, another noble cow six years, weighing 1610 pounds; cow *Jennett*, two years, extra fine; calves, seven three-quarters Durham, each six months; bull *Highflyer*, 1002 pounds; *Peverill*, two years; *John Bull*, 2000 pounds; this bull will measure in width more than any other bull on the coast; he is a grand animal. Messrs. Coburn Brothers manifest an excellent public spirit in thus bringing their stock forward.

Wm. Reynolds, San Mateo, exhibited *Narragansett*, four years old, pure blood; *Ida V*, eighteen months, pure Devon; calf five months, one seven months, both Devons.

S. B. Whipple, San Mateo, *Resolution* and *Effie Diana*, pure blood Durhams and very fine animals.

E. Judson: cow *Mary* and her calf; *Frisky* and her calf; bull *Mad Anthony*, all good stock.

E. G. Knowles: *Grade bull*, large full size, entered as Dairy bull, four years.

N. B. Bryan, a fine herd of stock: cow *Victoria*, four years; *Rainbow*, three years; *Ellen Douglas*, three years; calves *Platte*, sixteen months; *Juno*, eleven months; *Little Giant*, eleven months; grade cow *Lilly*, four years.

Harry Linden, of Oakland, exhibited his famous and well trained working giant oxen, *Tom* and *Jerry*; *Tom* weighs 1920 pounds, *Jerry* weighs 1852 pounds, united weight is 3772 pounds. Harry may take the prize!

John Cumming exhibited bull *Red Rover*, two years, 1630 pounds; *Hercules*, two years, 1707; two calves, their progeny, with thirteen head, crosses of the Durham and Devon; seven fine animals, mostly grade stock.

In reflecting upon the results of this exhibition, we can say, with the numerous calls upon our Stock-raisers over the State, for their time and the expenses attending their presence, they have all showed a praiseworthy spirit in thus sustaining so many shows; it is far more than could have been expected.

The Report on Horses we are obliged to defer till another week. It will be seen that our columns are chiefly occupied with the reports of this Fair, which has already delayed us much with this issue to do what we have done.

The Fair has been the great source of attraction since its opening, and has been liberally patronized. During the day-time the Cattle Show and the trials of speed at the Race track have been attended by large crowds of ladies and gentlemen; and in the evening the Pavilion has been thronged. Owing to the impossibility of getting through with the business of the Fair by Thursday, the time originally fixed for the close, and at the request of many persons, the Fair was extended to Saturday. A portion of the Premiums have been announced, but we defer publishing them until we can obtain a complete and correct list.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Bay District Society was held on Tuesday evening.

It was decided to hold the next Fair of the Society at San Jose, at a time to be fixed by the managers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel J. Hensley, President; Carey Peables, William B. Thornbury, Vice Presidents; William Daniels, Secretary; Jackson Lewis, Treasurer; J. B. Emerson, H. C. Malone, Directors.

The County Vice Presidents elected were: Wm. Greene of San Francisco; John Cumming of San Mateo; William Reynolds of Santa Clara; George W. Crane of Monterey; Judge William Blackburn of Santa Cruz; John Lewelling of Alameda; E. T. Lathrop of Contra Costa.

California Interests Cared For.

The readers of the FARMER will most assuredly remember with pleasure, the writings of our New York correspondent, B., and his easy, witty, and pleasant style of writing, together with a valuable amount of important news which always filled his letters.

We are happy to announce that he is now connected with a large, valuable and widely circulated newspaper, published simultaneously at St. Louis, New York and New Orleans. The paper is called *Our Union*.

The Journal is independent; is now in its seventeenth year. Our friend B. has taken charge of the news department, which will embrace everything throughout the Union. A special edition is to be regularly issued for California. Its aim will be to hold up to the world all the important interests of our growing State. A large space will be given to California, and our friend will now battle with his usual zeal, to make our State known throughout the Union and over Europe.

We have received 500 copies of the Journal, and shall send them out from time to time; with this, also, will be issued the Presbyterian of our Union. The two papers can be had at the low price of \$2.50 per annum. The Union will copy from the FARMER all the important news that should be heralded world-wide, and in return will furnish us with news of all the world. California could have no better, truer, or more zealous friend in her interests than our correspondent B., whom we now announce as the Rev. Joshua Burrs, of New York, now Editor of the news department of the Union, and particularly the news of California and her best interests. This publication will be worth millions to our State. It is just what is wanted to make California known abroad.

Our merchants, ship-owners, and all who desire the best good of California, should send to our office for sample copies of the Union. They are at the call of those who desire them. Persons wishing papers or to subscribe, please send their orders. Our office is the depot of the Union. Joseph Warren is the Manager for the Eastern States.

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our readers will find many of interest and worth noticing.

Briggs' Orchard, Marysville.

THE GREAT FRUIT CROP OF THE WORLD! We have heretofore spoken in strong terms of the wonderful Orchard at Marysville, and known as "Briggs' Orchard." Its fame has been heralded world-wide, but whatever we may have said before, we can now present an array of facts which surpass all that we have before said, and shows by actual figures that it is the greatest and most productive Fruit Orchard known to Pomologists!

This is the Orchard which is advertised for sale in our columns, and which would make any man or men rich enough in a few years to rank among the millionaires of the land. The reason of its being offered for sale is that the proprietor has labored years enough to rest, and has enough without it. We have other important facts for any purchaser of this fortune.

Briggs' Ranch, Oct. 10, 1890.

EDITOR FARMER: Your favor of 7th inst., requesting account of sales for 1890, is at hand.

I send you the number of pounds of Fruit, as kept in my daily record. I have averaged the price. We have sold as follows:

Fruits.	No. Pounds.	Price.	Amount.
Apples.....	3,680	60 cts	\$ 2,208
Cherries.....	68,400	20 "	11,680
Apricots.....	22,120	30 "	6,636
Plums.....	763,600	8 "	61,088
Peaches.....	83,400	8 "	7,472
Nectarines.....	225,000	13 "	29,250
Apples.....	11,300	15 "	1,695
Pears.....	4,720	20 "	944
Quinces.....	6,300	20 "	1,260
Grapes.....	34,500	8 "	2,760

1,223,020 \$124,993

Respectfully yours, G. G. Briggs.

Think of this for a California Orchard! One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for one year's crop!

Grain and Stock from the Interior.

As an evidence of the growing prosperity of the country, one can see every steamer that comes from our rivers loaded with grain and produce of various lands, and our sail vessels loaded to the waters edge. Live stock, too, comes down by hundreds, and we rejoice to see our steamers and vessels freighted thus, and our navigation companies getting rich by the products of our own country, instead of carrying up river imported goods only, and bringing down specie and dust as the payment, only to send abroad to pay for it.

Thank God the tables are turned, our State is rising in her majesty and shaking herself for the battle of Independence, as a race horse, and she will win the race.

Speaking of live stock: we have been on the Petaluma and Sonoma steamers several times, and always meet a distinguished stock trader familiarly known as "Jack Davis," a genuine happy spirit, largely engaged in buying and selling live stock. Whenever there is a large sale, there you will be sure to find Jack Davis, and he always ready, always the largest and best purchaser. His bid is the signal for life and animation; his bid is sure for the gold. As there is hardly a week without a sale of hundreds of stock, every steamer has more or less freight for him, and he is thus a good customer to the steamers. He sold this week 129 head of hogs at 4½ a pound on the foot, and 29 head of American cattle, gross, at from 3 to 3½, 4½, and 3 cents a pound.

Such active business men as "Jack Davis," are worth a thousand of ordinary men that never move trade. We have seen and heard of "Jack Davis" in every part of all the great valley of Sonoma and Napa; and the very cattle, and horses, and sheep, know him and run to him; he is a genial spirit; big heart, warm grasp of the hand, quick for a trade. May his life be long kept up manfully, for his place could never be filled with an equal.

The End of the Sheep Controversy.

Is the recent warm and rather personal controversy between some of our large Sheep-raisers, the matter has assumed a character that was too personal to accomplish any good, and we have urged a closing of the controversy by mutual concessions. We are happy to publish the following letter from one of the parties, and we hope that others will follow suit, and thus by mutual concessions end the matter and resume the usual courtesies of life. Here is a proof how easily the best of men may be mistaken, and how much harm grows out of mere hearsay and report:

EDITOR FARMER: I agree with you that when a controversy merges itself into personal and private matters, and no good to the community resulting therefrom, it is time for it to stop; it only argues that when a man attacks his opponent privately, that he is running ashore for argument. I abhor all personal controversy. When a misstatement is made by me I am always willing to correct it, and as I have recently learned that the certificate signed by L. W. Pease, and the one signed by my brother, Merrill Bingham, are incorrect, I willingly take this public method to say so for Messrs. Jones & Rockwell's benefit, and recall any bad influence which they may have produced. And I distinctly say that as for myself the controversy is ended.

I shall write you a few lines, as hints, relative to our our State Fair, as soon as I can get time. I wish to say that, inasmuch as some parties have recently claimed that they have imported to this country Sheep from my flock in Vermont since I left, that it is utterly false, and is fabricated for the purpose of selling Sheep under false colors.

A. L. BINGHAM.

NICOLAUS, BRANNAN'S RANCH, Oct. 10, 1890.

Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society.

This very enterprising Society will open their Fourth Annual Exhibition on the 23d, and continue five days, up to the 27th. This Society with an ample purse, liberal premiums, spacious ground, good hall, and a body of managers and working men of more than common energy, can look forward to a very prosperous Fair, and although our State has been almost surfeited with Fairs, yet Santa Clara always has been and always will be ready to unite and make a good display. We do not hesitate to say that the coming Fair of this great valley will be equal to any yet made in the State.

STATE SUMMARY.

There was a foot in depth in Tuolumne county, 20 miles from Columbia, on Thursday of last week; and at Strawberry Flat seven inches.

Woolly berries are unusually plenty in Humboldt county this fall. They are gathered by the bushel, and afford a fine opportunity for everybody to "go a berrying."

The Los Angeles News notes the arrival there of a fine flock of French Merino Sheep, consisting of twenty-two locks, which were imported from the East by Messrs. Jewett & Hutchings, and says they are destined for the Sinks of the Tejon, where Messrs. J. & H. have entered largely into the sheep and wool-growing business.

The Crescent City Herald of the 20th ult. says that Salmon are as plenty in the Klamath as in the streams above. Messrs. Walton & Tucker look on Wednesday seven hundred and eleven fish, weighing over seven thousand pounds. They got over fifteen hundred pounds at one haul.

Not less than one hundred immigrant teams came in over the Noble Route within the last two weeks, principally from Illinois and Wisconsin, and destined for Red Bluff, Weaverville, and Shasta. Their stock looks well, and the immigrants generally are in fine spirits, particularly the fairer portion.

The time for Salmon catching is earlier this season than usual, and from the indications it is thought there will be a bountiful supply the present season. Preparations have been made upon an extensive scale by several companies on the river, and something will be done in that line on the Mad river. A large amount of capital has been invested in this branch of industry.

The storm of last week was classed as terrific up in Sierra county. The Messenger says: For a time the lightning was almost blinding, and the heavy thunder fairly shook the foundations of our dwellings, each shock apparently approaching nearer. In the meantime the aqueous element poured down in great torrents. The rain commenced on Wednesday. Friday morning, the snow and hail is lying five inches deep on the ground, the trees are robed in a romantic livery of white, and all earth looks as frigid as mid-winter. The storm, though early and severe, will doubtless prove a benefit.

At the late Festival at Stockton, alluding to the several large horns, richly gotten up and trimmed with silver, carried in the procession, the Republican says: "In old times, in Germany, the Turners used to travel a considerable distance where no refreshment could be obtained, and they consequently carried it along with them in these vessels. It has by this means become a feature in the Society, and it is considered good-fellowship to drink out of them with the members. Mr. Frankenhimer put the Grand Jury through the ceremony yesterday, the horn being loaded to the muzzle with lager. The Jurymen went in as if they rather liked the arrangement."

The rainy season, of which we noted the commencement last week in gentle showers, made its advent in the interior in a more decided form. In many places the rain was heavy, and in more elevated locations snow fell to a considerable depth. The Red Bluff Beacon, of Monday last, says: "During the past week we have been visited by a succession of hail, sunshine, and rain. The wet weather commenced on Thursday with a severe hail-storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder, saying, in language easily comprehended, 'The rainy season is at hand.' Since then, a good deal of rain has fallen, in consequence of which the roads are rather 'heavy' just now. The stages arrive two or three hours later than usual. Teaming will shortly become difficult; but the packers are brightening up at the prospect of plenty of freight at good prices, the northern merchants being behind time with their supplies, and the 'mountain clippers' will either have to load light or haul off altogether. Our farmers, we believe, are generally prepared for winter. They have harvested an abundant crop, already sent to market or safely housed. Doubtless a few days hence will witness the fresh-turned furrow, to be quickly followed by sowing and planting. Truly, California is a fast country in every respect, and as Zora says, a 'glorious land—the glory of all lands.'"

The Turn-Vereins have been having a fine time in Stockton the past week, it being the Annual State Festival. "The entrance to the Pavilion," says the Argus, "is through an arbor of sycamore and oak boughs, over which is the inscription 'Willkommen' or welcome. Passing through the vestibule, the main floor of the Pavilion is reached through a miniature grove of pines and sycamores, brought for this purpose from West Point and Pleasant Springs, in Calaveras county. The walls are decorated with the names of many of the distinguished military leaders, statesmen, poets, and composers of Europe and America, set in evergreens and flowers. Over the orchestra are suspended the German Republican flag and the Banner of the Stockton Turn-Vereins. In the center of the Pavilion springs and bars have been erected, over which is an appropriate inscription in German, 'Durch Uebung zur Kraft.' The stage is surmounted by a familiar and oft-quoted saying of Kleiber: 'Who man starr, de last' die rubli neder, Boese Menschen haben keine Lieder. Which, translated, is as follows: 'Whoever people sing, don't fear to cast your lot; The wicked have no songs, believe me, trust them not.' A Saloon adjoins the Pavilion, over the entrance to which is a favorite word with the Turners, 'Bahnhof' which, literally translated, signifies 'Clear the track!' Over the door is an inscription as follows: 'Who loves not woman, wine, and song, Remains a fool his whole life long!'

Or wood-chopping, the Mountain Messenger, up in Sierra county, says: "Our winters are so long, and our temporary houses so insecure in these mountains, that, notwithstanding the seasons are never intensely cold, an immense amount of wood is burned annually. As many as three hundred cords of wood have been consumed by one house in this town during a winter. Not less than three thousand cords are used in La Porte and vicinity annually. Although wood is growing plentifully within a few rods of town, by the time it is cut and delivered the article costs about as much as in the Eastern States, where timber-land is at a premium, and wood has to be hauled a long distance. The woods are free to all choppers, which gives a good chance to the 'strapped' portion of our laborers; but few improve it. The kinds of wood most used for fuel are—black fir, spruce, yellow and sugar pine, cedar being seldom cut. It is rather painful to observe the fall of some of the noble specimens of trees that are laid low by the woodman's axe. Of the lumber trade, the same paper says: 'Where full statistics given of the entire amount of lumber used in these mountains for mining and building purposes, it would certainly prove surprising. There are as many as ten saw-mills, running every season, within a circuit of less than ten miles of our office. Messrs. Rigby Brothers, at their mill just across Rabbit Creek, have already sawed 100,000 feet of lumber for the Marysville trade this season, and have 150,000 feet yet to get out for the home market. This branch of business furnishes a great deal of labor that yields a sure reward. Lumber here brings from \$30 to \$50 a M., which renders the trade an important branch of industry. No finer timber grows than that which abounds in the forests which surround us. Five thousand feet of clear-lumber was sawed from one tree, last week, at the above mill."

Look to Your Legislators.

FARMERS look to your candidates for the coming Legislature if you wish your own interests regarded and your labor protected. Questions of great moment will come before the Legislature the present winter that should receive the first attention of the members, and these questions are touching the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical interests of our State.

When will the working men select men who are identified with their own interests instead of politicians or men without any ostensible occupation, other than office-hunting. California may be the most favored State under Heaven, and possess resources almost endless, but unless we can have legislative aid of a parental and fostering character, all these rich resources will remain unavailable.

Why should not our legislation be aroused to their duty in regard to the great interests of our State. The Legislature did well in giving a noble bounty to secure the Pacific Telegraph; that was right, and if that was legal and right, the same power can give fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to the cause of Agriculture and its kindred interests. Farmers! look to your interests; you are taxed, heavily taxed; and if our Legislature can give a bounty to a telegraph line, they can give a bounty to your enterprises with equal justice. Why should there not be liberal bounties, nay splendid bounties offered for the encouragement of the vine-grower? the wool-raiser? the grain-grower? These great staples now amount to millions annually; they freight our steamers on all our rivers; they load our ships at the Bay. These great staples of Grain, Wool, and Wine are found in all the Market Reports of the great marts of the world; their value and their presence raises and depresses the prices current everywhere. These great interests give employment to thousands who in time fill the treasury of our State with the taxes they pay upon their property and their labor, and shall they not in turn receive the fostering care of our Legislature? Surely they should; and if our Farmers were true to themselves they would see that none but good and true men were seated in our Halls of Legislation; none but those who would guard and foster these interests which are alone and of themselves sufficient to enrich our State.

Farmers, Mechanics, Workingmen, we repeat, you have a great responsibility resting on you; look well to the men you elect to the Legislature the coming session, for your interests now need their first, their most serious attention. If you elect good and true men you are safe; fail of this and though a Paul may plant and Apollus water, God will not give you an increase, for He will not help those who do not help themselves.

Imported Provisions.

Increased Demand for California Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Etc.

The miserable condition of the Imported Provisions that have been exposed by this journal has given our citizens over the State a great distaste for any of this kind of imported stuff; and we would again say to everybody that values their health, keep clear of all such unhealthy meats.

When this rusty, skippery, meanly, and slop-fed Pork is appreciated as it ought to be, it will no more be eaten than meat that is tainted with the plague; for in fact it is tainted, and all such meats are poisonous. California can raise and put up all the Pork, Beef, Hams, Bacon, and Lard, it needs, and when our citizens do their duty to themselves and the State they will not purchase a pound of the imported, but let it go back from whence it came.

Our Farmers should now give their attention to the raising of Swine, for their Barley and Root-crops are worth more than double the present market price if converted into Pork. We learn that the best grain-fed Pork now commands seven to eight cents the "whole hog." This surely is good news for the Farmer.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 28th, 1860.

Editors Morning Call: The Seventh Annual

Fair of the State Agricultural Society closed its

Exhibition at the Pavilion last evening, on which

occasion the announcement of Premiums on

articles at the Pavilion was made, before an

immense and excited assemblage. First Pre-

miums were awarded to San Francisco Exhibitors

as follows:

Best Family Sewing Machine, Grover & Baker.

[There were two Reports from the Award Com-

mittee, the minority Report, and by the way the

BEST JUDGES, IN FAVOR OF WHEELER &

WILSON'S MACHINE.—[Special Correspondence

of Morning Call.

NONPAREIL

Golden Medal Premium Wheat!

—AT THE—

World's Fair in London, 1851.

THE SMALL QUANTITY OF THIS CELEBRATED WHEAT imported by the undersigned for Seed expressly for the benefit of California Farmers, will be ready for delivery, in lots of 20 and 40 pounds, next THURSDAY, the 15th of October. Orders in writing addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. Houghton & Hester, Exchange Building, opposite the Custom House, will be promptly attended to.

C. W. LUBOCK.

One Hundred Thousand Bags of Grain.

The Grain comes flowing into our Bay like the rolling tide of Niagara, and with the want of vessels, and a desire as usual on the part of purchasers to gain a point, a little holding back and a steady increase, and within one week there will be one hundred thousand bags on our wharves at one time. Where in any other country could such a glorious sight!

Farmers! don't hold back; send it forward; it will be wanted abroad. Even a little dash of speculation will not hinder it from going abroad. The chances are too good, and people that wish to fill their ships, and shippers that wish gain, will not lose the chance.

Messrs. Coleman & Co. will have more ships, and they will help the Farmers, for by so doing they help the country and themselves. It is far better for them and all great merchants to be public benefactors than to be selfish; the one secures prosperity to all, the other blights all. Our country is prospering, and nothing but the misuse of bad Legislation can stay it.

Farmers! see that you elect workmen for your Law-makers this winter!

THE GREAT WASHING MACHINE.—One of the famous washing machines advertised in our columns, and one of the best yet invented, can be seen at our office, where we invite all to come and see it.

IT IS A FACT!

THAT GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE NEVER took a First Premium, or anything like a First Premium, OVER Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine in California in 1860, or ANY OTHER YEAR, except what they received at the Sacramento Fair in September, 1860.

There were TWO REPORTS by the one Committee at that Fair, and have been published.

ONE AWARDED

WHEELER & WILSON

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE OTHER TO

GROVER & BAKER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

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1000 to 1500 GOOD EWES,

CHIEFLY AMERICAN.

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Willow Grove Quartz Mill

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A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. The Engine is TWENTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of Prevor's Amalgamators.

The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Gazette," and will pay a large per cent on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States.

For particulars inquire of

EDITOR FARMER,

186 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of

HUGH FORSMAN, on the premises.

7-3m

400-ACRE FARM

IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petaluma Grant." There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor.

Inquire of the

EDITOR OF THE FARMER,

Or of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Temple Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq.

7-1m

STOCKTON

Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on

Monday, September 10, 1860,

And continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session.....\$150

For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50

For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25

For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25

For Tuition and Board per annum.....\$250

Washing per dozen.....\$1 50

Payable Quarterly in advance.

*Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

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The first aim of this institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from

common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

B. G. BROWN, Agent.

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MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma. 14 6m

SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a

First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they

should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT taken ONE

FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX

FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR

AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE FOUR

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to

compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN,

Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

91 Montgomery street.

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COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

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D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,

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WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

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WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool entrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS

[For the California Farmer.]
FORGET!

TO ONE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.

Do I forget thee? Lovely morn, arising,
Bids all things bright and beautiful awake;
Yon cloud still droops, the mountain cloud baptizing;
So bathes my soul in sorrow for thy sake.

Do I forget thee? Noon's bright sun is burning,
To thrill with gladness rays the earth's cold breast;
Thus ardent is my fervent spirit's yearning
To soothe the sadness of thy lone unrest.

Do I forget thee? Twilight, pale and lonely,
Folds her soft mantle o'er the grateful earth;
And all my heart remembers, that she only
Brings deeper shadows o'er the vacant hearth!

Do I forget thee? Dreaming on my pillow,
Thou art near me still, my brother, cherished guide;
I sleep the oak, and lo! a drooping willow
Is bending in the starlight, at my side!

CELIA B. BRIGHAM.
ROQUETTE RITER, New York.

"A Dream, which is Not All a Dream."

BY MARY DUNCAN.

(Continued.)

This life, whether it be a dream or reality, is a strange, strange phenomenon (if the term might be allowed), on which depends not only man's happiness here below, but which leaves its indelible impress on eternity. On the success or failure of this life, depends humanity's future weal or woe. Live well. Live for something. Live for the highest aim of life. Wouldst ask how to do this? Simply be good,—be greatly good. We not only have the experience of the past, and example, to teach us that the good are happy, but Heaven has promised it. "Virtue's paths are paths of peace" was said long ago, and is no less true now. Happiness is the chief end and aim of life, and as to be virtuous and good is to be happy, why will so few make the proper effort to secure the treasure? Why are the teachings of that volume so replete with encouraging promises, so little heeded? Its saying cheered the hearts, and nerved the arms of the heroes and prophets of olden time, when gloomy clouds obscured their horizon, and fiery trials came upon them, and why may we not accept the solace now? Let hope, Christian hope, be preserved bright upon the altar of the heart. Sweet hope!

"Thou art the shining polar star,
Which rose to set not in the last."
Thou didst direct captive Israel as they wandered
through the "Egyptian wilderness of Expiration";
thou art over the beacon light to guide the traveler
home. Hope and courage, are indispensable pre-
requisites to the earth-pilgrim on life's highway.
Trembling traveler across the desert of life, art
thou well nigh ready to falter?

"Wrestling with theills of life,
Art thou weary with the strife?
Trembling is thy heart with fears?
Do thine eyes grow dim with tears?
Gather thee about thy way?
Do thy friends their trust betray?
Then press on with firm endeavor—
Sorrow cannot last forever."

Press on—"Excellor" for your motto.
The victor's crown will ne'er deck the idler's brow.
But what is the true secret of success in life? Is
not success the result of man's wants?

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

mused we; can we believe this? Do not our
senses teach us that life is a succession of wants;
and do we not know there is within the human
soul a craving which no earthly gift can satisfy?
Can life, with all its treasures of knowledge, joy,
wealth, love, and all its multiplied good combined,
satisfy the immortal mind? Surely, no. It spurns
them all as frail and futile, and ever reaches be-
yond for something more than earth can give.
Set mind on the morrow, reach the ideal of to-
day; but will the ideal then be nearer? Or will
it will-o-the-wisp like flee, ever eluding the grasp?
The march of mind is onward, and the happiness,
the reward it seeks, is a plant of no earthly growth
—its found alone in Heaven. The progress of mind
is unlimited; as well might ye attempt to stay
Niagara's dashing flood as to chain mind: as vain
it were, as was the presumptuous command of the
Oriental ruler, when he bade the chief of seas stay
his tides. Progress, is the result of wants; and
as man's wants are never ending, there is no limit
to progress.

An undying thirst exists, and to satisfy that
thirst man must arouse his energies and put forth
effort, and every effort is a step in advance—a pro-
gress. There are many wants and plenty of employ-
ment for every one, so that life need not be
"all a dream."

We live now in an age when the work of life
must be done. There are armies in proud battle
array in both the moral and physical fields, and
speedy and efficient soldiers on the side of right,
panopied in the armor of heaven, are demanded
to subdue the foe. "Onward" is the watchword
of now. It comes echoing from the past, in the
grand tones of times trumpet, as it sounds the
"march of ages." The auspicious now. There is
more power in the world at present than ever be-
fore, for more truth is known, and truth is power—
a weapon of might. The sum of the wisdom and
love of all past time is ours, and does it not form
a proud pyramid on which for us to stand? As-
cend for a moment to the summit of this monu-
ment, and view the landscape of knowledge o'er-
compare the scenes which a Socrates, a Plato, a
Solon viewed, with those upon which we gaze.
Couldst perceive the contrast? Talk as ye will,
of the chivalrous days of yore; the "classic shades"
where every breeze was laden with the "dews of
inspiration," every spring a "Parnassian fount,"
but then compared with now, were as night compared
with morning.

"Let others boast of what the world has been,
Of knowledge lost, of arts we have not seen;
Of splendid Rome in her 'Angustian age,'
Of glorious Greece on her historic page,"
and of Egypt's monuments, then turn to the
present. Compare the then and there with the
now and here. Now, the beams of Truth's sun-
light are setting the universe aglow; then, but a
few spots were unveiled to her rays. But again,
this life of ours is a changing chase of pleasure
and pain, smiles and tears, thorns and flowers.
Human fortunes rise and fall; health fluctuates
like the winds; youth ripens into age; dreams
which were hopes when first they dawned, slowly
and sadly melt into delusions as they fade away.
Change goes on in life, in action, in friendship,
in love, in all human emotion; but amid all this
ebb and flow of life, there is a dream which all
have dreamed, a hope which pervades all hearts,

and which is not all a dream. The Christian, the
Pagan, the shuddering tenant of the ice-clad north,
the sun-scorched dweller of the southern clime,
who sits "high above the storm's career,"
among "Alpine solitudes," and who dwells far
below on arid plains of sand, all cherish this same
hope, and love to linger o'er the dream. "Tis the
hope of an existence beyond the present. No
light has ever chilled it, or disappointment
crushed it. To the ancient heathen it was the
"Elysian fields"; the "poor Indian's untrodden
"Alps" views it as a "happy hunting ground"; phil-
osophers call it "humanity's disenfranchisement";
poets say "tis 'Paradise'; and Christians know
"tis Heaven. 'Tis the end of earth. Life's final
"triumph of the imperishable over the perishable."
"It is the sufficing flower grown in the garden of
life, nourished by human deeds, of which all human
aspirations are but the buds." That dream be-
comes a hopeful faith in humble Christian minds,
inciting to nobler deeds, sentiments and impulses;
purer thoughts, sympathies and actions. But after
all, the final success of life depends not particu-
larly upon the station we occupy, or the length of
time we live, but the manner in which we live.
The idea that any duty is beneath us, or that labor
is humiliating, is a mistake. If we done the duty
only enables us, or, rather instead of it undigni-
fying us, we may elevate it. "Tis in our power to
elevate any useful calling. 'While thou livest,
live well, how long, how short, permit to Heaven.'"
Virgil when asked why he expended so much time
and care on a poem, which now stands a monu-
ment sublime to his name, replied, "I am writing
for eternity." Are we not all living for eternity?
Solemn thought! For eternity! The brief span
of earth-life will soon be ended, but eternity, that
never ending cycle,—soon we, all who live, must
enter its unseen vale. Death, that undefined mys-
tery, of which we know naught save some of its
effects, will soon claim its right. The silver chord
of life must soon be sundered; the golden bowl be
broken; its contents outpoured. The dream, which
is "not all a dream," must soon be dispelled. And
why is it that death is considered of such terri-
ble import? Why do we cling with such tenacity
to life? Why look forward to that morn when the
trump shall sound and the dead awake, with such
timorous apprehensions? "Tis nothing more
or less than a species of skepticism. Were the
promises of the Bible as fully trusted as they
should be, death would be robbed of its terrors, and
life,—this life,—would be ended with less regret.
See the faith evinced by those who lived while
the world was yet young. See the trio of trusting
heroes when the Chaldean ruler sentenced them
to death in the fiery furnace—they faltered not,
even when the gaping chasm of flame opened to
receive them. See the Babylonian statesman
kneeling, and hear his voice ascend in prayer to
his God, while still conscious that the doom of his
death for the act, had been sealed by the irrevoca-
ble decree of the Median King. See that venera-
ble prophet on Horob's Mount as he stands at the
entrance to the cave, banished by the threatening
of the heartless Samaritan Queen, forsaken, as he
thinks, by the world, yet firmly relying upon his
God. And last, though not least, see the faithful
"Jewish patriarch," as he offers his son—his
cherished child, upon the altar.

Are not here examples of faith,—such faith as
hath power to disrobe death of its terrors, and rob
the grave of its victory? Why do we trust less
than they? True, their voice of worship and songs
of praise have long ceased to echo along the aisles
of the Temple, where once the High and Holy One
was present; the wreaths of incense smoke have
long since ceased to ascend from those altars, but
the promises of God remain unchanged. We may
trust, just as firmly as they trusted. Why then,
fear death? Who fears death? 'Tis but the living.
Does the Christian tremble and shrink as
dissolution approaches? No! "To the good, death
is but the prelude to unending bliss; the night
that breaks upon the eternal morn." To him death
is but a sleep, quiet, and dreamless. But, glorious
thought! the sleep is not forever. A triumphant
awakening awaits the good. Soon the grave shall
give up its dead, the mountain peaks and desolate
plains yield up their charge, the murmuring ocean
disgorge its spoil, the iceberg manumit its captive.
Death, is the doom of all, yet the Christian
abridges not the gentle violence that takes off his
fetter, unbars his prison cell, permitting his
wearied spirit to soar untrammelled by mortality's
chains, to that "Better Land." My classmates, we
who have hand in hand, and side by side, been
attempting to wend our way along the mystic
labyrinths of science, have not been living a
kind of dream-life? Have we not been dreamers?
Yes, we have been dreamers. We have been
dreaming, imagining, hoping, hoping sweet food
hopes for the future. Will they be realized, or
will they prove "all a dream?" This day is ap-
pointed "Commencement Day." We start to-day
on a journey; we leave the dream-world, in which
we have lived, and now we are about to venture
forth into a world, said to be unlike that of our
past experience; in that (its presented to us devoid
of many of the fond hopes and bright anticipations
of earlier years. School girls' dreams, and school
boys' ambitions may no longer be ours. The dream
is even now slowly, but surely merging itself into
the waking reality of life. The brilliant coloring
of our life's young dream, seems already beginning
to assume the more sober tints of ripeness years.
Already the din of the battle has reached our
ears; and trembling, yet hopefully we take up the
implements of warfare and issue forth to partici-
pate in the conflict. Yet may we not become dis-
heartened in our efforts after the triumphs of
victory.

"Lives of great ones all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Foot prints on the sands of time."
The moment of parting will soon be here; this
wonderful dream in which we have together en-
gaged has ended; and now our pathways in life
may diverge widely. When we have said "good-
by" on this occasion it may be the last time upon
earth. "O when shall we all meet again." When
shall tears of joyful meeting flow; as now these
sadder ones of parting do?
When shall we all meet again,
When the dream of life is dead,
When its waned lamps are dead;
When in cold oblivion's shade
Beauty, wealth, and fame are laid;
When immortal spirits reign,
Then may we all meet again."

What we Eat and Drink.

The readers of "Herodotus" shudder when they
come to his account of the Lacedaemonians,—a people
among whom when a parent dies, the son collects
his friends and relatives together, lays cattle propo-
riate to his means, cuts up his dead father
along with the sheep and the oxen, and mingling
all the flesh together in one savory mass, invites
his guests to partake of the banquet. The reader
dwells on the incident, which, although shocking
for its barbarity, exhibits remarkable ingenuity in
gastronomy and very singular ideas of filial re-
spect. Singular! Not so singular after all. Will
it be believed that the citizens of London in like
manner show their reverence for the dead by feed-
ing on their ancestors? Not that they now eat a
man plain boiled or palpably roasted. London is
fastidious in its cookery; our city magnates have
some little reputation as epicureans, and the human
flesh was not more carefully disguised by the Isso-
donians in a kind of enormous Yorkshire pie, than
the dead are transmuted by the aid of a rare gas-
tronomy for our unhappy fellow-citizens. The
kitchen where this art is practiced is the church-

yard; the cook is the sexton; a mattock and a
spade are his ladle and knife; and day and night
the steam of the hideous olio spreads around; the
citizens breathe it contentedly, and Gog and Magog
grin their delight as the odor reaches them. Let
no one fancy that we are speaking metaphorically.
There is no truth better ascertained, and which
the physiologists of the day are more anxious to
inculcate, than that the air we breathe is as much
the food of man as the solids we eat and the li-
quids we drink. Many persons will, perhaps, sneer
at the assertions of physiology, deny their truth,
because not obvious to our senses, and hug them-
selves in the old indifference. These wise individ-
uals forget the story of the Brahmin who thought
as he ate human flesh. It was shown to him
with a microscope that he daily partook of myr-
iads of animalcule, and he dashed the instrument
to pieces. It is shown to the inhabitants of Lon-
don that they daily, hourly, feed on the bodies of
their fellow-citizens—fathers, brothers, friends,
and they laugh at the science, and keep up the
good old custom.—[Daily Press.]

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets, San Francisco.
Mrs. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of
attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice
of physicians, of doctoring the sick. Believing in the old
adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,"
and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more
deleterious to the human organization than the diseases them-
selves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying
on the curative power within the living organism and the
supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford.
The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Elec-
tricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are
now generally understood, but the remedial effects of elec-
tricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and ap-
plication of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto un-
known relations of the positive and negative forces to the
functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial
application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby render-
ing potent and salutary treatment which can be used, as it
approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with
vitality. Its therapeutic uses are reasonable and safe, and
may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possi-
ble.

Mrs. WARREN will be pleased to make arrangements by the
year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws
of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical
attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for
this profession, and having received ample testimonials from
the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be
able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN
and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her Exclusive
Attention.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently success-
ful, and can produce simple testimonials of success in many
difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice
will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of
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This being the only regular LADIES' Dress Trimmings
Store in San Francisco, ladies are invited to call and select
from the largest assortment and best style goods in
the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our
arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe
for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest
and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having
all our goods come through first hands, we flatter our-
selves our facilities are such as to make an inducement
for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

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And all Goods in our line
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
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BENSLEY WATER-CURE

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MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
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Establishment in Sacramento,
HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO,
ON STOCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as
DR. J. SMITH'S

Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution.
Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially
have our patients benefited from the past year, of those afflicted
with Rheumatism, Inflammation and Chronic: Chills and
Fever, Dyspepsia and Consumption, Vertigo, Epilepsy,
Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Urinary
Disorders and Nervous Debility.
Readers, do you want to be restored to health, and know
how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman?
a lawyer? a merchant? a teacher? an artist? a man of letters?
Are you a mechanic? a farmer? a miner? a student? Are you a
sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? Or a
girl, delicate, nervous (from study, or from over-exercise), or
suffering from indigestion, or from a general debility, or from
consumption? You may rely on it, that there is no place in Cal-
ifornia where all your peculiar afflictions can be so healthfully
treated, and home comforts so kindly supplied, as at the
Institution of DR. J. SMITH.
Dr. SMITH was one of the first graduating from the first
regularly chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic)
Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution
on the Pacific Coast, based upon the principles of Hy-
gienic medicine and the tenets of health.

Those who have been long under the "old school," with
poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not
been cured, and wish the best of a more rational system,
may be assured that Dr. SMITH is the best authority in the
State. He has treated over two hundred and fifty patients at
his Institution, within the past year, both male and female,
with an unparalleled success. Six of the number had been given
up by their physicians as incurable, who were by his varied
applications and remedies restored to good health, besides
performing many cures through home treatment by advice.
Every lady treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints,
nervous weakness or uterine derangements, returned home
either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to
complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electro-Magnetic Water-Cure, in connection with Water
Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily
and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases.
My objects in removing to the Bay are these: I desire to
extend my influence as far as possible in the cause of health
and physical improvement, but also to be an object worthy
of the Physician's highest ambition. And San Francisco being a
center around which gather more interest of State, and a
larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in
contact with and give more the advantages of my experience,
than elsewhere in California. Besides, patients recover one-
third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and dietetic reform are invited to visit
the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the
city, be pleasantly accommodated.
Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter.
Circulars sent, on application, free of postage.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

BATHS.

The price of Baths as follows:
Single Baths.....\$1. Fifteen Baths.....\$10.

JOHN C. AYRES,

Brass Foundry and Lock Factory,

Oregon, between Front and Davis streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Brass Castings and Finishing, Babcock's Anti-
Friction Metal Castings, executed with neatness and dispatch.

LOCKS.

Bank-Vault, Store, and Prison Locks. Also, Brass Pad-
locks of different patterns made to order.

Self-acting, Engineer's Gongs and House-Bells made and
fitted to order.

All Jobs promptly attended to. 15-3m

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF
Silver-Ware.

184 WASHINGTON ST.,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten Sets, Pitchers, Waiters, Cups, etc., made to order.
N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12-15

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER the FINEST
lot of
Pear Stocks

Now to be seen in the State. The Stocks are one and
two years old, of excellent growth.
They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and
AT LIBERAL RATES,
If applied for and engaged in season.

MARSH FARNEY,
Woodside Nursery, San Jose.

L. I. WILDER,

Commission and Purchasing Agency,

No. 55 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder,
Esq., of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of
every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-2pt

GENESEE VALLEY

NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y.

FROST & CO., PROPRIETORS OF
the GENESEE VALLEY NURSE-
RIES, Rochester, N. Y., offer for sale
for the Autumn of 1890 and Spring of 1891,
one of the largest stocks of STANDARD and
DWARF FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, PLANTS, &c., in the United
States. The Grounds at the present time contain over

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES,
devoted entirely to the cultivation of Trees and Plants.

The stock is so extensive in its different departments, that
they are enabled to furnish the entire order of their corre-
spondents, of the different kinds, of the best quality, and at the
lowest market prices.

FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

We have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually
fine the coming Autumn. We have given special attention to
the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish
in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHER-
RIES, and PLUMS, one and two years old; also, QUINCE
and MAHOGANY STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry
respectively, one and two years old.

PACKING, ETC.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the pack-
ing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who
have many years' experience in the business; so that
parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order.
The result of our experience in packing Plants for California
the past season has been such that our customers have almost
universally expressed themselves very much pleased with the
condition in which the Plants reached them.

N. B.—Orders should be sent as EARLY in the season
AS POSSIBLE, so that we may have time to select and pre-
pare the Plants for so long a journey, as, with a few excep-
tions, NO orders can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves which
are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

CATALOGUES.

A Wholesale Catalogue, No. 6, is published in July of each
year, EXPRESSLY for the California trade, containing our
lowest rates for Trees in quantities, of such sizes and ages as
are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic
States, copies of which will be mailed FREE to all applicants.

For more full and complete information, we would refer to
the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annu-
ally, for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free
to all applicants.

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Roses, etc.

No. 3.—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-
house Plants, etc.

No. 4.—Wholesale Catalogue of Trade-list.

No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, etc.

Address: Geneesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—We shall be happy to facilitate those who desire to
import from this House with information, etc. 3

To the Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

OFFER TO THE TRADE THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE

assortment of
Garden, Farm, Flower, Fruit, Herb, and
Tree Seeds.

Wholesale Price Lists of which may be procured by mail
or otherwise, by addressing their Agent,
THOS. DAVIS, 188 Montgomery street,
San Francisco, Cal.

9-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Sum-
mer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence
on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will
commence on THURSDAY, August 7th.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a
polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to
virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy,
and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue
both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$15
Board and Tuition, per session.....250
Washing.....50
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay
the bill in case of sickness).....10
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra
charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German
languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no
deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except
in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present
at the opening of the session.

There is a Day School at the Academy for the con-
venience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer
that their children should return home every day.

TERMS:
Tuition, including the branches specified.
Senior Class, per month.....\$8
Junior Class, per month.....4
Primary Class, per month.....3
Letters may be addressed to the

SUPERIORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this In-
stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th.

The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses:
The Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory
Department.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$15
Board and Tuition, per session.....335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per ses-
sion.....45
Stationery, per session.....10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be
preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per
session.....35
Vacations, if spent at the College.....35
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each
one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philoso-
phy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form
extra charges. School Books are furnished at store
prices. An extra charge for any of the languages.
Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of
Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A.
Marshall, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence
Only 10th, 1890. Parents are requested to send their
sons so that they may be present if possible at the opening
of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., ad-
dress the Principal for a circular.

G. J. FLATT, Principal.

A SPLENDID FORTUNE OFFERED!

GREAT ORCHARD FOR SALE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER that
World-Wide Renowned FRUIT ORCHARD,
known as

BRIGGS' G. ORCHARD

AT MARYSVILLE, FOR SALE.

The ORCHARD contains 40,000 bearing FRUIT-
TREES—the largest, most fruitful and greatest pro-
ducing ORCHARD in the world, as the

Literary Shrubbery.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ENGLAND.—Annual Show at Canterbury, July, was a very successful one in the cattle and sheep exhibition, and deficient in horses, swine and implements as compared with previous years. The cattle exhibition consists of Short-Horns, Devons and Herefords, said to be the best ever shown.

Col. Townley's "Royal Butterfly" received the first premium, and he was offered for him and two others, 2,000 pounds—\$10,000. Eighteen entries in this class.

Capt. Gunter, the largest owner of the Duchesses, takes the second prize for three-year-old, with Duchess 77; and 1st and 2d prizes two-year-old, with Duchess 78 and 79, twin heifers, out of Duchess 67, who was bought of Mr. Tanqueray, when a calf, for 500 guineas. This is a feat never before performed with twins.

There were thirty-four heifers entered in this class. The Duchesses tribe has great prominence now in England, and Booth blood in Ireland.

WHAT CAUSES THE HAIR TO TURN GRAY.—An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea, or coffee, or soup, because hard water is always impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that a liquid that will color the human hair black, and not stain the skin, may be made by taking one part of bay-rum, three-parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair beautifully black, without injuring it in the least. The articles must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken before applied.

THE BEST TOMATO PICKLES.—Take one peck of green tomatoes, sliced, one dozen onions, sliced also, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand until the next day, when drain them. Then use the following as spices: One box of mustard, one and a half ounces of black pepper, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of yellow mustard seed, one ounce of allspice. Put in the kettle a layer of spices and one of tomatoes and onions alternately. Cover them with vinegar, wet the mustard before putting it in; let the whole boil fifteen or twenty minutes, and you will have pickles so good that you will be pestered by all your friends and neighbors. Asking you for a taste of them and a recipe. [Ohio Cultivator.]

SWIFT ON PIES.—Dean Swift, in traveling once, called at a house; the lady of the mansion rejoicing to have so great a guest, with much eagerness and diffidence, asked what he would have for dinner. "Will you have an apple pie, sir, or a gooseberry pie, sir, or a cherry pie, or a plum pie, or a pigeon pie, sir?" "Any pie, madam, but a mag-pie," replied the Dean, in his usual dry, sarcastic manner.

TOMATOES FOR MILK COWS.—W. C. Park of Toledo, Ohio, states that he fed his cow tomatoes, green, ripe, and thawed out after freezing, last fall, with good results; "they not only cause her to give a good supply, but a rich quantity of milk." In his opinion, there is no vegetable superior to the tomato for making milk.

LARGE PEACH ORCHARD.—It is stated on the best authority, that there is a Peach Orchard on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that contains 600 acres. The net profit of which was last year \$40,000, and the owner was offered \$60,000 for the crop of this year, the purchaser to pick the fruit and take it to market.

SALE OF PEACHES.—Mr. James M. Whitney, one of the most extensive peach growers in Western New York, has sold the entire crop of his orchard at Rochester, at \$2 per basket; the purchaser to pick them, himself, from the trees. Better than California prices.

ABUNDANT WHITE BLACKBERRY.—We received says the Gardener's Monthly, some berries from Mr. Orange, which unfortunately did not reach us in good order. But they afforded sufficient evidence to give us a very favorable opinion of their value.

TREE HELIOTROPE.—Aug. Bauman, in Deutsches Magazine, describes a way to make tree Heliotropes. Vigorous seedlings are selected, and side shoots taken off till the light necessary to form the head is attained.

LARGE WATERMELON "PATCH."—A market gardener in southern Indiana has 1700 acres planted in watermelons for the Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, St. Louis and Chicago markets.

LETTERS BY OVERLAND MAIL.—Will our friends in the old States please write us by the Overland Mail, as often as convenient. It greatly facilitates our plans.

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,

NEW CARPET STORE.

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths,

Paper-Hangings,

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in every branch of the trade.

McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses,

Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and varnishing all kinds of Furniture. 14-3m

HENRY HALE. B. E. TURNER.

HALE & TURNER,

Produce Commission Merchants

No. 1 Clay street, corner of East,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will make advances on Consignments of Flour, Grain, &c. Store in fire-proof Warehouse, and, when desired, insure against fire risk at low rates.

—REFER TO—

Jas. Phelan, Jackson & McComb,

J. L. Taggart & Co., Salinas City,

Desautels & Bro., H. Sage,

San Francisco, Napa City,

Henry C. Malone, San Jose. 22-3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a three-story building, and provided with Rensley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 87 1/2 feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no back rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large ball-rooms adjacent thereto. The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1877, as a

First-Class Hotel,
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steam-boat Landings; Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR
FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,
During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures to the parent Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matchless Beds, and solicitous attention to the comfort of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suite of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

OPTICIANS

No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL

Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnifying Machines,

Marine Glasses, Thermometers,

Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,

GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS

neatly done. 6

HUCKS
&
LAMBERT.Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST

DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

car corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

40 Main.

B. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &c.,

No. 63 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 and 1878; and also for the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Range and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridle. 1143

FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

46 and 48 Commercial street,

Between Battery and Front,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth

street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street,

between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San

Jose. 8-3m

J. E. KNAPP, } S. M. BURRELL, }

San Francisco, } Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

80 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in the fruit trade, in this market, and a

thorough knowledge of the business, they feel

confident in their ability to give satisfaction

to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-growers

who consign to us, will be kept posted in the changes of

the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

14-3m

STORAGE.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON

Grain, Flour, and General Mer-

chandise,

STORED IN

GEO. P. BAKER'S

RINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.

Office of Warehouse, No. 57 Front street, up stairs.

The Sierra Valley House.

WE WOULD CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of the public to the new trail running through the

Ranch, making the distance to Virginia City, twenty

five miles less than by any other route.

The SIERRA VALLEY HOUSE is situated thirty miles

East of Downsville, on the direct road to "Silverland,"

twelve miles from Safford Valley, and forty-five miles from Vir-

ginia City, on the best mountain-trail in California. The

HOUSE has been RECENTLY AND NEWLY FURNISHED for

the accommodation of the traveling Public. GOOD BEDS,

and the House open at all hours, night and day. The tables

will be bountifully supplied with the best edibles the mount-

ain market can afford. Game of all kinds: VERMION, SAUC-

HEAD, GROVERS, DUCKS and MOUNTAIN FOWL. This location

is five miles East of Hale's Ranch, in the most delightful por-

tion of Sierra Valley.

FRESH MULES AND HORSES

Will be found in readiness, during the coming season, for

Carson City, Virginia City, Genoa, and to and from different

mining localities. The new trail is eight miles nearer Pacific

Spring Digging than via Smith's Neck.

We would direct special attention of the invalid to the

Bathing Establishment attached to the House, where

WARM SULPHUR BATHS

Are free to those favoring the House by their presence. The

public can well attest the fact of the SPRINGS having cured

hundreds of dangerous Rheumatic Complaints; and for

Scrofula and Erysipelas, there is nothing in California to com-

pare with these valuable Mineral Waters—which are relieving

the Napa Springs, for real mineral worth, as a specific for

Consumption and Pulmonary Diseases. 19-3m

CORREL BOWK, Sole Proprietor.

OIL-CAKE.

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR

Milch Cows, Horses, and Cattle.

No Farmer, Dairyman, Stable-Keeper, or Stock-Rais-

er, should be without it.

A small lot just received from Japan, ex "Onward,"

and For sale by

C. W. BROOKS & CO.,

Corner Sansome and Merchant streets. 23

FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

46 and 48 Commercial street,

Between Battery and Front,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth

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between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San

Jose. 8-3m

J. E. KNAPP, } S. M. BURRELL, }

San Francisco, } Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

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80 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in the fruit trade, in this market, and a

thorough knowledge of the business, they feel

confident in their ability to give satisfaction

to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-growers

who consign to us, will be kept posted in the changes of

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A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

14-3m

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VOLUME XIV.

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NUMBER 9.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 155 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

(CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF JUNE 29, 1860.)

SECOND SERIES.

THE first series of Notes on the Indians of California were commenced in this journal on the 22d of February, 1860, and concluded in a succession of seventeen numbers, to 29th of June following.

The present papers are designed to preserve scarce and fragmentary notes and articles of the California Press, which are either long out of date, or entirely beyond the reach of inquirers non-residents of California. The most of them are very scarce, and are not to be had, even in the State, except at great cost of copying. They are all of great value to the study of California History and Geography, and being in a compact form, will be found of material service to readers for the object of comparison. They are almost entirely the work of California editors, scribes, travelers, and note-makers (a cosmopolitan set), since 1850, and are worthy of preservation, if for no other object than to show that the Literature of California has made a good start in the primary-foundation materials of her Chronology, Archeology, and History. Let not the book-men of the learned outsiders sneer at "the day of our small things."

Let no Californian think lightly of the Indianology of his adopted State, and of the countries and peoples which he can almost now touch with his hand. We drift nearer to the Southern Paradise of the Red Man every day, and he is impelled to us by the magnet of a Divine but mysterious force beyond the power of our repulsion, acceptance, or rejection. Strange and mighty changes await our Western World, and the strife of parties and races, and the irreconcilable wars of opinions, betoken before A. D. 1900, mighty events, of which Providence scarcely allows us in our deepest, calmest studies, or wildest dreams, the privilege of conjecture. The California youth, just of age now, even the man of middle age, will see the great Contact of the White and Red Races in the Central Cordilleras and in the North Pacific countries; but the children of these will see the forcible commingling or extinguishment of these races, or such a dilution of their bloods as to make an entirely new system of progress and civilization. The populations of one-half of these countries (the tropical and littoral), to make prosperous commercial States, must be drawn from Pacific Asia, and old prejudices, habits, and customs, obliged, *perforce*, to give way to a different set of ideas and relations to that prevailing in the civilized States of the Atlantic countries. Such are the queer changes that our little planet is subject to in a century—one little world among the smallest of twelve millions, or an infinitude of millions, of other worlds—this reflection, as we dwell on old volcanoes, ought to make Californians steady and cool.

I.—A.

Sacramento Indians.

The Indians of the Sacramento Valley, and those of the Northern Sierra Nevada, and of the Mountains to the West of the Sacramento.

1.—THE DIGGER INDIAN.

Water, viewed as a detergent agent, is not regarded with favor by the Digger; and although he has been known to enter it for fishing purposes, and on other occasions of necessity, he is entirely ignorant of its wonderful effects on the human cuticle, when combined in its application with soap. His mode of treating disease is eclectic, partaking of the Thompsonian and Hydropathic theories. Hot air baths are a favorite species of remedy. An immense oven is built, with a hole for the entrance of the Digger, and another for the egress of the smoke. A fire is built near the hole made for the accommodation of the former, and the patients enter it in numbers, and remain till they have sweated for a length of time; occasionally scraping the odoriferous sudatory excretion from their bodies with a piece of iron hoop or a stone. As soon as they have sweated sufficiently, they plunge into the river, on emerging from which their cure is supposed to be complete. Their sand-baths, though similar in principle, differ somewhat in the mode of their application. A trench is dug, in which a fire is built, and allowed to burn for some time. When the ground is considered to be sufficiently heated, the fire is removed, and after stirring the earth with a stick, so that the heat may be equally diffused, the patient is placed in the trench and covered with sand, leaving only his head out. The result, of course, is a profuse perspiration, after which the same cold plunge takes place which succeeds the *teneschal*, or hot-air bath. We regret that, owing to the practice of publishing certificates of extraordinary cures not yet having been introduced among the Diggers, we are unable to give any data as to the efficacy of these remedial agencies. However, we may hope that, with the introduction of other civilized customs, such as rum-drinking and the use of tobacco, this excellent usage may become prevalent, and that wonderful restorations to health among the Diggers may be as widely proclaimed as the merits of Dr. Brandreth's Pills have been.

Grasshoppers are held by the Diggers in about the same gustatory estimation with which oysters are regarded by civilized gourmands. For winter use, they are carefully sun-dried, and kept; while for immediate consumption, or eating "in the shell," they are crushed into a pasty mass, and eaten with the fingers. Acorns, formed into paste, are also eaten with like attention to the etiquette of the table.

Amusements are by no means wanting among the Diggers. Balls are of common occurrence, and no civilized lady and her daughter ever worried more or worked harder in a house turned topsy-turvy by the approaching festivities, than do the Digger ladies of fashion in the preparation of their acorn, grasshopper, and *amole* delicacies. For a week previous, all is busy preparation. When the affair comes off, little difference can be perceived in the apparel of the ladies, but etiquette requires that the men should appear in the costume fashionable in Paradise prior to the eating of the first apple. This is as rigidly adhered to as are the equipments of the guests in the *hals a la Louis Quatorze*, so frequently given in Paris. At midnight, the guests are regaled with the "best the market affords," after which the dancing continues till daylight.

When a Digger lady loses her husband, her head is covered with pitch, which emblem of mourning she wears for several months. The body of her lord is placed on pine logs some two or three feet high, and is burned; the friends crowding round as close as the heat will allow; and, notwithstanding the intolerable stench, they retain their positions till the body is consumed. We have never heard it assumed that the Diggers might be the descendants of a portion of the Lost Tribes of Israel, but it is certain that one of their customs would seem to be of Jewish origin; they never eat pork. The writer has frequently seen it offered to them; but they invariably turned away with every symptom of disgust, and a vocal imitation of the quadruped whose meat they refused.

The stranding of a whale on this coast was, in former times, a season of universal rejoicing and festivity among the Diggers. Whale blubber was esteemed a great luxury. The flesh of the whale was cooked in holes in the ground lined with stones, like wells. Fires were kindled in these, and, after cleaning out the coals and ashes, they were filled with whale-flesh, and covered with grass, sticks, and earth. After the Diggers had gorged sufficiently, the remainder of the flesh was hung upon trees, out of the reach of bears and wolves, and eaten afterwards, as occasion required.

The ideas of the Diggers on the subject of marriage are extremely liberal. Sometimes a Digger marries a whole family of females, and it is said the wives never quarrel. The ceremony is a simple one. The lady is presented with an *olo*, or jug, by the acceptance of which she signifies her consent, and in turn presents her suitor with a net, and the ceremony is over. From a statement made by Mr. Farnham, in his work on Oregon and California, it would seem that the female Diggers are exempt from the curse, "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children." He says: "The women, immediately after delivery, having washed themselves in running water, go to the wood and return home laden with heavy burdens; meanwhile, the lazy husband lies at full length under the shade of a tree, affecting the pangs of labor, extreme illness, and weakness. This farce continues three days."

In gambling, the Diggers are quite as enthusiastic as any of the more civilized amateurs. The game they usually indulge in is simple, but when the stakes are sufficient, no doubt highly interesting. A number of sticks are mingled with a quantity of grass; one of the party snatches up sticks and grass, and holding them over his head, calls on his companions to guess in which hand the sticks are. If the guess is correct, the guesser wins; and vice versa.

The Digger, after conversion, is a devout Catholic, and celebrates all the fast-days with enthusiasm. His ideas of personal property are very liberal, and he has no hesitation in appropriating whatever opportunity may throw in his way. A friend of ours encountered one of these heroes some years since in Lower California. Observing that he wore a hickory-shirt, covered by a red flannel one, the Digger at once laid claim to one of them. Of course his reasons for the demand were required. "Why," said he, "you have no need for two; I have much need for one. Give me one of them." This logic was ingenious, but not convincing. Our friend retained his shirt, but gladdened the heart of the Indian with a huge piece of tobacco.

That Indians can ever mingle on terms of equality with the whites, has been proved an impossibility in the case of tribes of far higher intellectual and physical developments than the one of whom we are writing. Still, their pathway to that utter extinction to which the progress of their conquerors seems to doom them can be made smoother by attending to the duties of humanity. And in the contempt with which we regard them, we should bear in mind that to the most intelligent human eye, all things seem to move in circles; and the races which now grovel at our feet, either have been, or may be destined to be, the rulers of the earth; and that Asia, now so prostrate, was once the land that held a people chosen of God to be the recipients of His only direct communication to humanity.—[S. F. Wide West, 1856.]

2.—GATHERING OF THE INDIANS.

On Saturday last, says the Placerville American of June 1856, in accordance with a custom of their fathers, a large number of Indians, of both sexes, of all ages and conditions, inhabiting the mountains and foot-hills of El Dorado county, and the adjoining counties, with delegations from various tribes of the lower valleys, assembled at their stamping grounds, a half-mile northeast of this city, to celebrate their New Year and annual feast for the return of "green fields, sunshine, and plenty to eat."

For two or three days previous, small bands were seen wending their way to the grand encampment, while at night their beacon and camp-fires, indicative of their approach, gleamed from many a hill-top.

On Friday, Captain Jim, a well known Indian of this vicinity, and one of the most intelligent of his tribe, passed through our streets, loudly proclaiming a great gathering of his people:

Hangtown Indian! Diamond Spring Indian! Mud Spring Indian! Pleasant Valley Indian! Consummes Indian! Sacramento Indian! Mormon Island Indian! Coloma Indian! Kelsey Indian! Yankee Jim Indian! Nevada Indian! Deep Indian! Deep Fandangos! white men see 'em, one dollar!

On Friday evening, large numbers bivouacked on "Hangtown Hill," southwest of the city; word had been passed forward, that a detachment of the Mormon Island tribe, numbering a hundred and fifty, would pass through the city in the order of their grand war march. At nine o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the main body descended the hill by the Sacramento road, presenting the appearance of a promiscuous medley of strange humanity. But as they entered the city, it was apparent that there was method and even order in their seeming promiscuous irregularity. First came a few of their accredited chiefs, "beap strong! beap brave!" with knives and bows, and quivers filled with arrows. Half walking, half dancing, and leaping from side to side, they advanced, throwing and poising themselves in attitudes at times fantastic yet always graceful, and with their arrows held to the half-drawn bowstring, with an evident intent to exhibit a delicacy or accuracy of touch with the string fingers. Then followed three staid and stalwart forms, their "Medicine Men, diviners, prophets or seers," and close upon them a solid phalanx of nearly eighty of their best men and warriors, all armed with bows and arrows, knives, and not a few with guns and rifles; then came their band, and such a band! and such music! and such marching! yet each and all in perfect keeping with the national characteristics and trait of the California Digger.

In rear of the music followed a few of their best dressed females, with arms extended and holding in their hands rolls of furs and feathers resembling the "boas" of more civilized people in wintry climes, and made by stringing together the tails of squirrels interspersed with feathers; holding these in their outstretched arms, they keep up a waving motion from side to side, corresponding with the time of the music and their step; and following these, a few on horseback and a promiscuous rabble of old men, women and children; the women, nearly all of them, freighted with provisions and camp equipage.

Their Costume.—Nearly all the males were entirely naked to the waist, with the exception of tinsel ornaments and feathers. Their head-dress consisted of a turban or band around the head, supporting a variety of feathers, natural and artificial, and interspersed with jingling tinsel faces, arms and bodies, painted in all the strange fancy so common to the American Indian everywhere. Some with one side of the face black or red, the other white, with broad rings of the same or different colors around the eyes, and yet others with inch-wide lines of tar or turpentine the entire length of the arms, around the neck and body, and coated thick with feathers, gave them the most wild and ludicrous appearance imaginable.

Their Music.—Their instruments, though simple, were as various and strange as their costume or demeanor. Their own original instrument consisted of a very primitive whistle, some double, some single, and held in the mouth by one end, without the aid of the fingers; they are about the size and length of a common pipe, and only about two notes can be sounded on them. To these instruments they have added the wonderful inventions of more civilized people, the Jew's harp, and the child's harmonicon, of a size to be held in the mouth; these, and an instrument not unlike a child's rattle-box, made by inclosing a few round pebbles in a box of raw hide or parchment, the size of a hen's egg, and fastened to the end of a stick a foot long, make the total of their musical instruments. At every step, a low grunt is uttered, which, with the noise of the instruments, seems intended only to keep the time, for music there is none.

The Fandangos.—An inclosure had been made about thirty yards in diameter, with green boughs, eight feet in height, thickly set and closely interwoven; on the outside, three or four yards from this palisade of boughs, was another, similar in every respect, and the space between the two, thickly covered with green boughs; and this made the grand parlor, as well as the eating and sleeping apartment. And here they were by hundreds, of all ages and both sexes, some in full, others in half dress, and not a few of the children entirely naked. During the forenoon of Saturday, they went through with all the evolutions of an engagement, by a regular sham-fight. After dinner, and again in the evening, a large number, joined in the dance, within the main inclosure. The movement called dancing, on the part of the women, is more like the constant repetition of an awkward stooping courtesy, with a swinging from side to side, than anything else, the feet being hardly raised from the ground for an hour together. The movements of the men differ but little from that of the women, except in being more violent; their feet are sometimes raised from the ground, and put down at a foot or more distant, but at the next movement, brought back again to their first position; so that, except their feet, and the vibrations of body, there is no real change of position, but one constant, monotonous, upward, downward, sideway movement, keeping time with the music. At intervals of three or five minutes, the music and dancing cease abruptly, followed by a loud shout from the men. The music is the same as in marching, and the time that of an ordinary waltz. The dust from the feet of the dancers, the occasional yell, the low chant, the creaking of their strange wild music, the rattling of their tinselled ornaments, the stare of savage faces in the moonlight, the howling of Indian dogs around, all together, and nothing less, but even much more than we have described, go to make up the Digger Indians' annual festival and Fandangos.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Santa Clara Fair.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The Exhibition of Fruits at this Fair was most excellent in quality, although the number of contributors was very few, owing to some unpleasant feeling among the members of which we have spoken in another column.

The first collection which attracted our notice, was that of C. Weber, Esq. of Stockton, who, with a commendable public spirit, came forward with some very fine and rare Fruits, which added much to the display, and reflected great credit upon himself. Prominent upon his table, was a frame of about seven feet high, upon which was supported a Vine containing thirty-eight bunches of Grapes (California), weighing thirty-one and a half pounds—Grapes all grown upon this Vine. This was the top of the Vine, cut six feet from the ground. It was a beautiful specimen of the Vine, showing its great capabilities. Mr. Weber showed a Dish of very luscious looking Pomegranates, Fruits and Flowers, from the ever-flowering and ever-bearing Dwarf Species; also, Plants of the Pepper-tree and Clusters of the Fruit, long graceful branch in foliage; seven varieties of the Fig; a collection of Grapes—superior samples; among them, the Black Morocco Grape—a large full Berry, solid pulp, but little flavor; a singular Grape, and difficult to say what will be its quality in future, as it seems neither a table nor wine-grape. The same Grape gave a second crop from the new shoots the present year. The "Zinfandel" Grape, in large Clusters—a fine Grape for Raisins, drying perfectly to the Raisin. Chasselas de Barsun, the Grape for Champagne; and Black Hamburg (tipped with Mr. W., Aug. 1). Mr. Weber exhibited some twelve kinds of Grapes, all superior; also, the leaves of the "Agave Americana"—American Aloe—showing the threads of the leaves from which the Natives make their thread, the fibers of which are as strong as linen-thread; from this leaf, also, is prepared the drink *Mescal*. The table of Mr. Weber was ornamented and perfumed with rich Flowers, and a Plant of Oriental Papaver, or Opium Poppy. We learn from Mr. Weber that he will make the present season from 1000 to 1500 gallons of Wine. Mr. Wabber has been one of the best and most successful Cultivators of rich and valuable Fruits and Flowers in our State.

Maj. S. J. Hensley, of San José, made a very handsome Display of Fruits, among them a Dish of bright and beautiful Oranges, of large size; as they lay among their shining leaves, they looked tempting indeed. Dishes, also, of Pomegranates, with their bright cheeks; large Quinces, Almonds, Plums, Strawberries and Figs; the Collection of Pears and Apples made forty-two Dishes—all superb; extra Specimens of Beurre d'El, Vicar of Winkfield and others.

J. W. Whisman, Esq., of Santa Clara, exhibited a Mammoth Cluster of Grapes, grown in Visalia, which weighed nine pounds. It is the largest and most compact cluster we ever saw. Also, six Dishes superb Apples, grown by himself; among them the King-Apple, White Winter Pearman, and the Pippin—extra fine.

J. Aram, Esq., exhibited thirty-eight Dishes of Fruits—all superb; extra Specimens of the following: Yellow Newtown Pippin, Fall Pippin, Flushing Spitzenburg, Smith's Elder; large and beautiful Quinces—a variety from Seed, remarkable. Mr. Aram is an excellent Cultivator, as his Fruits fully show. His seedling Quinces, large and highly fragrant, deserves especial notice.

J. Douglas showed two Dishes of splendid Beurre d'El—Pears—very extra; the nine Pears weighed ten pounds.

L. Pellicer showed eighty-two Dishes of very splendid Fruits: Pears, Apples, Peaches, Plums and Grapes. The large baking Pear, the "Catalpa," weighed from two pounds and upwards. There were extra Specimens of the Duchesse, Beurre de Vatomas (new), Bergamote d'Espagne, and Easter Beurre. Mr. P. also exhibited Peach-Liquor and Pear-Liquor, or rather Peach and Pear-Brandy.

B. F. Watkins showed twenty-four Dishes of Fruits: Pears, Apples and Almonds—a good Collection.

Carey Peebles had forty-four Dishes: Pears, Apples and Plums; also, three dishes very superb Strawberries.

Wm. M. Lent, Esq.: six Dishes Grapes—fine, twenty-two Dishes splendid Apples; four Dishes Pears. The Extra Fruits were: King-Apple—very superb, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Hubbardston Nonesuch, and Fall Pippin—the whole Collection was very fine.

F. G. Miller: a large Dish of Grapes; several Bottles of Wine—White, of the Vintage of 1858 and 1859, and Red Wine of '59.

James Dick, Esq., had seven Dishes of large and fine Quinces.

G. W. Pomeroy: fifteen Dishes of Fruits, comprising Apples and Pears—some fine Specimens.

L. H. Rascom, Esq.: twelve Dishes fine Apples, and one Dish of Quinces; very extra Rambo and R. I. Greening—whole Collection good and fine.

Thomas Bodley, Esq.: three Dishes Catalpa Pear, weighing on an average two pounds each—large and very handsome.

F. C. Basley showed eight Dishes of Fruits. J. Erskson: two Dishes Grapes and one of Figs. A. C. Erskson: nine Dishes of Apples and one of Peach.

P. T. Southworth: two Dishes of Grapes. Judge Daniels exhibited six Dishes of Apples, and six of Pears; two Specimen Dishes of Pears and Apples—these were all extra Samples and very fine.

Mons. A. Delmas, of the French Gardens, made as usual a very grand Display, taking an entire Table, and spreading out sixty-two varieties of Grapes, which, for beauty and appearance, size of bunch and berry, excelled even his splendid show at the Bay District Fair. His Collection consisted of seventy Dishes of Grapes, comprising sixty-two varieties of Grapes. Among the fine Samples, we notice the Black Hamburg, Rose Chasselas, Gros Caddillac (showy but not good), Black Morocco (another showy kind), Bar-sur-Aube, Queen Victoria, Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Noir de Prusse, Gros Noir—these were very fine samples. Besides the Grapes, Mons. Delmas exhibited twenty-eight varieties of Pears, one of Quince, Pomegranates, and the Meddlars. Also, Redwine of '58 and '59, and Whitewine of '59; while on the table also lay the bellow, duster, etc., for dusting sulphur upon the Vines, as being the best remedy known for the mildew. Mons. Delmas' Collection did him great credit.

There were some other Fruits; but we could not learn who were the Contributors. We were much surprised not to find Collections of Fruits from the Gardens of Messrs. Fox, Adams, O'Donnell, Lowe and others, who were always prominent in such Exhibitions. Their absence left a space and empty tables that detracted much from the Exhibition.

VEGETABLES.

The array of Vegetables at this Fair was very small indeed. There was, however, one good Collection from Mr. A. B. Rowley, of fifty varieties—all very good. Collection of Squashes, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Corn, Cauliflower, Potatoes, etc. This was the most complete and equal to all the balance of the Exhibition.

O. W. Pomeroy had a large Collection of Squashes, and several Apple-Pie Melons.

J. Holden, Esq.: five very extraordinary large crook-neck Squashes.

N. B. Edwards: large Squashes, Beets, etc. GRAINS.

Carey Peebles exhibited Nepal Barley, and several kinds of Wheat, Buckwheat and Oats.

J. W. Hartwick showed some very fine White Flint Corn, several parcels of Pop Corn—very curious, and several stalks having six and eight ears on a stalk. We were indebted to him for a parcel of these, which we can show at our Office.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

J. W. Hartwick exhibited two fine Cheeses and a Box of very superior Butter. These were all the Dishes shown.

BREAD AND CAKES.

Two Exhibitions only. One of Mrs. A. B. Rowley, and the other of Miss Lilly Hassenger. The latter had some very white pure Bread.

San José Bakery showed fine Cakes of several kinds.

PRESERVES.

Mrs. J. Hassenger, Mrs. A. Hopper, and several others, showed fine Preserves; but we did not learn their names.

BEES, BEE-HIVES AND HONEY.

Mr. E. Cutting, of this City, exhibited his newly invented triangular-formed framed Hive, or Cottage Hive. It is a new, and we think, a useful Hive, worthy careful examination. Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Santa Clara, exhibited the Langstroth Hive, for which he is sole Agent for this State. We have a promise of valuable facts from Mr. Hamilton.

P. G. Easley showed the Main State Bee-Hive—a very good Ventilation-Hive.

IMPLEMENTS.

In the lower Hall were a very few Implements and Carriages.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower, by W. Tonner of San José.

A beautiful Wagon by A. J. Ives of Santa Clara. Stage Frames and Wheels, by J. Ingham, San José.

Gang Plows, by Settle & Cottle.

Greene Heath & Allen showed a fine Farmer's Mill for grinding Corn, Wheat and Barley.

A new Churn or two; and a Plow or two; and these were the entire Agricultural Collection this year.

COURT CHAMBER.

The Court Room, up stairs, was assigned to the Ladies, being appropriately theirs to hold their Court. This room was properly arranged with tables, upon which were shown a very large Collection of Embroideries and Needlework, Pictures, Worsteds; mostly, however, from the Pupils of the College of Notre Dame. Much of the work was of a superior order, reflecting high credit upon the College, Sisters and Pupils. There was also the usual Collection of Quilts of Patchwork, Millinery, etc.

Sewing Machines, by A. G. Brown, Esq. (Grover & Baker's), were at work, under the charge of Mrs. Rogers. These acquired some considerable notoriety from the recent trials. We noticed many sales of Machines during the Fair.

J. B. Manny had Singer's Machines. [Grover & Baker's won the Premium over Singer's.]

SILK-WORMS.

One of the most and most important Exhibitions, made at San José, was the Temple for the Silk-Worms, their Cocoons, and the Silk. Mons. Prevost deserves very great credit for his zeal and energies in carrying on this great work. A very neat arching Temple of Evergreens and Flowers was made; and in these arches were festoons of white and yellow Cocoons, forming a gay appearance. In the Temple stood three Pyramids of the Cocoons, as they were made in the group on branches of the shrub on which they were built. In front of the Temple were the *Reels of Flax*, in their shining threads. The whole thing is now in its infancy; but in coming years will become a type of various manufactures of the rich Silks and Satins that our Women of the Golden State will wear. To Mons. Prevost we shall ever accord praise for his energy and desire to promote so good a work.

These were the entire (or nearly so) Articles shown at the Santa Clara Fair. The Exhibition at the Stock Grounds was quite small compared to the expectation. Of this, we shall speak in our next.

THE SONG OF LABOR.

The Song of Labor sing,
Which is sung in the crowded room,
Where the rapid shuttle ceaseless flies
Across the beating loom.

Where the busy spindle hums,
And the iron fingers spin,
Unwearied and fresh when nightfall comes
As when they at morn begin.

Where the mighty wheels go round,
Where the massive anvils ring,
With deafening clang in the chorus' sound,
The Song of Labor sing.

The Song of Labor sing,
Where the molten iron glows,
And the fire which lighted in the day
Burns brightly at its close.

Where the prisoned waters boil,
At the birth of the giant steam,
Who leaps from their arms to his daily toil
With a wild and fearful scream.

Where we breast the wind and tide,
And challenge the tempest's frowns,
As the ocean's surge we proudly ride,
The Song of Labor sing.

The Song of Labor sing,
As the torrent's force we bind,
And fetter the lawless wings of air
With the mightier chains of mind.

Where we level the mountain's height,
And arch the cataraet o'er,
Till the deer on the prairie springs in fright
From the fire steed's awful roar.

Where the church and school-house stand,
And their bells together ring,
'Mid the mountain homes of our native land
The Song of Labor sing.

Life.

Of what does life consist? is a question which each would do well to consider; for it is by the solution of this problem alone that we are enabled to secure happiness to ourselves or be instrumental in imparting it to others.

As men are by nature social and imitative beings, they are subject to silent, yet powerful and almost irresistible, influences, which are constantly molding the characters of nations and individuals. These are the influences which one individual exerts upon the life and character of those with whom he is associated.

These are the influences which come to us from the sanctuaries of the dead; from those whose lives were spent in doing good; whose names are engraved upon the tablet of every heart; and whose works, castles of jewels, will be transmitted to posterity. All succeeding generations will be urged by their examples to be like them, noble in principle, elevated in character, and lofty in aims.

While it is true that men, to a certain extent, are architects of their respective fortunes, it can not be denied that they are greatly influenced for good or ill by the examples of others; for they, it is said, "strike deeper than precepts," they serve as proofs to convince and as images to attract. It is true that the works of earth's noble sons, whose names and characters have come to us as relics from the fallen grandeur of other days, are exerting a marked influence upon the moral and political sentiments of this generation.

The eloquence of Cicero has not yet lost its power, and, though almost two thousand years have passed since his career, he is familiarly known by every student of the Classics, as an orator, a philosopher and a statesman. Nor did the influence of Demosthenes die with him; he who by the consent of all antiquity was the prince of orators, still maintains his preeminence as a model orator. The works of Homer and Virgil, as they strew the flowers of human thought, are yet exerting a transforming influence. While coming further down the stream of time, we find among those who were urged by the examples of the great and good to follow in their footsteps, a Pitt, a Chatham, a Fox, and many others who knew their duty, and knowing, dared maintain, and though opposed on every hand, gloriously defended their rights and promulgated those principles of justice.

"Which sent the living light of Truth abroad,
And, dashing down the towers of Force and Fraud,
Awoke the trembling world like echoes of God."

Nor would we neglect, in this enumeration, to notice the names of our illustrious trio, Clay, Webster and Calhoun. They need no encomium. Their works not only immortalize their names, but cast resplendent glory and honor upon their cherished country.

The influence which is exerted by the life and precepts of such men as these, proves conclusively the truth of the proposition: "It is not all of life to live." Again, the influence of the past upon the present are almost imperceptible, and thus frequently the germs of thought, which we consider the production of living genius, are in truth but the reproduction of those generated by the master-minds of the past. We are honored as the originators of those principles of government which make us what we are as a nation, when we ourselves are indebted to others for them. We find those principles put forth and defended by the heroes of our own revolution; but the germ we may trace back to the greatest and best minds of our fatherland, and find within the British Parliament, before the existence of the Continental Congress, strong defenders of the principles of liberty and freedom. Then, say you, "Will our influence die with us?" The history of the past answers No! Howard, Thornton, Clarkson and Wilberforce, on account of the benevolence of their great minds and their praiseworthy lives, will not only be cherished by every lover of liberty and religion, but by their example others will be urged to go and do likewise. Truly,

"The lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of Time."

Let us then be good and doing,
With a hope of good success;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to bless."

The above we copy from the Wabash Monthly, a literary journal conducted by the students of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., with great credit to them.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—The London Lancet some time since gave an account of the application of electricity in a case of complete dumbness and aphonia, which had existed for twelve years in a woman thirty years of age. In this case the movements of the tongue were much impaired, the organ being retracted and directed upwards, and the patient not being able to bring the apex of the tongue in contact with the teeth. Prof. Sedillot ordered the application of induction currents; one pole was placed alternately on different parts of the tongue, the other on the mastoid process, the posterior and superior part of the neck, and various parts of the face. Some pain was experienced, and a severe headache followed this application. A week afterward a second session was held, after which the patient began to talk distinctly, though the voice did not quite return. A few more applications of the same character effected a complete cure.

The Necessity of Labor.

The notion is false that genius can secure its aims without labor. All the great minds, who have left their marks upon the history of the world's progress, have paid for their success and notoriety by the price of unremitting toil and labor. Napoleon Bonaparte worked hard and incessantly, and has been known to exhaust the energies of several secretaries at one time.

Charles XII. of Sweden, frequently tired out all his officers.

The Duke of Wellington was the hardest working man in the Peninsula; his energies never flagged.

Milton, from his youth, applied himself with such indefatigable application to the study of letters, that it occasioned weakness of sight and ultimate blindness.

The labor of Sir Walter Scott is evident in the number of his literary productions, and it is apparent to every reader, that the immense masses of general information which abound throughout his multitudinous works could only have been acquired by dint of many years' hard study.

Byron was in the habit of reading even at his meals.

Luther made it a rule to translate a verse of the Bible every day. This soon brought him to the completion of his labors, and it was a matter of astonishment to Europe, that in the multiplicity of his other labors, besides traveling, he could find time to prepare such a surprising work.

Newton and Locke pursued their studies with tireless efforts, and Pope sought retirement so that he might pursue his literary operations without interruption and distraction.

Industry is essential to all; by forming the habit of doing something useful every day, a man increases his own amount of happiness, and enlarges that of others about him.

Many a one, by judicious use of the odd moments, those little vacancies in every day life which occur to all, have rendered themselves famous among their fellows.

Nature is preserved in its proper working condition by constant exertion, and man, to keep a healthy condition of mind and body, must exert his mental and physical faculties; the constant employment of the first will give the strength of character, so that it is capable of thinking on any subject at any time, and by active bodily exertion he preserves his health, fortune and worldly position.

The Marquis of Spinala once asked Sir Horace Vere "of what his brother died?"

"He died, sir," replied Sir Horace, "of having nothing to do."

"Alas! sir," said Spinala, "that is enough to kill any general of us all!"

PLEA FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BIRDS.—Hon. Samuel A. Law, of Meredith, N. Y., and for the last three years Member of Assembly from Delaware county, has written a communication upon the Act of last winter, one section of which forbids the killing at any time of the night-hawk, night-hawk blue bird, yellow bird, Baltimore oriole, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, martin, swallow, robin, or bobolink, between the first day of February and the first day of September, under a penalty of fifty cents for each bird killed. The reason for the passage of this law he states to be the agency of these birds in preventing the increase of noxious insects. It has been urged that the robin was so destructive to cherries and strawberries, as to justify its destruction. This opinion, Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, of Middleboro, Mass., has successfully refuted. The plan adopted by him was, to obtain birds at daybreak, mid-day, and sunset; to obtain them from village and country; and to examine and preserve the contents of their gizzards. He demonstrated conclusively that insects injurious to vegetation constitute the natural and preferred food of the robin, and that during two-thirds of the year the bird takes no vegetable food whatever. Whenever vegetable food was found in the body, it was only in limited quantities, and mixed with insect food. This was only in the months of June, July, August, and September, and then the vegetable products consisted mainly of elderberries and pokeberries. The edible fruits destroyed were in too minute quantities to warrant complaint.

HUNT'S Improved Windmill.

The Mill for the Farmer and Stock-raiser.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY,

No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

THESE MILLS ARE CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY

controlled by a woman, or child of 10 years, without the least danger.

These Windmills revolve to receive the wind from any quarter, and a peculiarity of their construction is that they require no rudder; the wind-wheel shaft being on a crane, or iron cap, which revolves on a center, the action of the wind on the wheel always keeps it faced to receive the wind to the best advantage. The wind-wheel shaft has upon its front end an iron wheel around which an iron strap passes, to act as a brake; this brake can be applied with great force by means of rods and levers; a revolving clutch allows the wind wheel to pass any direction without requiring a change of position of the brake lever. This lever is near the ground, and force can be applied by it to stop and hold the Windmill in the most violent storm.

These Mills have stood the test of wind and weather for the past three years, and have been found to be the most durable Windmills now in use for pumping water to supply Families, Stock, Irrigating Gardens, &c., &c.

Water in this State has great value to all who cultivate the ground. On all the coast of California, and for some distance inland, during the Dry Season, the wind blows with such regularity as to be depended upon for pumping water.

The Intelligent Farmer has already learned that to raise water by labor of Man or Beast for stock, or for irrigating purposes, is an expense too great to be thought of, and when he learns that he can have

HUNT'S IMPROVED WINDMILLS,

at a very small cost, built in such a manner as will not require repairs for many years, that will supply his House, Cattle, Stock, and Grounds, with an abundance of pure fresh water, he will at once have use.

Every Farmer knows it is to his advantage to keep his cattle out of filthy mud-holes, where they are frequently swamped in the pursuit of water, and where they drink muddy unwholesome water, which often brings on diseases of which many of them die.

It besides a great pleasure to have a plentiful supply of water, and to have it without labor. Every Family should have it in their house, to use in the garden. A good Windmill to raise water for a garden, will save enough more vegetation in one season than will pay its cost. A tank of water near a house is also a great safeguard against fire. These are but a few of the advantages of a plentiful supply of water, that might be enumerated.

These Windmills can be set up by any man, by having assistance to raise the heavy pieces, in a single day.

Prices.—8-foot wheel, \$50; 10-foot wheel, \$75; 12-foot wheel, \$100 to \$125, and other sizes in proportion.

A patent has been applied for.

SHAFTS, CASTING, &c., for sale. REPAIRING done on reasonable terms. WATER-TANKS of all sizes, at the lowest market rates.

E. O. HUNT, Windmill Builder,

83m No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

HENRY HALE.

HALE & TURNER,

Produce Commission Merchants

No. 1 Clay street, corner of East,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will make advances on Consignments of Flour, Grain, &c. Store in fire-proof Warehouse, and when desired, insure against Fire risk at low rates.

—REFER TO—

Jas. Phelan, J. L. Teggard & Co., Rountree & Bro., Henry C. Malone, San Jose.

Jackson & McComb, Suisun City. H. Sage, Napa City.

22-3m

BEES AND BEE-HIVES.

The California BEE-HIVE!

The BEST, and hence the CHEAPEST Hive ever offered to Bee-keepers.

The above hive was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair held at Marysville in 1883, and also by the Mechanical Institute of San Francisco, held the same year. And again at the State Fair, 1889, the FIRST PREMIUM; also a SPECIAL PREMIUM was awarded by a Committee named by the parties exhibiting the Langstroth hives. There were SIX DIFFERENT HIVES in competition at the latter Fair.

Bee-keepers wishing to purchase HIVES, or RIGHTS to MAKE and USE, will please address the undersigned or either of the following Agents:

L. WARNER, Sacramento (General Agent).

THOMAS OGG SHAW, San Francisco.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Santa Clara.

CHAS. C. WARNER, Stockton.

E. A. SHERMAN, Los Angeles.

JACOB V. HOAG, Washington, Yolo county.

B. H. HOAG, Napa.

E. C. WINCHELL, Millerton, Fresno county.

G. W. HARRISON, Marysville.

THE PRICE OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS is \$15, which may be forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co., at my expense.

County or State Rights will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

The Specifications and Claims of my Patent will be given to the public in due time.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that I will DEFEND any legitimate suit commenced by L. L. Langstroth or his Assignees, against persons using my Hives without authority from me.

J. S. HARRISON, Patentee.

SACRAMENTO, March 1, 1890.

THE ITALIAN HONEY-BEE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY IMPORTED, under the personal care of L. W. KENNEDY, a member of our firm,

The Pure Italian Bees.

We shall propagate them as fast as is consistent with preserving their purity.

THE PRICE of a single impregnated QUEEN, with sufficient Bees for Propagation, is Fifty Dollars, with a discount to those purchasing a number.

For a Good Swarm of Common Bees, with an ITALIAN QUEEN introduced, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars.

Orders, to meet with attention, must be accompanied with twenty per cent of the amount, and will be filled in the order of receipt. They may be sent to us, or to Col. WARNER, at the California Farmer Office, and when received by us, will be placed on record agreeably to the date they were received by him.

We hope to be able to deliver QUEENS, or SWARMS, at those ordering first, some time in the month of September.

We are Prepared to Give Purchasers every Assurance needed, that we offer the

GENUINE ITALIAN BEE.

For a faithful performance on our part, we refer by permission to:

Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Rev. H. J. MacLay,

Dr. D. H. C. Rice, Dr. H. P. Thompson,

Dr. E. Teegarden, Jno. Chittie, Esq.,

Of Marysville;

Freeman Gates, Esq., San Jose.

L. KENNEDY & CO.

20-3m Apianists, Marysville.

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED a portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every description, in Sacramento.

Having the Agency of several of the most prominent Apianists of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.

All Patents will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can supply them in the dissemination of every good improvement.

We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Langstroth Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives, in the Rough Material.

ROBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

MARKET STREET,

13 Between Beale and Main sts., San Francisco.

BENSLEY WATER-CURE

—AND—

MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic

Establishment, in Sacramento, is now located in

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO,

on BROCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as

DR. SMITH'S

Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution.

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially

our patients bear, for the past year, of those afflicted with Rheumatism, Intermittent and Chronic, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia and Consumption, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Urinary Derangements and Nervous Debility.

Reader, do you want to be restored to health, and know how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman? a lawyer? a merchant? a teacher? an artist? a man of letters? Are you a mechanic? a farmer? a miner? a student? Are you a sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? Or a girl, delicate, nervous from study, and predisposed to consumption? You may rely on it, that there is no place in California where all your peculiar ailments can be so healthfully treated, and home comforts so readily supplied, as at the

INSTITUTION and HOME of DR. SMITH.

Dr. SMITH was one of a class first graduating from the first regular chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic) Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution on the Pacific Coast based upon the principles of Hygienic medicine as therein taught.

Those who have been doctoring under the "old school," with poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not been cured, and with the best of a more rational system, may be assured that Dr. SMITH is the best authority in the State. He has treated over two hundred and fifty patients, at his Institution, within the past year, both male and female, with unqualified success. Six of the number had been given up by their physicians as incurable, who were by his varied applications and remedies restored to good health, besides performing many cures through home treatment by advice.

Every lady treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints, nervous weakness or other ailments, returned home either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electro Chemical Warm Bath in connection with Water Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily and permanently rid of morbid and poisonous drug diseases.

My objects in removing to the Bay are these: I desire to extend my influence as far as possible to the cause of health and physical improvement, believing it to be an object worthy the Physician's highest ambition. And San Francisco being a center around which gather more interest of State, and a larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in contact with and give more the advantages of my experience, than elsewhere in California, and besides, patients recover one-third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and dietetical reform are invited to visit the Institution, and if they desire, can during their stay in the city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter.

Circulars sent, on application, free of postage.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

BATHS.

The price of Baths as follows: Single Baths, \$1. Fifteen Baths, \$10.

W. K. VANDERSLOOE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver-Ware.

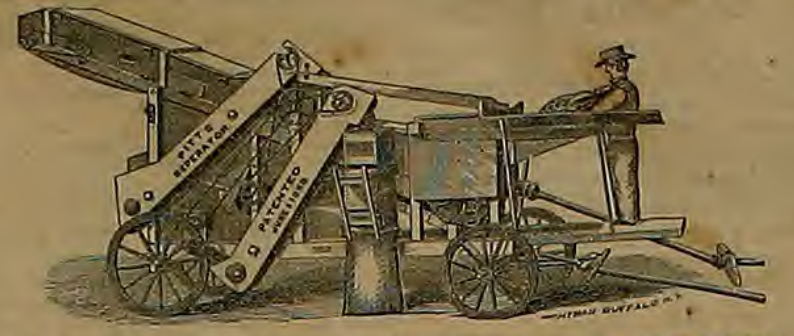
184 WASHINGTON ST.,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tea Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, etc., made to order.

N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12-15



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1890:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER or FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.</

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1880.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call special attention.

Time of Holding Agricultural Fairs.

THE Annual Fairs of the several District and County Agricultural Societies of this State will be held as follows:

DISTRICT FAIRS.

Bay District Society—At San Francisco, to commence Thursday, October 4, and continue seven days.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Santa Clara Valley Society—At San Jose, to commence on Tuesday, October 23d, and continue four days.

Herd Book for California.

SOME months since we proposed to the Stock-raisers of California that if they would furnish us by letter, over their own signatures, the list of all the Stock they own of which they have full pedigree, and also all the Blood Stock of which the pedigree may have been lost, or not obtained at time of purchase, and also furnish us with a list of all their Stock of each class that is part Blood Stock, we will prepare a "Herd Book," and will endeavor to trace out the pedigrees of such valuable animals as are not complete, and thus aid in establishing what will be of the greatest importance to the Stock-raisers of California—a Herd Book, complete, authentic, and reliable, bearing the signatures and the proofs of the Importers and Breeders themselves. We trust that every Stock-man in our State will at the earliest moment forward to us lists of all the Stock needed to be embraced in such a work. We have Places and Engravings of many of the best animals in our State that have been imported, and shall proceed to get others. We have already many lists of Stock, and hope to secure all, so as to have the work perfect.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We have letters from our correspondents at St. Louis, giving an account of the splendid Agricultural Fair recently held there, and of its glorious results, which we shall give in full in our next.

Letters from Cincinnati, and from an "Old Californian," will appear in our next.

The Controversy on Jams, Jellies, etc., in the Ladies' Department, and the "Corset Conversation," we trust will receive the attention they merit. Life, Health, and Home-happiness are intimately blended with these subjects.

"The Laws of Life; or, Drug Medication," should be considered by every parent in the land. Orchardists should look to the article on the "Forms of Pear-trees," and tested varieties, also.

The "Indianology" themes are again commenced in this number. This History of the Indians of the Pacific Coast is exciting a great interest over the world, and we have orders for our journal containing these important facts in History from Europe, and from scientific men in all parts of our country, with letters of high compliment to the gifted author, A. S. Taylor, who has done so much for California History.

Santa Clara Agricultural Fair.

THIS County held their Fair as announced in their circulars at the time they appointed, commencing on Tuesday of this week, and to continue through the week. We regret that we are compelled to record for this splendid valley so poor account for them. The whole Fair was very far from the expectation of any of its friends; the contributions to the hall and the stock ground being very far short of what was expected,—thus leaving many tables wholly empty.

Upon inquiry of many persons we learn that there exists great dissatisfaction on the part of the farmers, gardeners, and orchardists, by reason of the disproportionate premiums between their departments and those of stock,—particularly the racing purses, etc. For this reason many of the principal large growers withheld all their contributions; the result of which will be like the Bay District Agricultural Fair, a heavy pecuniary loss we fear.

We regret deeply to make records like these, for we think the grand result will be that few counties will be willing to run the risk of planning another Fair next year. We think it would be a good plan to have a general fair for one year, and have no Fairs at all, but go to work in earnest and lay a plan for more successful ones in 1882.

In another column will be found a general report of the exhibition as full as we could make it in the time we had for a review.

It should be remembered also, that the second day of the Fair the storm of rain put a damper on the whole plans, and had a bad effect upon the Fair generally, not only in contributors but in attendance from abroad.

ANOTHER STATE FAIR.—Hold, reader! not in California, but in Mississippi! By the last mail from Sacramento we received a letter which was directed to us at that city, and which was not mailed to us till the present week, which contained a Complimentary Card to attend the State Fair at Holly Springs, Miss. We return our thanks to our friend, J. J. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the State Society, for the Card, but regret his letter did not reach us in season for us to comply with his request and transmit some information for that occasion. The Fair was held on the 16th of October, a report of which we receive from the hands of the Secretary.

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—By the information generally spread abroad relative to the results of this Fair, we hear it expressed that this Society has made a very heavy pecuniary loss by their late Fair. As the Secretary has published an official card, stating that a full financial report will soon be made public, we can only express our deep regrets at such a result, and await the official report.

The Tillers of the Soil.

"Go till the ground"—said God to man;
"Subdue the earth, it shall be thine";
How grand how glorious was the plan!
How wise the Law divine.
And none of Adam's race can draw
A tiller, save beneath this Law.
To hold the world in trust;
Earth is the Lord's and He hath sworn
That ere old Time has reach'd his bourne,
It shall reward the just.

The summer is past, the harvest has ended, and the time for reflection to the "Tillers of the Soil" has come. The harvest season should make known to each the results of seed time and harvest, and every tiller should be able to satisfy himself that his crops have been to him the most profitable ones he could possibly raise upon the soil under his management.

This question should be to every cultivator one of serious inquiry. Many are the farmers that do not take time enough to consider this question; they rather ask themselves which crop will give them the least trouble,—at least we have heard such remarks.

If our farmers would take pains to raise more diversified crops we think they would realize greater profits, and especially if they would strive to excel in the quality of what they raise. Farmers are frequently made the losers by attempting to grow a crop for which their soil is in no degree calculated to sustain; a failure of the crop results in a heavy loss, which a little knowledge of the chemistry of soils would remedy. Farmers also suffer loss by repeatedly growing the same crop upon the same soil. This planting in and in is a violation of nature, and must always result in a greater or less loss to the grower.

If the farmers of the different counties and large towns would organize "Farmers Clubs," for discussing important agricultural topics this coming winter, a vast amount of good could be accomplished in every community. What county will commence this good work? Who is the farmer that will be the originator of a "Farmers Club" in California? We feel confident that if there could be established in every county in our State one or more "Farmers Clubs," the present autumn and winter, and with a series of genuine practical addresses from our real "working farmers" themselves, together with a series of experiences and the discussion of important subjects, the influence of such labor would save to the farmers of the State twenty per cent of their labor in 1881.

The neglect of proper reading, study, and a practical use of what is read and studied, by an exchange of thought, one farmer with another, have retarded the success of our agriculturists more than twenty-five per cent. We do not believe there is a State in our Union where there is so little done in the way of interchange of practical knowledge respecting agriculture, as in California. This ought not so to be. The season it now at hand when new work is to be done. The plow will soon be at work; seed time is approaching, and the farmers all over the State will be again busy planting their crops. A whole year of experience has gone, and to thousands perhaps, without one step of real progressive knowledge attained. What was done last year they will do again this year, and never ask themselves if they could not do much better.

We wish we could possibly induce our farmers to communicate to us their experiences. They could by such deeds become public benefactors; their experience might be of immense benefit to their neighbors; and will they not do good when they can do it so easily? Farmers! we appeal to you to give us your experiences with various crops. Those farmers that have kept the cost of raising wheat and which have promised us their report—let us have these; and there are others that promised to speak of grasses for hay and feed,—we want these too. Every farmer can send us some practical good, and we shall look for these facts from those from whom we have a right to expect such deeds. The farmers owe it to themselves to do this for a journal that has plead their cause so many years.

In closing, we say to farmers, reflect well upon the crop you put in the present year. See that it is the right crop; planted at the right time; on the right soil; and in the right manner. If all this is done, then the farmer may claim the right to ask of a kind Providence a right kind of a harvest.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.—We have received from A. Roman, Esq., a copy of the address on the "History of California," delivered before the Society of California Pioneers, at their celebration of the tenth anniversary of the admission of California, by Edmund Randolph, Esq. The address is in a very neat pamphlet of seventy-two pages, and is a history replete with important and touching incidents of the early times that will always make a valuable document, such as we can from time to time refer to with interest and profit. It also contains two old maps of California, made in the early times, 1740, and 1787, representing the Mission establishments, that are very interesting and valuable. The work is published by Mr. Roman, and can be obtained of him at 127 Montgomery street.

SPORTSMAN'S GOOD TIMES.—Wild Geese, Ducks, and Game of various kinds, are now very abundant at Sonoma, Napa and Petaluma, and marksmen are improving the time. One of the best places we know of is Lakeville, on the Petaluma route, and Sportsmen will find the "Lakeville House" a very pleasant place to make a home. Mr. Bacon has built a pretty room especially for visitors and strangers, at the landing, for which he deserves credit. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon will receive visitors at the "Lakeville House," and be sure to make their stay very agreeable. All around Lakeville there are pretty building lots for those who want a pretty Country-Home.

PLOW EARLY AND PLOW DEEP.—When the earth is sufficiently mellow to plow, let the work begin. Plow deep and turn up the soil to the air; after a reasonable time, let the same land be cross-plowed finely. Land worth cultivating is worth plowing four or five times; the better the earth is pulverized, the heavier will be the harvest.

Raising Stock.

WHY raise common stock? We ask our stock-raisers, those who have large stock ranches that cover thousands of acres, and those whose flocks and herds number by thousands, if they have ever taken time to consider as they should, the difference it would make to them if they should change their thousand head of common wild cattle that are worth only ten, twelve, fifteen, or twenty dollars the head, and that require from ten to twenty men to attend them, into a herd of one hundred Durham, Devon, or Ayrshire stock, that could be cared for by one or two men; and if they should then take the three or five thousand acres of fine land required for the common herd, and convert them into fine farms of two or three hundred acres, and lease them to good industrious farmers. We ask them to look into this matter, for it is worthy their highest consideration. At the present moment, beef cattle are selling at rates that cannot pay, and one cause of the low price of market cattle and sheep is the want of population; and this cannot be remedied until these large and now non-paying ranches are cut up and converted into well-cultivated and prosperous farms, tenanted by hard-working, industrious people.

If those large ranch-owners would only look this matter full in the face, they would find that their income would soon begin to increase, whereas now it is at a stand-still, if not actually decreasing. We feel confident from all the facts that are communicated to us, that the present system of immense tracts of grazing land, occupied by wild and almost worthless cattle, must be soon changed, or those who are now controlling them will become impoverished. Borrowing large sums of money at the most usurious rates, upon unimproved land, where even the interest is not paid, must soon bring an end to such a ruinous system; and we most earnestly desire to see such a change as shall result in prosperity to all concerned. Were it necessary for us to bring a proof that common stock of all kinds was now deteriorating at a very rapid rate, we can show of sales of common cattle of two and three years old at \$8 to \$12; common cows at \$12 to \$20; and good beef cattle, although common pasture cattle, at 3 and 3½ cents on the hoof. We can also show Mexican sheep at \$1.50 to \$2.50 the head; swine (the long nose gentry) weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, at \$3.50, to \$6 and \$8 each; whole bands of wild horses are sold at \$12 to \$25, and \$30 each.

Now let us bring before the reader some sales of good stock—even grade stock, then full blood, and compare prices, and ask which is the most economical to raise.

Sales have been made of Durham bulls at \$4000, \$5000, \$3000, and \$2000; and grade stock at \$1500, \$1000, and \$500 each; cows from \$800 to \$500 each; and young heifers from \$400 up to \$1500 each. When we enumerate sheep, numbers have been sold at \$500, \$800, \$1000, and \$1500 each, and bands of ewes at \$200 to \$300 each. To speak of swine, we have seen them sold at \$150 to \$500 each, and "little piggies" at \$50 each by the litter.

What stock-raiser will not say that it is easier to take the best kind of care of a few, than half care of large herds; and what stock-man does not know that it requires less food to answer the wants of stock constantly attended to, than it demands to a race of coarse, wild, lank and ravenous animals. Let any one watch the feeding of the Berkshires, Essex and Suffolk swine, that come regularly to their troughs, eat their food clean, and "then lie down and grow fat," and compare them to those long lantern-jawed hogs that rush to their food feed and all, wasting more than they eat, and always quarrelling while they eat. Hogs, or any other animal, can never grow fat while quarrelling,—the still sow drinks the swill!

If our stock-raisers would select quiet, gentle stock for fattening purposes, they would be the gainer; but wild stock will never be the gainer; but wild stock may possess good physical traits to breed from; but for fattening or domestic uses better breeds must be engendered upon them. With the present condition of society, with the progressive spirit abroad, with the certain truth that we must have a larger population for the consumption of our largely increasing products, it behooves our large ranch owners to look about them and watch the "signs of the times," and be sure to seize those favorable opportunities that open to all men, and then each take the "tide at the flood," and it will lead them on to fortune. We give these as the results of careful observations made as we mingle with those who are directly interested.

CURIOUS POROUS ROCK.—We have some specimens of a curious porous rock, taken from the hills back of "Temelie Hall," in Sonoma, the residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., which is as porous as a piece of sponge, and upon breaking up large boulders for building purposes, there were found in the center of the rock grains of wild oats that had worked their way into the heart of these boulders by the action of the air, and the elastic power of motion known to the oat. The wasp and the yellow-jacket were also found imbedded often twelve and fourteen inches into the heart of these curious boulders.

FINE FLEECES OF WOOL.—We were shown the other day a very splendid fleece of Wool from the flock of L. Godcheaux & Co., of San Luis Obispo, on the Rancho Passo de Roblar. The original flock one year since was only 500 head of ewes; there are now 1000, including young lambs. The samples of the Wools were the finest we have seen this season. We should think such Wool would command sixty cents in New York. It was clean and very choice.

BRANBERRY MEADOWS.—We learn with pleasure that several practical men are now preparing lands for the purpose of raising Cranberries on an extensive scale. There can be no doubt of realizing from \$1000 to \$2000 an acre.

FIRST PLOWING OF THE SEASON.—We have seen the Plow at work upon bill-sides between Petaluma and Sonoma, upon the land of Mr. White. This, we think, is the first plowing of the season; if it is not—who began earlier?

The Embarcadero at Sonoma.

THE success of the Sonoma steamer, the popularity of Capt. Arrington and his aid Mr. Clark, the largely increasing business that has been given to this Steamer, have aroused an interest for Sonoma Valley, and this route, which will largely increase the travel on this route, and also tend to increase the value of Real Estate and Property in Sonoma, as well as all kinds of trade.

Recently, we have made several visits to Sonoma, to examine the Orchards and Vineyards, and have been surprised that so much rich and valuable land, so well adapted to the cultivation of the Grape, has remained unimproved so long. Those beautiful slopes of mountain land both sides of the Valley, are composed of the richest soil—not only appropriate for the Vine but for Orchards and for Grain land. We learn from several owners, that the land, even to the very tops of the mountains, produces the very best Wheat, and that large parcels of land, which have never yet been touched with the plow, will be upturned at the earliest rains and ready for seed.

We noticed considerable improvement going on at the Embarcadero. New buildings going up; and the Creek being widened, so as to allow the steamer to turn. The Creek will also be cleared out so as to facilitate the navigation at low tides; all these bespeak enterprise based upon success; and to the careful personal attention of Capt. Arrington and those connected with him, success is owing. While we note this success of the Sonoma Steamer, established especially for the benefit of those citizens, one and all, to do all in their power to sustain their own line of Steamers, and never, for the sake of a dollar or two immediate gain, be so unwise as to forget this duty; for, should such a line cease to run, the dollar or two temporary gain would cost them afterwards ten dollars for one. We make these remarks from noticing persons going from Sonoma to Lakeville, to patronize an opposition Steamer, merely for the saving of a trifling sum of money.

When we consider the vast amount of valuable land, near the Embarcadero, capable of the highest kind of cultivation, we wonder the owners around, and all interested, do not more earnestly induce new settlers of the right kind to come and make their Homes there. A judicious move would, in five years, result in building up quite a large City at the Embarcadero, as there are thousands of acres of finely located land suitable for Homesteads, all along the slopes south and west of the Embarcadero, as finely situated as any land in our State, and we hope ere long to see the "Smoke that so gracefully curls" tell us that hundreds of "Happy Homes" beautify that handsome Slope.

How Long Must We Import Sugar?

THIS is a question of great moment to our Farmers! There are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of land now lying idle, useless, and worse than useless, mere waste land; marshy land, tainted with alkali so full as not to produce any ordinary crop; yet such land can be reclaimed, redeemed, and made valuable, at a little expense, and made to produce from thirty to fifty tons of Sugar-beet to the acre, and these Beets so full of saccharine matter as to yield double the quantity an acre of matter for Sugar and Sirup that could possibly be made from an acre on the best Beet plantation in all France. And yet California, with all the facilities double those of the most favored nation in the world for making Sugar and Sirup, has not yet a single Sugar Manufactory in her wide territory; and now every year imports many millions of pounds of Beet-root Sugar from France and Germany.

The quantity of Sugar and Sirup imported here into California is enormous. We know of one House which imports over a million of pounds annually, all made from the Beet; yet we as a State pay out our thousands for this article; ay, pay double the price, too, that it could be made for, and profitably, too.

When will our Farmers be awake to their interests? The amount of value to France from the product of the Beet is nine hundred millions of francs annually—nearly two hundred millions of dollars! And shall our favored State do nothing for this great interest? Shall the Farmers continue to pay fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen cents a pound for Sugar, when it can be made and sold with profit at eight cents a pound?

When we elect the right kind of men to our Legislature, then these interests will be regarded, fostered, and cherished. Then the Farmers, Mechanics, and Workmen, will have their interests guarded, and our State will begin to prosper as never prospered a State before.

We trust the question of manufacturing Sugar from the Beet will receive the attention it merits from our citizens all over our State, for there is wealth in it beyond conception.

FARMERS! BUY THE BLUESTONE!—We are most happy to make known to our Farmers all over the State that they can now be supplied with the purest and best Bluestone that can be made, and that, too, of California manufacture; and what is of great importance besides, the price will be lower than ever offered before. We refer to the Card of Messrs. Redington & Co.; and the price, we learn, will not exceed twelve and a-half cents a pound. Surely our Farmers will take measures to secure their supplies immediately.

THE RAINS.—The late fall of rain was so wholly unexpected that many persons had their Hay and Grain in the fields, exposed, and were subjected to loss. We think that there are persons who would never be ready for the rainy-season; they are the men put-off, always waiting, never ready. We don't pity them, if they have lost; they had warnings enough!

A FINE FARM IN SONOMA.—One of the prettiest rural spots we have seen for many a day is now advertised for sale. We know the place well; it would please any one of good taste. It can be made all that is needed for a beautiful home, and will be sold at a bargain. Call and see us and we will tell you all about it.

OUR AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Our subscribers will please pay our Agents at the following places, or remit by Mail, and thus oblige us. Money is always safe by Mail.

Postmasters at all offices.
J. T. Fortson, Petaluma.
P. Rohrer, Sonoma.
M. L. Haas, Napa.
B. Davidson, Sacramento.
L. C. Van Allen, Stockton.
G. W. Grannis, Healdsburg.

Looking for that \$20 Piece.

How important results may often flow from a brief remark.

We have often urged our Farmers to look well to their manure heaps, and to value as they ought the treasures of their corals and stables. Yet, we constantly see orchards, vineyards, vegetable and flower gardens, utterly impoverished, attempting to grow, struggling for life against the inroads of weeds and a barren soil; while a few hundred rods distant a hundred cord of rich manures are wasting their strength beneath the tramp of wild cattle, or drawn into the air by the sun and wind. Can such neglect bring prosperity? Yet if we urge the importance of this labor, we hear the remark, "see how no time"; but let a "horse race" be announced, a political club, a barbecue come off, and there is plenty of time; yet by such neglect of feeding whatever is planted, certain poverty is sure to come.

We have recently visited a vineyard and orchard in Sonoma Valley, where the natural location, both for soil and beauty of scenery, is unsurpassed; yet here we saw either the foot prints of the sluggard, the neglect resulting from sickness, or some unaccountable cause for it, reminding us of the old hymn,

"I passed by his garden and saw the wild brier,
The thorn and the thistle grew broader and higher."
The sight of such a beauty spot in nature, with the vine loaded with ripe, half ripe, and green fruit, and the weeds from three to six feet high, choking the whole ground, made us sick. Surely, thought we, either sickness, poverty, or base neglect have made their mark in this fair spot. After a little we passed on our homeward way, and when near a landing while waiting for the steamer, we met a friend, and as the talk was of the famous "barbecue" at Petaluma, we casually remarked; suppose you were at the "barbecue" yesterday? No, Colonel, said he, I was hunting for that \$20 piece you spoke of the other day. Not fully comprehending his meaning, he said—don't you remember when you were last here you said to Mr. B. as you passed my place, seeing a manure heap,—there's \$20 in that "heap of manure." Mr. B. told me this, and, thought I, I'll dig it over and hunt for it; and so I took my cart and dug and scraped it all up, and carted it on to my garden land, and although I did not find a \$20 gold piece, yet I am sure it will be worth to me more than \$20; and this I did instead of going to a "barbecue."

How much better think you, will it be for this Farmer in his next crop, for spreading thirty or forty loads of rich food upon his soil. And this was the result of a remark we made to a neighbor; and we thank neighbor B. for repeating our words. May there always be a kind neighbor at our elbow to reiterate our words, and may they always prove equal to a \$20 piece; and though we have no farm to enrich, if our subscribers will only help us, we will have one, and we will show them the value of a well manured farm.

California Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Raisers' Association.

We feel it to be our duty and we know it is our pleasure to publish voluntarily the annexed circular which has been received by us. We do this in order to give a wide circulation to the plans of this association, which we think have the power of doing great good to our State.

We ask our readers, especially all sheep-growers and wool-growers, to peruse the circular, and would urge them to give their cooperation to this institution by becoming members thereof. The information they will receive will reward them an hundred fold for the trifling cost of membership. We thank the Secretary for a copy of the constitution and by-laws which was kindly sent us, and call attention to the card of the Society in our columns.

CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir: Your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying Constitution of the California Sheep-Raisers and Wool-Growers Association, with the hope that the objects of the enterprise may so meet your approval, as to enlist you in its aid and furtherance. All that is contemplated at present is, to collect from correspondence, all attainable information relative to the prices of wool in Eastern markets, the introduction of new breeds of sheep, the management of our own flocks, the diseases peculiar to our climate; and, in short, all matters pertaining to the business of sheep-growing; and to distribute this among members, by means of circulars, to be issued periodically. Beyond this, the Board of Managers will, if circumstances render it necessary, provide means for the grading of wool, and shipping it to Eastern markets, at the smallest possible cost, leaving members free to avail themselves of the facilities offered, at their own option.

Should this enterprise meet your approval, we shall be pleased to enroll you as a member, and we solicit your good offices in procuring the names of others; we also request you to communicate any suggestions, or information that your own experience in the business, may have given you. All communications and fees for membership, should be sent to the address of the Secretary, who will be in attendance, at Sacramento, once or twice each month to receive them.

JAS. E. PERKINS, Sec. Cal. S. R. and W. G. A.

Fox's Nursery.

B. S. Fox, of San Jose, presents his Card this year in an entirely original style. Mr. Fox has one of the best collections in the State, and is determined to meet the wants of the public and suit everyone that calls on him. We have visited his Nursery the past week; it surpassed our highest anticipations; it does him great credit. We can assure our readers they will find it to their interest to call and see Mr. Fox this winter early.

Wheat has great vitality. It has been subjected by Professor Warriman to a temperature of 100° below zero, and by Professor Henslow to a temperature of 210° above zero, and yet it afterwards germinated.

STATE SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, has been set apart by the Governor as Thanksgiving Day.

The first Sixtieth county Agricultural and Mechanical Fair has lately been held at Fort Jones, in Scott Valley.

A couple of California quail, perfectly white, were taken in a net lately in Humboldt county, near Arcata. They are regarded as a great curiosity.

The wild oats on the hills between Pinole and San Pablo, Contra Costa county, the Gazette says, have been burning during the past few days. Thousands of acres must have been burnt over.

The Nevada Transcript tells of a young lady—beautiful, amiable, and accomplished—who arrived in Nevada one day last week, fresh from Missouri, having driven an ox team drawing a heavily loaded wagon the whole distance across the Plains.

A petrification was left at the office of the Visalia Delta, being a portion of the antler of an elk, which was found in digging a well, fifteen feet below the surface, and below two layers of sand rock, each one foot in thickness. The full pair of antlers were found, but could not be taken out whole.

The rain in the latter part of last week at Stockton, was of some thirty-six hours duration, and the Republican says: The farmers tell us that there are a great number in their line who will be caught unprepared for wet weather, and a large quantity of grain not barged will be spoiled. We can only hope that their fears are unfounded.

On Saturday week, the barn of F. P. Medina, Bay State Ranch, Calaveras county, containing between forty and fifty tons of hay, wagons, and other property, was destroyed by fire. The fire was communicated through the carelessness of a laborer who was smoking his pipe in the barn. The loss is estimated at not less than \$3000.

Our rainy season seems to have really come, and we have rain every day or two; on Thursday it came down "right smart" for a while. There are probably some farmers who are caught napping, but most of the crops have been taken care of; and the rain is hailed with delight by many, as the harbinger of green fields and other evidences of spring-time.

The late rains have been a great blessing to the cattle which are ranging between the San Joaquin river and the Coast Range. The Republican says that water, which in some other seasons has been very plenty in that range, has been, this season, alarmingly scarce, and the cattle have suffered severely, as with plenty of water they could get along with much less food, as food is always scarce at this season of the year. We notice that the grass is starting in our vicinity.

At Oakland, a murder was committed at a Mexican fandango house the first of the week. This being the third murder at the same place within a year, a number of persons assembled and without interference demolished the house and contents. Early Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in a French bakery on Broadway, and there being no fire-engine in the place, nearly a whole block of buildings on Broadway, between First and Second streets was destroyed. The fire was accidental, and the loss is estimated at \$20,000, partly insured.

This swimming feat is reported by the Contra Costa Gazette: Sometime last week a sailor belonging to an English man-of-war lying at Mare Island, deserted from the vessel, and swam the straits to the Contra Costa side in the night. The width of the straits where this feat was performed is not less than two miles. The sailor applied to one of our citizens for employment, and, on being questioned, he told the story of his desertion, and expressed a determination to die rather than be captured and taken back to the ship.

Or California watermelons, the Marysville Democrat says: We have ascertained the maximum size for watermelons. It is sixty-eight and a half pounds in weight, five feet four inches in circumference longitudinally, and three feet five inches latitudinally. But the most remarkable thing about this melon is that it is one of a family of ten, which were picked from one vine, on the ranch of G. G. Briggs, and were to be seen at his depot on Third street. The aggregate weight of the ten was 5191 pounds, and the smallest one weighed 431 pounds.

From Marysville, a gentleman lately arrived at Visalia, reports to the Delta, that the water is now in by the new ditch, and that the miners are now all doing well, making money; that money is plenty at the diggings, and business brisk of all kinds. He also reports that the newly discovered silver leads known as the Emerald Leads, have been found to be rich, and that the prospects are far better than the original prospects at Washoe. He says the principal owners of the richest Washoe Leads are investing in the Emerald Leads largely, believing them to be superior to their own claims. He encountered a severe snow storm in crossing the mountains on the Sonora trail. The snow fell to the depth of three feet. One train of "barros" were lost in the snow.

In Sacramento county, the Farmers, says the Bee of Monday, are preparing for fencing, plowing, etc.; as with a few additional showers, that work may be commenced. From what we hear of their movements in this vicinity, the prices of the present year will differ few, if any, from those of the usual quantity of the year; but grape-vine and apple-trees planting will be carried on to a far more extensive scale than ever before. The established fact, that the grapes of this valley are better, and consequently command a higher price than those grown elsewhere in the State, has stirred numbers of our people to give attention to that branch of horticulture. And we all know that grape-vines here produce as largely as any in the world; so that, in both quality and quantity, we have an advantage, to say nothing of our proximity to the markets of this coast and of the world.

From the East, the Pony Express brings nothing of particular interest except the election news. The State elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have resulted in favor of the Republicans by large majorities, which has much encouraged the supporters of Lincoln.

It is announced on authority that the Pony Express will be continued through the winter.

The Prince of Wales arrived at New York on the 16th, and was received by Gen. Scott, city officials and citizens. The ovation was the most splendid ever witnessed at that city.

The immense brewery factory on Ada Hill, Troy, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 11th. Loss over \$25,000.

Capt. Labrop, of ship South Shore, with a cargo of Africans from Key West, arrived at Moorovia, August 6th. The passage lasted forty-six days. One hundred and eight negroes died on the passage, from disease contracted before and during their stay at Key West.

F. R. Tracy, one of the California delegates to the Chicago Convention, died at Louisville, New York, on the 1st, after a sickness of about a week. He was a native of Newfoundland.

The Court of Appeals, at Albany, New York, has decided the case of Van Rensselaer and Church against the anti-slaverys, in favor of the landlords.

IMPROVED LAMP.—From the beginning of creation, light has been deemed of primary importance by the sentient beings of the universe. The study of its complex character has engaged the attention of the very greatest intellects that the world has ever known; to obtain the material for its artificial production, men have explored all seas and braved the rigors of every climate; and the perfect consumption of this material seems to be an inexhaustible field for experiment and contrivance by the highest class of intellect among inventors. In the lamp which we illustrate the flame is made in the form of a cross, in order to expose a large surface to the air and thus insure a perfect combustion of the oil. The wick is made of stout cotton bannel in four strips, each about three-quarters of an inch in width, and the wick tubes are made of proper dimensions to receive the wicks. No chimney is required, and the lamp burns perfectly in a still room without any globe. Cotton seed, lard, coal, and other heavy oils are used, and the lamp is adapted to them. One great advantage of this lamp is its perfect simplicity; there are no screws, loose tubes or other complicated parts, requiring the care of a skillful mechanic to keep it in order, but the stupidest negro in the country can take care of it. (Scientific Am.)

ALLEN'S HYBRID GRAPE.—This Grape has not been tried sufficiently to say what are its advantages as an out-door Grape for this latitude. We have not had an opportunity to compare it favorably with the Anna, but should think it somewhat larger, and at least equal in flavor. It is very fine for cold-house culture. (Boston Cultivator.)

\$615,000!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED
IN GIFTS!
January 5th, 1861.

GEORGE G. BRIGGS'
Grand Vocal and Dramatic
Gift Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
MARYSVILLE THEATRE,
January 5th, 1861,
ON WHICH OCCASION THE
Following Magnificent Prizes

Will be distributed among the Ticket holders.
412 PRIZES!
Tickets, \$2.

LIST OF PRIZES:
First Prize—BRIGGS' OLD ORCHARD. This property consists of 165 acres of Yuba River bottom-land, in Orchard, together with the house known as "Briggs' Hotel," and the barn and sheds attached thereto. The Orchard numbers 35,000 Trees, all of the choicest varieties, and is the largest Orchard in the world, and probably the most productive property in the State. The Fruit from this Orchard brought in 1858, \$70,000; in 1859, \$100,000; in 1860, about \$125,000. Valued at \$210,000.
Second Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER ORCHARD.—containing 199 acres—24,000 Fruit Trees, in variety, planted in 1837-58, the most of which will be in good condition for bearing fruit the coming year. Valued at 120,000.
Third Prize—DROVILLE ORCHARD.—containing 200 acres, 18,000 Fruit Trees, in variety. Valued at 90,000.
Fourth Prize—PAXTON ORCHARD, near Marysville, 70 acres of land, 12,000 Fruit Trees, House, and Barn. Valued at 72,000.
Fifth Prize—HAUN ORCHARD, near Marysville, 65 acres, 30,000 Fruit Trees, 20,000 Grape vines. Valued at 53,000.
Sixth Prize—COLE ORCHARD, near Marysville, 41 acres, 7000 Fruit Trees. Valued at 42,000.
Seventh Prize—VINEYARD on the Old Ranch, 1/4 mile from Marysville, 10 acres, 8000 Vines. Valued at 8,000.
Eighth Prize—GRAIN FIELD, part of Old Ranch, 230 acres. Valued at 6,000.
Ninth Prize—GRAIN FIELD, part of Old Ranch, 180 acres. Valued at 4,000.
Tenth Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER RANCH, 230 acres, meadow. Valued at 3,000.
Eleventh Prize—PAXTON RIVER RANCH, 24 acres. Valued at 3,000.
Twelfth Prize—FATHER RIVER RANCH, meadow, 160 acres. Valued at 2,000.
100 Cash Gifts of \$3 each, from Nov. 12 to 412... 2,000

Total... \$615,000
Comprising, altogether, 1601 acres of Land, 101,000 Fruit Trees, 28,000 Grape Vines, and \$2000 in Cash.
The Lands upon which these Orchards are planted are all bottom-land, and as good as can be found in the State. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Figs, Black Walnuts, Almonds, etc., etc., will be found in these Orchards in great variety, and of the choicest kinds. The character of the Fruit is well known throughout the Northern and central portions of the State. All the Vines, and nearly all the Fruit Trees, will be of age to bear a good crop the coming year. We append the following certificate for the benefit of persons not well acquainted with the value of the property:
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we are acquainted with most of the above-described property, and that we do not believe its value, as above stated, is over-estimated.
Jno. C. FALL, Marysville, Hon. S. M. Hilds, Marysville,
Wm. K. Hudson, " Do. W. C. Rick, " Do.
Jno. A. Paxton, " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
Rev. E. B. Walworth, " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
R. P. Avery, Editor Appeal, " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
Chas. Coville, Marysville, " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Cor. " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
Sec. Cal. S. Ag. Soc., Sac. " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
J. RAYMOND HILL & Co., S. F. " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.
KNAPP, BOWELL & Co., " Do. J. F. L. Hinchey, " Do.

The distribution of the Gifts will be under the direction of a Committee of gentlemen chosen by the audience on the evening of the Concert.
GEORGE G. BRIGGS, Proprietor.
Marysville, Oct. 23d, 1860.

ARRINGTON LINE
TO SONOMA.

Capt. J. J. ARRINGTON has chartered the fast-running and splendid steamer

PEYTONA,

For twelve months, and has had her rebuilt and thoroughly overhauled, expressly for the comfort of passengers, and accommodation of freight and stock. The Peytona connects at Sonoma with a Line of New and Splendid four-horse Passenger Coaches, leaving Sonoma immediately upon the arrival of the steamer for Santa Rosa and Healdsburg, landing passengers at Santa Rosa in seven hours, and Healdsburg in nine hours, from San Francisco, the same day of leaving.

The PEYTONA leaves Pacific street wharf EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Sonoma EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Capt. Arrington has likewise chartered the schooners GALE and BOSTONIAN, which will make two trips each a week. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
H. BRUNS & CO.,
23 Clay street.

CALIFORNIA
Sheep-raisers' & Wool-growers' Association

THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, and a copy will be mailed to any person desiring it, on application to the Secretary, viz:
JAMES E. PERKINS,
Sec. Cal. Sheep-raisers' and Wool-growers' Association.
Sacramento, 9-3m

FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!!

Fruit Trees!

San Jose Valley
NURSERY!

B. S. FOX

Has received from the State Agricultural Society their

First Premium!

—OF—
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

—FOR THE—
Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

—ALSO—
The Bay District Society's

First Premium

—FOR THE—
Largest and Best Nursery.

—AND—
The State Agricultural Society's

First Premium!

—FOR THE—
Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

—AND ALSO—
FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—
PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

—ALSO—
FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—
Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots,

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."
"MARSHALL P. WILDER,"
"Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."
"HOVEY & CO.,"
"Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."
"J. VAN BUREN,"
"Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."
"H. R. ROBEY,"
"Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in my travels through Europe."
"HENRY E. FLYNN,"
"London."

—I NOW OFFER THE—

Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely

Will Find it to Their Interest

To call upon me

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orcharding line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

San Jose.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION GRATIS. 9-3m

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

91 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento.

ALIMENT, 155 Second street, Marysville.

J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.

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MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma. 14 6m

SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a

First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR, GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct statement of facts," in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN,
Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co.
91 Montgomery street.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill

FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. The Engine is TWENTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of Prevost's Amalgamators.

The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Gallatin," and will pay a large per cent. on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States.

For particulars inquire of

EDITOR FARMER,
155 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of

HUGH FORMAN, on the premises.

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool entrusted to us under advance, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FUERSTEIN,
No. 50 Front street
19-17

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

Forty acres of choice GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; title perfectly clear and easy. For particulars inquire of MILLER & GUNZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer." Sonoma, Oct. 1860.

IT IS A FACT!

THAT GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE NEVER took a First Premium, or anything like a First Premium, OVER Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine in California in 1860, or ANY OTHER YEAR, except what they received at the Sacramento Fair in September, 1860. There were TWO REPORTS by the one Committee at that Fair, and have been published.

ONE AWARDED

WHEELER & WILSON

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE OTHER TO

GROVER & BAKER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

7

DR. W. H. IRWIN,

DENTIST,

THIRD STREET, near Howard, SAN FRANCISCO,

(Opposite Estlin's Mansion.)

EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN!

ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY PERFORMED in the neatest possible manner. Extracting, Filling, Cleaning, Rinsing, Straightening and Developing the Teeth, with reference to the Form, Beauty, Contour and Symmetry of the Mouth and Face.

Special attention paid to the Preservation and Perfection of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Toothache Effectually Cured!

Prices.—Extracting, \$1; Filling and Whitening, \$3 and \$4; Filling with Gold, \$2 and \$3; Straightening and giving shape to Lips, Mouth and Eyes, \$4, \$5 and \$6.

Whole and Partial Sets nicely and firmly adjusted in the Month.

Former Patients, please give us a call. Montgomery street Omnibuses pass the Office every five minutes.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILBY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

SEEKING.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Oh, when the twilight is stealing
Along o'er the landscape bright,
And the crimson West revealing
A blush from the sun's good night,
I sit me down on the floor-sill,
And a Presence seems to come
To sit with me 'neath the vine-wreaths,
Like my mother, in the home.

I fancy I hear her singing
The song in her love-tones low,
That she used to sing in the twilight,
In the summers of long ago.
I feel her arm round my shoulder,
It draws my head to her breast,
Then my eyes grow dim with weeping,
And I long for the land of rest.

Oh! when my mission is ended,
In this lovely world of ours,
So full of God's beautiful sunshine,
Of birds, and stars, and flowers—
I wonder if in the twilight
I may, as a Presence come,
And sit on the vine-wreathed door-sill,
Among the loved ones of Home.

(Ohio Cultivator.)

A Corset Conversation.

"Mother, Dr. West has just called, and, don't you think, he says Mary Connell cannot live long. He says there is no doubt but that she has consumption. I am so sorry for that young girl; she is so young, so beautiful, and was to have been married soon to Harry Menton, that young man you thought so handsome and so much of a gentleman; you remember, mother, we met him at Mr. Connell's New Year's Party?"

"Yes, Annette; I remember, also, how Mary was dressed at that party?"

"Of course you do, mother; any one who saw her could not help remembering how she was dressed. Hmph! I rather think any lady of stately mien and beautiful face, dressed in black velvet and diamonds, would be remembered!"

"You do not understand me, Annette; I did not allude to the quality or style of her dress, but to the fit of it."

"The fit, mother! Why, it was perfect. I thought I never saw such a beautifully tapering waist in my life. You could almost span it with your two hands!"

"Yes, my child, I know it was the perfection of fashion, and the perfection of death, also!"

"Why, mother! you frighten and astonish me by such an assertion! Have not women, from time immemorial, worn corsets, and laced?"

"Yes; and women have died of consumption and dyspepsia, from 'time immemorial,' too!"

"Well, you have never let me wear corsets, nor have my clothes tight; and now, since I am grown, I shall never be able to appear to advantage in fashionable society, because my waist is so large it will not yield to any compression. Why, you would have died laughing if you had seen me when I tried on Nellie Riley's corsets the other day, when she was here! I looked like a stuffed toad! Ha! ha! what a sight I was! When I tried to sit down I put myself in mind of an English bodiced servant, who squats instead of sits, and I asked Nellie how she could bear to wear them. She said she could never do without them, and had no strength to sit or stand straight when she took them off at night. She said she often kept her corsets on all night, to keep from feeling that inefficiency to support her body."

"Yes, and that inefficiency to support her body will ere long become so intolerable, that she will have to be inclosed in a wooden case, with four or five feet of earth over her, to keep her from feeling it!"

"Oh, mother! that is bitter and sarcastic! What would Nellie think, if she heard you say that?"

"Nellie has heard me say more than that; I have told her of the injury she is doing herself, and you must remember that I am older than you, and also let me tell you that I have known ten beautiful young girls in this neighborhood kill, yes, absolutely kill themselves by wearing tight clothes; and nine more have lived to be married and have one child, and then died, leaving the poor consumptive orphan to the care of strangers. Also have I known five young women, who inherited no better constitutions than those nineteen who are dead, but they took my advice when I was teaching them physiology in school; they wear their skirts supported from their shoulders, and loose dresses, and thick shoes; the consequence is, they are all healthy happy wives and mothers, with beautiful children. Their cheeks yet glow with the rose-tint of health, though some of them are thirty-five, and have six children!"

"Excuse me, mother, but speaking of red cheeks, reminds me of an anecdote I heard the other day: A beautiful young girl, with rosy cheeks and red lips, was walking in the street, and was overtaken by two fast young men. As they passed her one of them remarked, 'By Heaven! that's a pretty girl!' To which his friend replied, 'Yes; and by Heaven! she's painted!' The lady, with great dignity and self-respect, answered, 'By Heaven—only!'"

"Why, do you know, Annette, that pure healthy blood coursing the veins unobstructed will always tint the cheek with a delicate hue. It gives elasticity to the muscles, light to the eye, emotion to the heart, keenness of perception to the head, and inspiration to the soul! Then how can you look on the hideous custom of wearing corsets with any degree of complacency? You would think it a great absurdity for a girl to tie up her arm so that it would grow thin and be pale! You would say at once that her arm would be powerless; that if she was ever compelled to work for a living she would have to starve! If this is true of the arm, how much more frightful is the truth that in tightening the waist all the vital organs are compressed, and by this compression rendered incapable of performing their functions! When the stomach has not room for its normal size, how can it, when full and distended, make its muscular

contractions by which the gastric juice is secreted, and digest its food properly? How can the liver perform its function of depuration, when the blood-vessels are so obstructed that the blood cannot reach the liver to be depurated? So with all the organs of the abdominal cavity; they become incapacitated to perform their functions; hence the whole system is out of repair, and does not work harmoniously, and disease and death ultimately ensue, as in the case of Mary Connell. I was talking with Dr. West not long since, and he says the disease and actual death caused by hampering the waist with corsets, and the weight of skirts on the hips, is inconceivable, and the most difficult thing to do is to convince women that corsets hurt them. 'Oh! they don't wear them tight! Why, they can put their whole hand between the corset and the body!' Yes, by expiration of the air in the lungs and compression of the diaphragm. 'No, no! it is not the corsets! Why, I have only the headache, a constant pain in my head, and cold feet, and how do corsets affect the head? I have no pain in my stomach, nor in the region of my corsets, and I'm sure I don't see any relation between my head and my chest or waist!' This is what they say."

"I presume the nerves and blood-vessels of the head, feet, and chest, acknowledge some relation, and that a very intimate one."

"Let the young girls read ten pages of physiology, and remember it, and practise it, instead of spending years in reading 'yellow-backed literature!'"

"Mother, here is a letter in mourning; will you open it?"

"Yes, Annette; Mary Connell is dead, and the funeral sermon will be delivered to-morrow, at the church, from this text: 'The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!'"

"Mother, I don't believe it is right to preach from that text, as ministers do."

"Why, what do you mean, Annette? Are you going to impeach the character of the servants of our Heavenly Father?"

"No, oh no, mother! But now tell me, if your doctrine of women's killing themselves be true, and Mary Connell has actually taken her own life through disobedience of the laws of her being, is the fault—or no, I do not mean that, exactly, but is it God's will that she should die?"

"Why, yes, my daughter. God made the laws to be obeyed, and it is His will for us to live pure, good, happy lives, if we obey these laws; and it is His will, if we disobey them, that we die."

"Well, mother, you know very well that the Rev. Mr. Everett will not say that, to-morrow, but he will put the whole responsibility on God, and say that she was taken for some purpose which we cannot understand, and what is our loss is her gain, etc., etc. He will not say one word to any one who may be there with corsets on and thin shoes, about dying as she did. He will not warn them that through disobedience of law they die."

"I know that too well; but it is rather the misfortune than the fault of ministers. If they even think such is the truth, they dare not say it, because they make their living by preaching what they are hired to preach, and not what they always honestly believe to be the truth, and they are paid for preaching the Gospel—Jesus Christ, and him crucified, and not to tell a man that using tobacco is a sin, and that if he persists in its use he will die of its effects, and transmit diseases to his children; nor to tell a woman that wearing corsets is a sin, and continuing the practice will incapacitate her to bear strong, healthy children, and will materially shorten her life, and render it comparatively intolerable while she does live. I have no doubt but if Mr. Everett should preach a sermon with these facts in it, and tell it with the enthusiasm and inspiration he seems to have in his sermons, that he would have a notice before a week that his services were no longer required. And you know he has never learned to do anything but preach, and if he did not get that to do, he and his family would have to starve, so he can't be blamed for it. There is no class of men so bound by circumstances as our ministers. Instead of being the servants of God, with easy yokes and light burdens, they are the servants of the people, and their yokes are cumbersome, and their burdens heavy and hard to bear."

"Well, Mother, what remedy do you propose for the evil in question?"

"Why, when women dress, let them consult their health first, then their own innate taste, means, and position in life, as to the kind and quality of their dress; and then, if Dame Fashion can be conformed to without sacrifice of health, comfort, taste, means, or position, why do so; but never consult fashion first, and then have everything succumb to that, as the women of this age do. It is the innate desire of every woman to be beautiful, and this is right; but let them consider that following the fashions makes them prematurely old, ugly, yellowish-pale, bony, and cottony; while the study of the laws of health and obedience thereto, insures them young, old age, beautiful forms, good husbands, happy homes, and strong, healthy, and beautiful children—the stay of a woman's life!"

INVENTION BY WOMEN.—The last number of *Le Génie Industriel* (published at Paris) has an illustrated description of an improvement in a complicated machine for stamping dies, invented by "Madame, the widow De La Chausse." Almost every number of the French mechanical papers contains some account of inventions made by women.

At a husking frolic down East, last fall, two hundred bushels of corn were husked, forty-eight girls were kissed, and a couple married, and seven more engaged, all in the same evening! Brick business that.

"It is a very solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Bethany.

"Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said her niece.

The difference between an oyster and a chicken is, that one is best just out of the shell and the other isn't.

(For the California Farmer.)

Jellies, Jams, Etc.

Mrs. EDITRESS: The FARMER is a friend we rarely meet in our travels; not but that the country is well supplied, but because hotels seldom furnish their patrons with such reading matter. Political papers are all the men care for; and some great Pictorials, Godey's Ladies Book, or Harper's Monthly, usually supply the ladies' parlor. But, to-day, fortune, or the editor, has favored us with the FARMER of Sept. 13th. As usual, it comes freighted with the good and substantial. After reading, as the Colonel recommends, everything, advertisements and all, my eyes again wandered to a paragraph in the "Ladies' Department," under "Superior Jelly." Now, jelly is good to the taste, and when taken in very small quantities, not extremely bad for the stomach; but is it an article to be recommended? "That is the question."

You say, it proved a double restorative, as it found you in feeble health. Not saying anything about its medicinal properties, there is not a doubt but that it soothed the nervous uneasiness, and refreshed the drooping energies, to partake of a delicacy prepared by a friendly hand; and this, he assured, is fully appreciated. But the thought and the words lingered on the lips half uttered, "feeble health;" and though not unaccustomed to give a listening ear to the hundred of varieties of aches and pains of diseased humanity, notwithstanding this, I say, there was a sigh, as the paper dropped from my hand, and I said, mentally, "O for a land where the words, 'feeble health, poor health, sickness, disease, ache, pain, illness, and the entire catalogue expressing bodily suffering,' will not be found in the vocabulary." Yes, this would be pleasant, to find a place where feeble health and fainting fits would be as rare as perfect health and a knowledge of Hygiene are now in this world.

A question will be in the mind of many a reader, "Why should she, a woman of superior knowledge of Hygiene, favored by kind Providence with a fine constitution, and by the Colonel with such pleasant surroundings, be sick?" I say, this question will fit through the minds of many of your readers. And why should it not? But, could they know the facts, they would find an adequate cause, and, in all probabilities, one over which you had no control. But on this, it is not my purpose to dwell.

You say: "The abundance of this variety of fruit which will be grown, suggests the making of jellies, jams, preserves, and wine, from it. Each will be found of the highest character, and can be made valuable and profitable in the domestic circle." Is there no question about this? No doubt about jams, preserves, and wine, proving valuable and profitable in the domestic circle? To my mind, there is a very great doubt; no, not a doubt, but a positive disbelief that such can possibly be the case: that preserves, jams, and wine, can possibly be made profitable in the domestic circle, unless as an article of merchandise, and then the consumers suffer. The dyspeptic stomach, the decayed teeth, torpid liver, inactive bowels, and a general irregularity and feebleness of the digestive system, everywhere met with throughout our country, "suggest" to my mind the great necessity of dispensing with jellies, jams, preserves and wine, as well as fine-flour bread, pork and grease. And instead of rendering the luscious Lawson Blackberry a disease-producing article by burying it in sugar, and wasting its flavor and richness by a tedious series of sweetening and preserving. I say, instead of this, let us keep it in its pristine purity and wholesomeness, by storing in air-tight self-sealing cans; or, by stewing to a proper consistency, without sugar or other sweetening, and then drying in thin cakes, first spread upon plates; then removed and daily turned over in the dry-house, or sun as may be, until quite dry. Then, when the winter comes, and the fruit is gone from the gardens, open the cans, or break open the cakes, and stew them, only sweetening to taste; and we have at once, not only a far better, but more than all, a wholesome article of diet.

Jellies may seem pleasant, in feeble health; but let us not have an article of diet recommended as valuable and profitable, when it is an active agent in destroying the small amount of vital stamina with which the majority of Americans are supplied at best. Yours, truly and healthfully,

ADALINE M. W. WEED.

PLACERVILLE, Oct. 18, 1890.

ADALINE M. W. WEED:
Dear Madam: As your communication on Jams and Jellies, etc., is rather personal, I feel called on to defend myself, or "own up," and being aware that the most economical, if not the most comfortable, way of settling a just accusation is to acknowledge the wrong, make restitution as far as lies in one's power, and promise never to do so any more!

I was sick, because I outraged my "fine constitution," by working beyond my strength, for which I have genuinely repented, and paid dearly for it, too.

I agree with you, fully, as to the deleterious effects of using fruit preserved in sugar; but what is one to do when a good, kind and motherly neighbor sends the nicest imaginable little "titi-bit" of jelly for you just to taste? Why, I know your heart is tender and appreciative of attentions as any woman's heart, and you would think, "what a very kind neighbor I have, and how delicious this jelly is," and you would thank her with all your soul.

However, I stand corrected, and am very glad you have published the error, as it may do good and set the people to thinking. If so, I am willing to bear a little humiliation.

Yours, most truly and "healthfully," too!

MRS. D. NORCROSS.
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street..... SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as well as the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we therefore ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY,
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.

3

MRS. D. NORCROSS.
No. 144 Sacramento street

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on
Monday, September 10, 1890,
And continue FIVE MONTHS.

TERMS:
For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session.....\$150
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25
For Tuition and Board per annum.....\$150
Washing per dozen..... 10
Payable Quarterly in advance.
Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.
Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and J. Composition.

SECOND YEAR.
Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.
Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Academic and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, Pupils can unite, with the consent of parents or guardians, as they may desire, but none will be entitled to the Diplomas of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to these preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME, SAN JOSE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, August 7th.
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to true, economical habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$15
Board and Tuition, per session..... 20
Washing..... 50
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness)..... 10
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges, but there is none for French, Spanish or German Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the session.

There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the convenience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer that their children should return home every day.

Tuition, including the branches specified.
Senior Class, per month.....\$6
Junior Class, per month..... 4
Primary Class, per month..... 3
Letters may be addressed to the
SIBERHORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$15
Board and Tuition per session..... 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session..... 45
Stationery, per session..... 10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session..... 10
Vacations, if spent at the College..... 35
N.B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.
Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.
Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

THE COLLECIATE INSTITUTE, AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence July 1st, 1890. Parents are requested to send their sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening of the session.
For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., address the Principal for a circular.

C. J. FLATT, Principal.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Summer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

WM. I. TUSTIN'S CALIFORNIA ECLIPSE AND CHALLENGE WINDMILL.

HAVING SECURED A PATENT (Dated 22d May, 1890) For My Improvement on Self-regulating Windmills, I am now prepared to furnish the Public with

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL IN THE WORLD.

Parties addressing me at BENICIA, personally, or by letter through the Post Office, will find a Machine and Prices to suit the Times—Ranging from \$75 to \$250. State, Territory, and County Rights, For Sale.

BENICIA, Aug. 6, 1890.

WM. I. TUSTIN.

OIL-CAKE.

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR Milch Cows, Horses, and Cattle.

No Farmer, Dairyman, Stable-keeper, or Stock-Raiser, should be without it.

A small lot just received from Japan, ex "Onward," and For sale by

C. W. BROOKS & CO.,
Corner Sansome and Merchant streets.

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.



A SPLENDID FORTUNE OFFERED!

GREAT ORCHARD FOR SALE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER that World-Wide Renowned FRUIT ORCHARD, known as

BRIGGS' GREAT ORCHARD

AT MARYSVILLE, FOR SALE.

The ORCHARD contains 40,000 bearing FRUIT TREES—the largest, most fruitful and greatest producing ORCHARD in the world, as the

AMOUNT OF REAL MONEY,

CASH RECEIVED FROM THE CROPS, the few years past can testify.

It will be sufficient to announce that this Orchard is now offered FOR SALE to any Purchaser or Company who may desire to become the owner of this SPLENDID PROPERTY.

It is not too much to say that the GROSS SALES of Briggs' Orchard, the last year, were greater than any Gold Mine in California.

Amounting to over \$100,000.

Any parties who may desire to secure this valuable Property, and thus secure a splendid fortune, can learn all the particulars, by addressing CO. WARREN, at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, or O. G. BRIGGS, at MARYSVILLE.

The Orchard yielded 3500 pounds Apricots, the first day of the regular picking, on the 10th July, with a prospective of large daily increase—while Peaches and Pears will be gathered by tons daily.

FOR SALE.

Fine Gardens and Orchards for Private Residence or Public Gardens, at Sacramento.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS, AND one of the best Orchards and Gardens, with large Dwelling House, Barn, and other buildings, is now offered for sale, giving an opportunity to any person desirous of a fine Homestead Residence, or a place for the business of Orchard and Gardening, or for Public Resort.

The Estate is known as "HUBBARD'S GARDENS," situated on the American River, one mile from the Plaza, Sacramento City, and commanding a fine view of the Sierra Nevada, and all the country round. The Orchards and grounds comprise about 20 acres of the best land in that section of country; being alluvial bottom land, it is at all times mellow and moist, never suffering from Drought.

The Orchard contains 4000 Peach Trees, 1000 Pear, 1500 Apple, 1000 Plum, 300 Cherry, 10,000 Vines, and abundance of small Fruits, all yielding largely.

This Residence is on the great road where 10 to 15 stages stop daily. Two lines of Omnibuses run to the House daily, which is now used as a place of public resort.

No place in this vicinity is capable of greater improvement, and a business man, a fortune can be made in a few years. As a place for raising Market Fruit, and for the enlarging a Vineyard and making wine, it is not to be surpassed, as the soil is of that light rich kind so much wanted.

The Title is perfect and can and will be made satisfactory to a purchaser. To a good and responsible Purchaser, terms can be made satisfactory and liberal. Apply to the Proprietor.

Information can be had also, on application to the editor of this paper, who is familiar with the place and can give full particulars.

W. H. HUBBARD, on the premises.

P. S.—Information of their particular value, location, soil, income, etc., can be had on application to the Editor of this journal.

W. H. JAMES & CO., Napa City.

22-3m

NOTICE!

Vineyard for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for sale his Beautifully Located VINEYARD "MONTEBELLO," consisting of 16,000 (to 17,000 VINES (some of them Foreign).

One-fourth of the Vines will bear next year. A Young Orchard of 125 choice FRUIT TREES, together with Two small Dwelling-Houses and a Stable. The place, 354 Acres in the whole, is entirely a Sizable situation, with several living springs upon it. The soil is eminently adapted for Vines, and adjoins the well known Vineyards of Col. Harazethy, Gen. Williams, and Mr. Dressel.

Having in view to commence a more extensive plantation, this place will be sold cheap, the owner not being able to carry on both. Terms easy. Apply by letter, or personally, to

O. H. KRUG, Sonoma.

N.B.—For particulars, inquire of Editor Farmer.

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the Petaluma Grant. There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor.

Inquire of the EDITOR OF THE FARMER, or of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Temple Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., S. WHITEHEAD.

7-1m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to correspond to the times.

Literary Shrubbery.

The Origin of "Hail Columbia."—In the "Recollections of Washington," just published, occurs the following anecdote: The song of "Hail Columbia," adapted in measure to the "President's March," was written by Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, in 1798. At that time war with France was expected, and a patriotic feeling pervaded the community. Mr. Fox, a young singer and actor, called upon Mr. Hopkinson, one morning, and said: "To-morrow evening is appointed for my benefit at the theatre. Not a single box has been taken, and I fear there will be a thin house. If you will write me some patriotic verses to the tune of the 'President's March,' I feel sure I have attempted it, but they have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done. Yet, I think you may succeed." Mr. H. retired to his study, wrote the first verse and chorus, and submitted them to Mrs. H., who sang them to a harpsichord accompaniment. The time and the words harmonized. The song was soon finished, and that evening the placards announced that Mr. Fox would give a new patriotic song. The house was crowded—the song was sung—the audience was delighted—eight times was it called for and repeated, and when sung the ninth time the whole audience stood up and joined in the chorus. Night after night "Hail Columbia" was applauded in the theatre; and in a few days it was the universal song of the boys in the streets. Such was the origin of our national song, "Hail Columbia."

Two Yankees were strolling in the woods, without any arms in their possession, and observed a bear ascending a tree with its large paws clasped around the trunk; one of them ran up and caught him by the hind legs, one in each hand. He instantly called out to his companion.

"Jonathan, I say, go home and bring me something as fast as you can, till I kill the varmint. Mind, don't stay, for I'm in a fix."

Jonathan ran as fast as he could, but was an exceedingly long time returning. During the interval the bear made several attempts to bite the hand of him who held him. At length Jonathan came back.

"Hallo, Jonathan," said the other, "when I was at home breakfast was about ready, and I guessed it would be as well to wait for it."

"Here now, Jonathan," said his comrade, "come and hold it, and I'll kill the critter in a jiffy."

Jonathan seized the bear's paw, and held the animal while the other could kill it.

"Well, Jonathan, have you got hold of him?"

"I guess I have."

"Very well, hold him fast; I guess I'll go to dinner."

If you would enjoy your cigar, and at the same time the society of ladies, you should invite none but widows, for they will bring their own needs.

The Louisville Journal has the following short and decisive hit at an over-hasty opponent:

We deny it.—N. C. Patriot.

We know you do; we meant you when we said nobody denied it.

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,

NEW CARPET STORE.

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths,

Paper-Hangings,

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in every branch of the trade.

McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses,

Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER.

Particular attention given to re-upholstering and repairing all kinds of Furniture. 14-3m

NEW ENGLAND

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company.

Hartford, Connecticut.

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS!

CHARTERED CAPITAL.....\$500,000

THE NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, is ranked among the most

responsible Companies at the East.

The following Gentlemen constitute its

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Nathan M. Waterman, Hartford, J. B. Powell,.....Hartford

Allyn S. Sullivan, " E. N. Kellogg, " "

E. D. Telford, " G. A. Fernald, " "

J. Watson Beach, " A. P. Fiddis, " "

Perry Jewell, Jr., " H. J. Johnson, " "

Oscar R. Chapman, " Geo. O. Hawley, " "

O. D. Seymour, " Geo. D. Phelps, New York

Horace Bolder,.....Simsbury

GEO. D. JEWETT, Sec. N. M. WATERMAN, President.

RISKS taken at as low rates as by any other responsible

Company, and LOSSES paid in San Francisco, immediately upon adjustment, by the undersigned, authorized Agent for California.

W. FAULNER, Agent,

132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

JAMES R. GARNISS, Surveyor. 20-1f

FIRE INSURANCE!!!

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,

OF THE

Hartford Insurance Company,

One of the oldest American Insurance Companies,

AND OTHER WELL KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES, OF HARTFORD, NEW

YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER TO INSURE

DWELLINGS AND FURNITURE,

Stores, Warehouses,

And other insurable property.

On the most favorable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE

Upon WOOL, GRAIN, and other Productions of the

State, or Merchandise, shipped abroad.

ALL LOSSES PAID HERE

Immediately upon adjustment.

OFFICE:

N. E. corner Clay and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO

BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with

SPRING AND CURTAIN-MATTRESSES AND LINENS

than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest

Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with

Bosley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on

Jackson street of 27 1/2 feet, by 17 1/2 feet deep. There are no

dark rooms in the house, all having free and open frontage,

with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California

climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned writes the attention of the Traveling

Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this

House. It was established under its present Management, on

the 1st of January, 1877, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicate not wishing to

encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall

the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received

by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage

of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the

SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular

Places of Amusement, the Principal

Thoroughfares, the Fashionable

Promenades and Steam-

boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN,

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some re-

duction of price below three dollars per day to our friends.

We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in

our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we

have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which

produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy

that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of

Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many

other economical advantages. By this means we can provide

our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial

excellence of our Table; and the same matches Beds, and

sublime attention to the comforts of our Guests, will con-

tribute to the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with

highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single

Gentlemen, which, together with the smiling energy of the

Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels

in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is

not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the

landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

OPTICIANS

No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL

Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnifying Machines,

Marine Glasses, Thermometers,

Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,

GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS

neatly done. 6

HUCKS & LAMBERT.

Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST
SAN FRANCISCO.



NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

at corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

O Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,



MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 63 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United

States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WIN-

CHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and

also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Livery

Saddle, best Trace Harness and California Saddle, and for best

Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. 143

EROVAPOR STOVES,

...FOR...

Heating Rooms!

And all kinds of Cooking, without the

use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!

WILL HEAT FLAT-IRONS in five minutes.

WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.

WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.

WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE!

Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE.

Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.

95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL,

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE,

Corner Front and California streets,

STANFORD BROS.,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use.

No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than

any other Burner ever made,

by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER

Was made to give the light of

THREE STAR CANDLES.

More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.

Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,

KEROSENE AND COAL-OIL,

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California,

And on Washington street,

Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—

Front street, corner California.

STANFORD BROS.,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE

ON BATTERY STREET,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

charge of all descriptions of

and to put the same in good order,

under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,

and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the

Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions

will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON,

Inspector.

13

JOHN C. AYRES,

Brass Foundry and Lock Factory,

Oregon, between Front and Davis streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Brass Castings and Finishing, Babcock's Anti-

Friction Metal Castings, executed with neatness and dispatch.

LOCKS.

Bank-Vault, Store, and Prison Locks. Also, Brass Pad-

locks of different patterns made to order.

Bell-Hanging, Engineer's Gongs and House-Bells made and

fitted to order.

All Jobs promptly attended to. 15-3m

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and Commission Merchant,

and dealer in

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Saws, Sewing Machines &c

Publisher of the "Chronicle Physician," "Chronology

of N. O.," "Southern Bishop," "Hickory-Nut Falls,"

&c.

Sole Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising

water in all depths under 100 feet, BY HAND.

Drawings and prices sent free.

147 Chambers street, New York.

Commission for buying and forwarding, two-and-a-half

per cent. 1-1f

FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

AND

BEDDING!

46 and 48 Commercial street,

Between Battery and Front,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth

street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street,

between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San

Jose. 8-3m

J. D. KNAPP, } San Francisco.

{ S. M. BURRELL, } Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tom & Co., No. 45 Clay Street.)

The market for every kind of Grain and Produce is decidedly dull; prices have materially declined. Commission merchants find it difficult to sell the grain that is arriving, consequently a large amount is going into the warehouses. Our shippers are very rigid in their inspection and selection of the grain they buy. Also, they are particular and will not buy on the wharves, unless for immediate shipment, fearing damage will be sustained from the frequent rainstorms we are having. The news from abroad is not as favorable as we could wish, although it will leave, after freight and expenses are paid (in our minds), a handsome profit to those who ship. All of our city mills and many of those in the country are now busy manufacturing flour for export. Shippers have of late shown a disposition to ship flour, and have purchased largely of superior brands. This has in more ways than one helped our wheat market, or that of a second or ordinary quality. Barley has receded in price, and Oats are less active; some apprehensions are felt relative to the crop of beans, and speculators have taken hold of them, which has a temporary cause to advance the price as shown by our report of this day's prices of grain and produce.

Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs. 50¢	Potatoes, 100 lbs. 50¢
Barley, 100 lbs. 35¢	do Sweet 100 lbs. 25¢
Oats, 100 lbs. 35¢	do Carolina 20¢
Beans, 100 lbs. 35¢	do Yellow 20¢
Peas, 100 lbs. 35¢	do Green 20¢
Flour, extra 100 lbs. 50¢	do White 20¢
do superfine 100 lbs. 45¢	do Red 20¢
do No. 1 100 lbs. 40¢	do Black 20¢
do No. 2 100 lbs. 35¢	do Blue 20¢
do No. 3 100 lbs. 30¢	do Purple 20¢
do No. 4 100 lbs. 25¢	do Brown 20¢
do No. 5 100 lbs. 20¢	do Grey 20¢
do No. 6 100 lbs. 15¢	do Black 20¢
do No. 7 100 lbs. 10¢	do Blue 20¢
do No. 8 100 lbs. 5¢	do Purple 20¢
do No. 9 100 lbs. 5¢	do Brown 20¢
do No. 10 100 lbs. 5¢	do Grey 20¢
do No. 11 100 lbs. 5¢	do Black 20¢
do No. 12 100 lbs. 5¢	do Blue 20¢
do No. 13 100 lbs. 5¢	do Purple 20¢
do No. 14 100 lbs. 5¢	do Brown 20¢
do No. 15 100 lbs. 5¢	do Grey 20¢
do No. 16 100 lbs. 5¢	do Black 20¢
do No. 17 100 lbs. 5¢	do Blue 20¢
do No. 18 100 lbs. 5¢	do Purple 20¢
do No. 19 100 lbs. 5¢	do Brown 20¢
do No. 20 100 lbs. 5¢	do Grey 20¢

(Corrected by Ring & Bowler, Washington Market.)

Butter, Cal. 100 lbs. 25¢

do Eastern 100 lbs. 25¢

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

NUMBER 10.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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JOBS.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

The Great Agricultural Fair at St. Louis.

We are pleased to lay before our readers an account though in brief, of the great Agricultural Fair recently held in St. Louis, Missouri. We are greatly indebted to our kind friend, the Rev. I. S. Diehl, well known here as the apostle of Temperance, who in his travels is our authorized agent and correspondent.

We tender to Hon. B. Perley Poore and the officers of both societies, our thanks, for the courtesies they bestowed upon our friend, as the correspondent of the FARMER. Our readers will find much of interest in the extracts from full reports which we are obliged to curtail by reason of their great length.

St. Louis is indeed a great and prosperous city, and this is owing to the enterprise of her great men. The St. Louis Fair has been the grandest ever held in the United States.

St. Louis, Mo., October 1, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: Fair, Fair, Fair,—one of the greatest glories of the Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and the country on this side, seems to be great Fairs. I have now already attended one in New York, one in Pennsylvania, one in Ohio,—the great United States Fair, and last the greatest of all, the State Fair of Missouri at St. Louis. That State we so often hear called "Pike" in California, has justly carried off the palm and eclipsed all the Fairs I ever saw. Full accounts of the proceedings I herewith send by files of the Mobile papers, filling as you see whole pages, from which you can make your own best extracts. All the Fair has been so interesting to me that to give you a full description of sights and impressions would fill the FARMER over a month. Suffice it to say I was agreeably disappointed and pleased in Missouri and with the Missourians; but for the result look at the liberality and scale, with the men of whole hearts, upon which everything is carried out. Over \$23,000 premiums, in money, not in bogus medals valued at four or fourteen times their worth, which it is said has been done not many years past or miles distant, to the disgust of many. The following is a brief description of arrangements:

The grounds embrace fifty acres of land, covered with blue-grass, ornamented with forest trees and evergreens, winding avenues, and nine beautiful fountains. The amphitheater (much the largest in the United States), will seat 12,000 persons, and shelter as many as 35,000. There are also floral, textile fabrics, fine art and mechanical halls, and a spacious building 250 feet long, with steam power, for the exhibition of light and heavy machinery. Also, a gallanarium of wire, 90 compartments, for the exhibition of poultry; and 700 large and commodious stalls for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. A beautiful cottage is erected on the ground for the accommodation of ladies. A double-track horse railroad will convey persons to or from the Fair at ten cents each. Competition invited from the whole world, and no entry fee charged. Persons desiring stalls should lose no time in engaging them.

The following is a good description of the closing scenes and day:

SIXTH AND LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.—GREAT ATTRACTIONS. Our great Fair week is at last drawing to a close. What shall we say of it? What can we say of it that will add to the glory of the verdict already pronounced throughout the land? The Duke of Newcastle, who has seen something of the world, and who has, during a long and active life, been a lover, advocate and patron of such exhibitions, freely accorded the palm to St. Louis. He acknowledged our Fifth Annual Fair to be the most interesting and remarkable spectacle of the kind he had ever beheld, and far more pleasing and wonderful than anything he had ever imagined to exist "out west." The Duke, in thus expressing himself in regard to our Fair, was understood to convey also the sentiments of the Prince on the same subject. Lord Lyons, to whose excellent taste and judgment and experience in matters of the kind give weight to his opinion, said he regarded the Fair as a great triumph, and that his visit to the ground would long be remembered by him as among the most delightful hours he had spent in his life. The Earl St. Germain, another of the noble attendants of the Prince, and who seems to be quite an intelligent young man, was escorted with the scene presented. Upon being informed that the day's display was witnessed by upwards of one hundred thousand persons, and that fifty thousand had been considered the usual daily attendance during the Fair, the Earl stood mute with astonishment. Soon, however, engaging the attention of the gentleman who told the marvelous story, the distinguished visitor said he had heard and read of remarkable things, though he had come to Saint Louis to find the strangest, greatest and most remarkable of all. We are particular to give the exact language of the Earl St. Germain because his opinion may be regarded as the opinion

of his party. He, as well as the Duke of Newcastle, said a good deal more than we have stated in praise of the display made on the occasion of their visit to the grounds, though we think we have given enough from those remarks dropped by them in conversation, to show how high was the estimate placed by them upon the efforts of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and how keen and just was their appreciation of the exhibition witnessed by them. We, on Thursday last, saw that extremely rare sight, a party of astonished Englishmen. Long before the various halls were open for visitors, and before many of the officers of the Association had arrived, a glorious sun was darting his bright and welcome rays upon many a group of gay bonnets to be met with everywhere upon the grounds. Those who had, on previous days, exhausted their curiosity to regard to what is to be seen in the halls and elsewhere, took time by the forelock in selecting the most eligible seats in the amphitheater. As is usually the case on the last days, when the doors of floral hall, art hall, mechanical hall, and the hall of textile fabrics, were thrown open, there was a grand rush, and the crowd in the rooms was larger than yesterday.

RECEIPTS OF THE FAIR.

It is a singular fact that while the attendance at every other Fair in the Union, this year, has presented a falling off in the interest heretofore manifested, and the receipts have been distressingly small, the attendance at our Fair was never better, the curiosity evinced to witness the exhibitions in the arena of our amphitheatre, being greater, in fact, than ever before seen. Up to last night, as we find from the Secretary's books, the receipts amounted to \$34,416. It is estimated that the receipts to-day will swell the amount to \$40,000. Considering the extraordinary financial depression of the present year, in connection with the fact above mentioned in regard to the failures of other Fairs, the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association have good reason to feel proud of the success that has attended their efforts.

THE PRESS AT THE FAIR.

A number of the members of the press in attendance at the Fair, assembled yesterday afternoon in the office of the Secretary of the Association, on the grounds, to return thanks to Capt. Harper for the excellent accommodations provided for their especial benefit. A resolution complimentary to the door-keeper of the press room was also passed. The arrangements made for the convenience of the members of the press were most ample, and all that could have been desired. The visiting members of the press, many of whom have come thousands of miles to attend the great Fair, were particularly anxious to have an opportunity to testify their hearty appreciation of the efforts made for their comfort during their stay. And the mighty multitude of guests who have been with us during the past week, adding beauty, grace and glory to this great exhibition—may they go home with pleasant recollections of St. Louis and its great Fair, and return again to cheer us with their presence. And the Fair itself—may it continue to grow in importance, interest and influence with the great city and country to which it properly belongs. And now, as the multitude has departed, and the banquet hall is deserted, let us close the book of record, until it is opened by another Annual Fair.

The two great extra objects of attraction, was the visit of the Prince of Wales, which was both interesting and imposing. The other the great sweepstake contest for the \$1500 purse, which though warmly contested by fourteen noble steeds, was successfully carried off by "Ethan Allen," valued at \$50,000, per report. [A notice of this from the St. Louis papers, we defer at present.] The occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales created great interest; 100,000 people were said to be present. I never saw so many except on Broadway, when the Japanese arrived. The closing scenes were highly interesting, and to hear the papers or press you would truly think so.

We have had the best weather, the finest show, the largest cattle, the fastest horses, the finest music and the biggest crowd, ever seen at a Fair; and when we add to this, that it has been graced by the presence of the prettiest ladies and highest price in the world, we think we—and our admirers—have given it a superlative commendation. We are aware that our language is extravagant. But we believe it to be true. Other Fairs, here or elsewhere, may in one or another department, have equaled, or possibly excelled this; but in the combination of attractions, and the great excellence of all, we believe it to be unrivaled.

Yet in many things California can not only equal them but surpass all the Fairs I have yet seen; and when we have the people and age, St. Louis must yield the palm. I would call your attention to the steam-plow or steam-engine, the Cashmere goats, bees, silk-worms, etc. St. Louis is destined to be a great city; the metropolis of the west, second to New York; the centre of this great basin. But more anon.

Yours fraternally, in haste, ISRAEL S. DIEHL.

PLUMAS COUNTY FAIR.—One of our exchanges says of this Fair: "The Fair of our neighboring county, Plumas, was, for a first or an experimental one, rather successful. We have no doubt that the next Exhibition of the Plumas County Agricultural Society will be a great improvement on that of this year, and that each succeeding exhibition will be an improvement on its predecessor. The annual address of the late Fair was delivered by John D. Goodwin, Esq., and a very creditable production it is. O. C. Goodwin read an original poem, a little defective in rhythm, but containing many very pretty poetical imageries."

FRUIT-SELLERS.—Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co. are receiving large invoices of Fruits from Oregon, of the best kinds. We learn that the amount received this week reaches some 9000 pounds. Messrs. Graves & Williams, on Merchant street, are doing a large amount of trade for our California Nurserymen and Fruit-growers. Messrs. Bryant, Hill & Co. are large sellers of Fruit, selling at wholesale and retail all kinds of Fruits.

The United States Agricultural Fair.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

U. S. A. FAIR GROUND, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15th, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: In my sojourn and peripatetic through the Atlantic States, I have made it my privilege to visit the United States Agricultural Fair, and knowing your deep devotion to the interests of Agriculture and California, and finding no one here to furnish you direct communication, I availed myself of the pleasure (by request, also, here) to enroll my name in behalf of the FARMER and California, which I hope will be acceptable, and sufficient apology for the presumption, if such it might be deemed. Through the immortal Gen. S. F. Cary, an esteemed friend and prominent Agriculturist, I was introduced to the worthy President, Mr. Wager, and the efficient Secretary, Maj. B. P. Poore, and by them extended all the privileges of the Fair, with an invitation and assignment to participate in its duties and labors.

I arrived on the Grounds on Saturday, and have visited them every day since, and can assure you I feel deeply repaid for my time and trouble. The Fair is held at Carthage, eight miles from Cincinnati, on a most lovely and appropriate spot, including sixty acres of ground, surrounded by a splendid Race-track of one mile in circumference. For details and particulars I refer you to the files of the Cincinnati Commercial, which I herewith send for your own extracts. There is really so much to note and commend, one scarcely knows where to begin and what to commend. Wonderful, indeed, has been the progress and development in Agriculture, Mechanics, and Science, as exhibited by these Fairs, which are now the order of the day in every State, and almost every county, of the Union. I have already enjoyed the privilege of visiting three State and half-a-dozen County Fairs, and can safely say, and with all due modesty, that California is not a whit behind any of them, and in many respects surpasses most I have seen, and gives me a more exalted idea or opinion of California, its progress, development, and destiny, than I ever had before; much of which I have no hesitancy in saying is due those of you who were the noble Pioneers, patrons, and publishers, of the best interests of California, in which list the CALIFORNIA FARMER shall stand foremost.

When I have a moment of leisure I will send you a fuller description, with fuller proceedings; but as my time has been engrossed between Committee-work and sight-seeing, I have had little time to write. The Fair is considered a success, though not as large or successful as was anticipated; arising, perhaps, from the number of Fairs in every direction. With my regards to you and yours, I am, fraternally, yours, ISRAEL S. DIEHL.

Bees and Bee-Raisers.

At a late meeting of the Stockton Apian Association, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is reported that a certain lot of bees, having a disease among them known as "foul brood," are about to be brought into town, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the bringing of diseased bees into the immediate vicinity of healthy bees, is exceedingly injudicious, and ought to be discouraged by all proper means.

Resolved, That this Association appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of bees brought into this vicinity suspected of being diseased, and if such shall appear to be the fact, request the owner not to leave them where others will be exposed to them, and if he neglect to comply with such request, then they shall, upon sufficient evidence of the fact, complain to the proper authorities of such diseased bees as a nuisance, and ask that they be removed according to law.

Messrs. Clifford, Johnson and North, were appointed as said committee. The subject of "foul brood" was discussed at great length before the meeting. The practical information which the Association are collecting upon this subject, cannot fail to be of great importance to those engaged in the cultivation of the honey-bee.

The discussion will be resumed at some future time, when all the facts of the practical nature will be published, and it is hoped that all interested will unite and wage a war of extermination against this common enemy.

The next subject for discussion is the sources from which the bee obtains its supplies. Also, the time when, and locality where, most abundant. This is likewise a subject of great importance to every person engaged in bee culture.

Published by order of the Association. J. M. NORTH, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, for Humboldt county, was held at Hydenville, on Saturday, Oct. 13th. The meeting was called to order by the election of Samuel Strong, Chairman, and W. J. Sweeney, Sec. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution, presented their report, which, after some discussion, was amended and adopted. The meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. The following gentlemen were elected: Dr. Jonathan Clark, President; Samuel Strong and R. M. Williams, Vice Presidents; William Olmstead, Treasurer; and William J. Sweeney, Secretary, to hold office until the first annual meeting, to be held in Eureka, on the first Saturday in June, 1861.

The Bay District Agricultural Society to the Public.

THE Board of Managers of the Bay District Agricultural Society, finding themselves unable, with the funds at their disposal, to liquidate in full and at once all the claims against the society, desire to make a statement of their proceedings, and the result of their efforts to hold a great Agricultural Fair at San Francisco, in order that creditors of the Society may understand the cause of their embarrassment, and impute the unavoidable delay in settling claims to those causes, rather than the carelessness or willful disregard on the part of the Managers.

The Board will set out by owning, with regret, that a great miscalculation was made by them at the outset of undertaking their duties: they were sanguine enough to believe that the city of San Francisco, being the commercial emporium of the Pacific coast, the outlet of our agricultural productions in their shipment to the markets of the world, the most populous and wealthiest city of the State, surrounded by the wealthiest counties in the State, which the Bay District Society represented; they were sanguine enough to believe that with all these advantages, San Francisco should take the lead, and by a long way too, of all other places in California which might be selected for holding the largest and the best agricultural exhibition which could be held in California. This opinion was not that of the present Board of Managers alone, but of the representatives of the whole seven counties of the Bay District who unanimously voted that San Francisco was the point where the first District Fair should be held, as being the place most likely to advance, by a propitious commencement, the future and less extensive efforts of the other counties of inferior wealth and importance. All were mistaken, and as in all similar cases of ill-success in an enterprise, the blame of course will be imputed to and probably rest upon the Board of Managers, simply because they have failed to make it pay. Mismanagement of details and mistakes may have occurred in this instance, as in others, but to write at once at the main fact: No cause for complaint would have arisen or been heard of, had the receipts from the Fair amounted to \$25,000 or \$30,000. That amount would have covered all errors of judgment, all accidents, all mistakes, and does not seem a very unreasonable sum to expect from a city of 70,000 inhabitants, did those inhabitants take the same interest, and give the same assistance that such exhibitions command from all other cities of our State. We say, and we say it with shame, that San Francisco is completely east in the shade when her liberality in such matters is compared with such cities as Sacramento, Marysville and Stockton, not to mention smaller places which are even more liberal in proportion to their means.

With a few honorable and noteworthy exceptions, the call made on San Francisco for aid to forward the Fair, was very poorly met, and that not by the classes who have secured the benefit, but by others, upon whom agriculture has but little direct claim. Although it has been again and again demonstrated in other countries that the advantages of such Fairs being held in any city or town, are so great as to induce competing cities to vie with each other in offering (as inducements to societies to come to them with their Fairs) all accommodations of grounds and fittings free, accompanied, in some instances, with large pecuniary donations to the societies; yet, in but very few and trifling instances could the tradespeople of San Francisco see any benefit likely to accrue to them.

With these facts in view, the present Board wish respectfully to withdraw, from the present time, all opposition they have made, either as individuals, or representatives of neighboring counties, to the location of the State Fair at Sacramento, or any other place which may feel sufficient interest in such exhibitions to desire and to patronize them. The Managers of the Bay District Society, then, acknowledge, as their fundamental error, considering San Francisco the place to hold such a Fair (probably this mistake will not be repeated soon); they erred again in holding forth a large schedule of premiums (a very needful part of a great Fair); they erred again in going to extra expense for accommodation for the public, who did not patronize them to a paying extent, and who complained of any charge for such accommodations, although the Society's price of admission to the Cattle Grounds, races and other sports, was but half what is paid any day to see a common trotting race at the same place. It has also been imputed to the Board as an error of judgment, that they paid on the spot the purses run and trotted for, instead of retaining them until all accounts were wound up; to this they reply that had they withheld them, the races would not have taken place at all, and the attraction for such support as was given would have ceased; for it was amply proved by the scanty attendance for the first few days, that the stock exhibition, in itself, had but few attractions to the people of San Francisco.

The Managers had many difficulties to encounter which have been but little appreciated by the general public, on whose support they calculated, for there is no doubt a good deal of extra money was spent in San Francisco during the Fair, which must have been profitable to someone. Nevertheless, the Society seems to have been by some parties considered as fair game to be victimized by every means of imposition, which would not have been attempted on private individuals, as bear witness many bills sent in at most exorbitant and unusual rates, and the exceedingly sharp practice of some creditors of the Society, in urging and forcing a hurried settlement of their claims, in a way to throw discredit on the Society, after having pledged themselves to await the realization of property which was advertised for sale.

In conclusion, the Board have ordered to be made by the Secretary an account of receipts, disbursements and debts, so far as can be at present ascertained, which creditors can inspect at the office on Tuesday next. Many bills have not yet been examined, but will be passed on as soon as possible; and, in the meantime, they request the indulgence of their just creditors, assuring them

rect claims, at an early day. On the other hand, that no effort will be spared to liquidate all corse bills have been sent in, which seem to require, and will receive, very particular scrutiny.

For the Board, F. F. FARGO, Secretary. We shall review this Report of the Secretary, and give our views as to this cause of the non-success of this and other Fairs, at an early day.

What the California Farmer Said in 1854—Six Years Ago.

We commenced in Number 5 of this Volume to republish some of the Editorials of this journal in its earliest years, and continue the same below. To these we ask attention, as in republication it will be most interesting to notice that what we then asserted would be the future of California, is now a fixed reality:

[From the California Farmer, January 5, 1854.]

FRUIT TREES. There is now no theme so interesting, certainly none more important in Agriculture, than the subject of planting Fruit Trees.

There is a very great want of practical knowledge upon this subject. It is of the highest importance to any person who wishes good fruit, to make himself acquainted with the nature of the tree he is planting—the kind of soil it requires for its nourishment—the time of planting, pruning, etc. The growth of the wood of the tree is very rapid in this country, and if the proper nourishment is given to it, so as to cause it to develop fruit-spurs instead of too much wood, then we have fruit. If the cultivator understand the wants of the tree, and can supply them, he will be completely successful.

The months of December and January are the best time for planting fruit trees. The manner of planting is a science of itself. The man who has destroyed valuable trees by a want of knowledge in their care, cannot bring them back to life, nor bestow the luscious fruit they would have yielded. These are lost forever, and that is not all—his ignorance and want of skill produce the belief that fruit trees will not thrive in this country—and thus a check is given to the planting and growth of trees. Here is a more serious injury done than is first anticipated—he has not only wounded himself, but a whole community, by retarding their enjoyment of luscious fruits.

There need be no longer a single doubt of success in the growing of fruit in California. We have all kinds of soil, all varieties of temperature, and all positions and exposures in our climate. In our beautiful valleys we have the deep, rich soil for the Pear, Plum, and Fig; on our slopes we can plant our Grape, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine, or we can bud the three last upon the Plum, and plant them all in our rich bottom-lands. Upon our mountain-sides and slopes the Apple will luxuriate as well as in our valleys; the orange, Lemon, Lime, Date, Prune, and Olive, all love and will luxuriate in our deep alluvial soil with proper drainage and nutriment.

What is now needed, imperatively needed, is a proper study of the various fruits, in soil, nourishment, and proper training, and success is sure to follow such well-directed effort. We hope our citizens will give more care to this subject, and not despair of success because every tree they plant does not live and thrive. Look to it carefully—the fault is not with the tree; it was, more likely, the planting, soil, or care. Try again—or, if you have never tried, try now. A law should be enacted that every young man arriving at the age of twenty-one should plant a tree annually, under the directions of the authorities of the town or city where he resides; thus our cities and towns would soon become beautifully ornamented with parks, and walks, reflecting alike beauty and comfort upon the citizens and those in power. We trust California will not be behind of these places in beautifying her great markets of trade and commerce—but rather in advance in all that appertains to usefulness and beauty.

[From the California Farmer, January 19, 1854.]

IRRIGATION. To the first immigrants to California the question of irrigation came up as a *sine qua non*, not only in respect to the high-lands that presented a dry and barren appearance, but in respect to the low intervals that margined our rivers. They were viewed under a disadvantage, and they excited an idea, than which none could be more erroneous. The first experiments in tilling the lands have completely exploded the conclusion referred to. Indeed, the tests to which they have been subjected have established a principle that was comparatively unknown in the practical departments of farming. The experiments already made show the Farmer that Nature has other methods of supplying soil with necessary moisture than obtaining it from rain-clouds or dews—that there is a force beneath the earth's surface, that in this country can be relied upon in almost all cases for an adequate quantity of water. We mean the capillary power by which a circulation is maintained independently of the ordinary hydraulic forces with which all are familiar—a circulation arising from the loose and permeable condition of the soil itself. Although this force may not be scientifically understood by all who have discovered the fact, yet it has not failed to suggest the value of the principle, and to direct Farmers generally into a fair appreciation of the advantage it affords. Hence, there is now a general impression amongst husbandmen that deep subsoil plowing is essentially necessary in California, and that in proportion as they succeed in rendering light and loose the soil in which the seed is deposited, just in such a proportion will they succeed in securing the supply of moisture needed. In the first place, the seed-sower has the rainy season to prepare and mellow the ground, and also to germinate the seed, and sustain the plant, until the descending roots have made it less necessary for the soil upon the immediate surface to be kept moist—the roots themselves becoming a more perfect link in the capillary circulation than that which is created by the loose and spongy texture or condition of the soil.

But this is a matter as yet very imperfectly understood in its application to farming purposes. It has been sufficiently recognized to convince cultivators of the soil that the first impression in respect to irrigation was erroneous, and to no small extent mischievous, in its influence.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA.
SECOND SERIES.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF OCT. 25, 1880.)

I.—A.

Sacramento Indians—No. 2.

The Indians of the Sacramento Valley, and those of the Northern Sierra Nevada, and of the Mountains to the West of the Sacramento.

3.—THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS

Are in stature short, but they are well and stoutly formed. Their features are coarse, broad, and of a dark chocolate-color; their hair is black, heavy and matted. In their habits they are unclean and indolent. Their huts are built of boughs, bark or old canvas, and are smoky, small and dirty. The women do the work; the men, the eating, grumbling and sleeping. Their dress consists of any odd and cast-off garments of the whites. Their food is acorns, roots, grasshoppers, weeds and flower-seeds, grass, clover, wild greens, rabbits, rats, squirrels, and fish; but they prefer beef, biscuit and whisky. The following are the methods of providing for their wants:

Gathering Acorns.—A large cone-shaped basket is carried on the backs of the females, fastened by a band running across their foreheads. The acorns, picked from beneath a tree, are thrown over their shoulders into the basket; they are then dried and stoned, or ground.

Digging Roots.—This is accomplished by the females and children driving a pointed stick into the ground, and forcing out the roots.

Gathering Seeds.—This is done by the females beating with a bush into a cone-shaped basket.

Catching Grasshoppers.—A hole is first dug deep enough to prevent their jumping out; after which a circle is formed of Indians, both old and young, who, with a bush, beat the insects toward the hole, into which they fall and are taken prisoners.

Sometimes the grass and weeds are set on fire, by which they are disabled, and afterwards picked up.

Grinding Acorns, Etc.—Acorns, berries and flower-seeds, are reduced to flour, and grasshoppers to paste, by the females pounding them on a rock, with an oblong stone, weighing from six to ten pounds.

Cooking Food.—Bowl-shaped and water-tight baskets, holding from two to four pecks, are filled with water, into which flour or meal is stirred; hot rocks are then put into the basket, until the water boils. It is then poured into smaller baskets to cool; when it is about the consistency of paste or mush, and is eaten from the baskets with the fingers. Rabbits, rats, squirrels, etc., are broiled upon a stick, or boiled in the basket until they are cooked. Grasshoppers are gathered into sacks and saturated with salt water; they are then placed in a hot trench, and covered with hot rocks for about fifteen minutes, when they are eaten like shrimps; or, after being ground, are mixed with the soup or mush.

Randangoes.—These are popular and social gatherings of Indians for dancing, eating, laughing, talking, and learning the traditional traditions of their noble dead. Any particular tribe, wishing to give a randango, send messengers to the chiefs of the surrounding tribes, who receive a small bundle of reeds or sticks, which show the number of days before it takes place. Preparations immediately commence upon an extensive scale, by those invited as well as those giving the invitation. Rabbits are snared, grasshoppers and fish are caught; acorns, roots, weed and flower-seeds, clover, grass, wild greens and onions, are provided in suitable quantities. As each Indian dresses according to his own extravagant notions of paint and feathers, several weeks are sometimes consumed in making head-dresses of different colored feathers, nose and ear-ornaments, and coat-decorations, in every ludicrous variety of style and color. When the day arrives, groups of Indians may be seen wending their way toward the festive scene. In the evening, when all are assembled, the "band" begins a monotonous "fau, fau," with a reed whistle and wooden castanets—while the dancers keep time by a perpetual "hi hah! hi hah!" until out of breath, when they seat themselves to hear from the lips of their greatest chief, or patriarch, the heroic deeds of their warrior ancestors; after which, comes the feast. That being over, the dancing is renewed, and generally continued until morning, when they finish the remaining eatables, and retire to rest under a large tree.

Burning the Dead.—The motive which compels the California Indians to burn their dead, arises from their religious views. They believe in a vast and pleasant camping ground somewhere westward, where Indians live together in perpetual ease and plenty, and which is presided over by a great spirit of unspeakable goodness. They believe in an evil spirit, who is constantly watching every opportunity to injure them, and who, having the power to keep them out of heaven, it is their duty, by conciliation or stratagem, to thwart. They believe, also, that the dead is immortal; that while the body is burning, the heart leaps out, and if by noises or motions they can attract the evil spirit's attention, the heart escapes to its heaven of rest, and is forever safe; but if the body is buried, the evil one keeps continual guard over the grave; and when the heart would escape, it is made prisoner, and it is therefore employed to annoy the living relatives. When an Indian is known to be dying, his head is lifted gently upon the lap of some relative, and his eyes softly closed; while those who are standing around, recite, in a low monotonous chant, the virtues of the dying. The moment his heart has ceased to beat, the sad tidings are conveyed to his relatives, and the low chant is changed to mournful wailing, and beating upon their chests, with streaming eyes, they apostrophize the spirit of the departed. The corpse is now prepared for burning, the knees being forced toward the chin upon the breast, and the limbs and body bound firmly together into the smallest possible compass; it is then wrapped in a blanket, and placed upon the back on the ground, with the face exposed; every sound is hushed, and both men and women sit in silent groups around the corpse for about twenty minutes, when all simultaneously rise—the women to renew their wailing, the men to build the funeral pyre. When this is about two feet in height, every sound again ceases, and amid a death-like stillness, the men lift the corpse upon the pyre, after which it is completely covered with additional fire-wood. The oldest and dearest relative then advances with a torch and fires the pile. When the first curl of smoke is visible, the discordant howlings of the women become almost appalling. The men stand in sullen and unbroken silence, while the nearest relatives, having poles in their hands, commence a frantic dance around the burning body, occasionally turning it over that it may consume more speedily, and give the heart a better chance to escape, while, with waving of cloths and hideous noises, they are attracting the attention of the evil one. Meanwhile, all the personal property of the deceased is cast into the fire, his relatives frequently adding their own valuables, even to the scanty garments upon their persons, that he may want nothing in the great camping ground. When the whole is consumed, the ashes are scraped together, and a rude wreath of flowers, weeds and brush is placed around them. A portion of the ashes being mixed with

some pitch, is spread over the faces of the relatives, as a badge of mourning, which is allowed to remain till it wears off, which is generally about six months.—[J. H. H., 1856.]

4.—INDIAN RETRIBUTION.

About a month since, we reported the trial of two men, before the Court of Sessions, who were arraigned for stealing flour from Mr. Weatherwax, at El Dorado City. The defendants asserted that they had purchased the flour from the Indians. After examination, the men were discharged, and everybody supposed that the Indians were the guilty parties. One day last week, one of these same white men was found hanging by the neck to a tree in Hungry Hollow, El Dorado county, and from appearances, had been in that condition for a week or more. The supposition is, that he was hung by the Indians, in revenge for the charge of theft which he had made against them.—[Placerville Index, 1858.]

5.—THE AMOROUS.

The Marysville Inquirer of August, gives the following account of an Indian fandango in that vicinity: The Sacramento and Yuba Indians held a grand fandango on Thursday night last, at their ranchero just below this city. There were between four or five hundred Indians present. The dimly lighted room, the steaming breath of the many Indians, the solemn chant of the squaws, and the dancing of the naked men, all combined to make the scene one of peculiar interest, and which can scarcely be described. The admission fee to outsiders was fifty cents, which was collected by their Captain, Walk-a-taw. The most remarkable thing connected with this affair, was the fact that no spirituous liquor was permitted to be drunk. There was but one light Indian there, and he got his liquor in town; but he was made to vomit the ranch in double quick time.—[1858.]

6.—TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS OF TRINITY CO. The Weaver Journal of September 1855 says: Among the Indians of the Lower Trinity, there appears to be a difficulty, which is likely to be of a serious nature to those concerned, the occasion of which I will give you as I understand them. Two Indians, one of the Redwood tribe, and the other of the Salmon, were on a visit to the South Fork tribe, and while enjoying themselves around the camp fire, the Salmon Indian accidentally discharged a gun, the contents of which took effect in the body of the former, much to the dissatisfaction of the last named tribe, who began to look upon him as a "picture of bad luck," and concluded to have the two visitors travel the road to eternity together. Unfortunately for them, he made his escape, and the two tribes are now warring with the one, each for their own satisfaction. Many warriors are assembled about the South Fork, and one small skirmish has already been had, resulting in the death of the noted Indian "Pete," and the wounding of several others, since which they hail the coming of each day as a fearful one, which will decide their future destiny.

7.—THE SHASTAS AND UMPQUAS INDIANS. The Shastas and Umpquas, says the Salem Statesman, are keeping guard and in arms. There had been a number of deaths among the Shastas, and they attribute them to some mysterious influence of the Umpquas, and had shot dead an Umpqua "medicine man," and wounded another. Among the deaths of the Shastas was that of a son of chief "John." At the moment of his death, he said he felt an unseen arrow pierce his heart, sent by the Umpquas. The shooting was the consequence of this. The Indians seem to have revived "Salem witchcraft." The Superintendent says he succeeded in allaying the excitement.—[April 1857.]

8.—SKELETONS EXHUMED. At Kanaka Bar, in Trinity county, one day last week, the skeletons of forty Indians were exhumed by a mining company. With the bones were found the usual implements of war, and pipes.—[June 1857.]

9.—A FESS IN DIGGERSDOM. We learn by a gentleman, who came down from the North a day or two since, that two hostile tribes were to meet last week in the vicinity of Empire Ranch, Nevada county, and have a "pitched battle," both parties being determined to "pitch in" and fight it out.

10.—INDIAN DANCE. The Diggers from Bald Hills, Cottonwood, Horsetown, Buckeye, Churntown, French Gulch, Tower's, Whisky Creek, and this place, numbering some 400 or 500 strong, had a *hiva* dance in this town on Wednesday, March 4th.—[Shasta Courier, 1856.]

11.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS. For some days past, our citizens have been favored by the presence of Captain Jim and suite, from Washoe Valley. Jim is a fine looking potentate of the forest; friendly to white men, and a great lecturer on temperance. The other day Jim had a formal introduction to Captain John, the great sachem of the Hangtown tribe. Jim immediately proceeded to give John a lecture on the necessity of temperance. Said he, "Me Captain Jim keep no drink um whisky—Washoe Injia vally good—white man all like um keep, no drink um whisky. Hangtown Injia, you keep drink um whisky—byn by all git um drunk—keep fight—keep sick—keep all die—no good. The Carson Valley tribes are a vastly superior race to the California Root Diggers, both mentally and physically, and their actions plainly indicate that they are aware of their superiority.—[Placerville Observer, April 1859.]

12.—INDIAN CUNNING. The Indians in Sierra Valley resort to various stratagems to circumvent the deer. The animals have been hunted so much that they take flight at the appearance of the hunter, seldom allowing him to come within half a mile. The Indians clothe themselves in deer-skins, with the horns on, and gradually work towards the herd, like a straggling animal feeding leisurely along. After getting within gun or bow-shot, the hunter prettily generally secures his prey. Another plan; they set the woods on fire on one side of the valley, which drives the game on the other side, where bark-ropes are stretched along the side, where the hill, with here and there gateways open to let the deer pass through. The Indians lie concealed near these passages, and shoot the deer as they edge along the rope to find the end; they will attempt to jump over unless hurried. In this way they entrap their feet-footed prey. This information will not be new to mountaineers, though it may be to others.—[Marysville Herald, Dec. 1856.]

13.—ABORIGINAL CURIOSITIES.

The Butte Record says that the miners near Oroville, when washing out the old grave-yards of the Digger Indians, among the human bones, frequently find curious specimens of the mechanical skill of the aborigines. Some were made of slate-stone, finely polished and finished, of tubular formation, about six inches in length, and the cavity cut with the precision and nicety of a rifle-barrel. They are supposed to have been used either as whistles at their fandangoes, or else to straighten arrows. As the Indians themselves

have lately opened several graves to obtain the beads which they knew to be buried there, the miners are no longer troubled with scruples about disturbing them for the sake of the gold in the soil.—[May 1857.]

14.—"THE WHITE DEER-SKIN DANCE."

The past fortnight, says the Shasta Courier, the Indians of Klamath county have been holding a grand fandango at the mouth of Trinity river, and from Happy Camp to the Reservation near the ocean, every rancheria has been fully represented. It is estimated that including squaws and papooses, at least one thousand natives participated in the festivities. This celebration, which is held annually, is known as the dance of the "White Deer-Skin," and is regarded as by far the most important one in their social calendar. The white deer is very seldom seen in California, and so highly are they prized by the Indians, that the richest of them will readily barter his favorite squaw, or his most valuable effects, for a single skin. At the present celebration there were five skins conspicuously exhibited, three of which were owned by a Mowim Gressus, who appeared to be idolized by his less fortunate chiefs. The dancing, feasting, and frolics, exceeded all bounds, and came near resulting in a serious collision between the "Salmon" and "Red Cap" factions, who have for years entertained a grudge against each other. The hatchet, however, was not quite dug up, and the festivities closed without recourse to arms.—[Oct., 1856.]

15.—DIGGERS IN TOWN, SHOPPING.

A dozen or so of Diggers, including three or four females, have been strolling around the streets of Marysville for several days back. The women are dressed in men's shirts, not very clean, and calico skirts fastened around the waist and reaching down to the ankles. They are bare-headed and bare-footed. The men are rigged out in second-hand pantaloons, with or without shirts, as the case may be, and some of them having hats, which are not particularly new. We noticed one of the men, on Saturday, purchasing a skirt for his wife, in one of our principal dry-goods stores, having begged, worked for, or stolen the money; most probably having obtained it in the first or last manner, as the party did not look like very hard workers. The clerk asked him how much he wanted. He stepped up in his hand, and measuring her from the waist to the ankle, as well as the circumference of the skirt she already had on, handed it to the clerk, who cut off the requisite length of calico. There was nothing at all funny about it, saving the simple-minded alacrity of the husband in taking the measurement, and the air of supreme satisfaction with which he negotiated the bargain for the dress, exchanging, at the same time, the most loving and delighted looks with his squatty partner. We saw another of the female party, staggering under the influence of drink. Her companions were hurrying her out of town.—[California Express, 1857.]

16.—CAPACITIES OF THE INDIAN.

But what of our poor Digger? A benevolent citizen of our town has rescued two of them from their wild haunts. The male, nearly grown, with intelligence and capacity equal to white striplings of like age, has become an able assistant in the business of his excellent guardian and patron. The younger, a female, now an attendant at our village school, betrays an eagerness and alacrity and power for scholastic acquisition that would do no discredit to her white playmates. These examples establish the capacity of the Digger tribes for improvement and civilization.—[Trinity Journal, 1856.]

17.—AN INDIAN BATTLE.

The Butte Record of August, 1856, gives an account of a battle between two tribes of Indians, which is not devoid of interest:

A fight among the red men of the forest took place on Monday last, on the open prairie six miles from Chico. The battle was fought between the tribe known as the Bidwell Indians and a tribe belonging across the river. It seems to be a periodical affair with these savages. They fought on the appointed day and at the spot named, and with as much system and regularity as their more civilized brethren. The struggle was carried on for several hours, and with a savage fierceness equal to any contest that has been witnessed for a long time. There is a peculiarity in this mode of warfare, that we presume is not generally known. It is that when in the heat of a conflict, arrows flying as thick as hail, and the air rent with the hideous war cry, the little children, by mutual consent, are sent into the ranks of the enemy to pick up the poisonous bearded arrows that have missed their mark, and return them to the quiver of the hostile parent, to be again sent whizzing into the enemy's ranks. There were some ten or twelve seriously wounded and two killed. One of the Bidwell tribe, a fine, stout warrior, was pierced in the breast by an arrow to the depth of nine inches. The point was poisonous, and the probability is that he will die from its effects.

18.—EXHIBITION OF LOVE FOR DEAD DIGGERS—THE WIDOW'S GRIEF.

Nearly every tribe of the aborigines of America has some distinguishing custom or trait of character peculiar to itself, and entirely different from its neighbors. The Sioux bury, or rather hang their dead, in the tops of trees, or place them upon scaffolds raised six or eight feet above ground. The Kaws build little pens of small sticks in which they place the dead bodies, and then cover them with earth. The Root Diggers of California surpass all others in their disgusting mode of sepulture. They first take the dead defunct Digger to some convenient chaparral thicket, where there is plenty of dry wood, and after building a huge pile they place the corpse together with his bows and arrows, blanket, moccasins and other worldly chattels, upon the heap. It then becomes the painfully pleasing duty of the bereaved widow to superintend the burning of the body. This she does, keeping up the while, the most piteous wailing. After the Digger is completely burnt to a charcoal, the widow gathers the cinders together and mixing them with grease or some other abominable, forms a sort of black paste with which she completely begrimes her face. This horrible mask of filth is allowed to remain upon her countenance until it wears off by the action of the weather.—[Placerville Index, 1857.]

19.—INTERFERING WITH THE INDIANS.

We learn that a white man named Downs, living at Spanishtown, Butte county, is causing great disturbance among the Digger tribe located in the vicinity of Shields' Gulch, in Butte county—so much so that the miners at the place have petitioned to the Indian Agent for his intervention in the matter. The Indians are at present very kind to the miners, and disposed to be friendly, but there is danger that if they are allowed to be imposed upon in the manner that this Downs is doing it they will become exasperated and cause trouble. It appears that Downs once lived with a young squaw and had a child by her. She afterwards went back to her people and married an Indian. Downs wants her as his wife again, but she does not like him, and prefers to remain

where she is. Downs swears that he will have her back if he has to kill the whole tribe. Several times the squaw has been compelled to fly from the rancheria in order to escape him. A day or two ago the miners, at the request of the Indians, actually went to the Indian camp in order to prevent Downs from forcibly carrying off the squaw; and, finally, to protect her from his violence, were compelled to give her and her husband shelter at their own cabins. This state of things they represent to the Agent as being very annoying to them, and they desire it remedied.—[Marysville Democrat, November 1856.]

20.—INDIAN CARNIVAL IN NEVADA COUNTY.

Recently a grand Digger jollification was held near Barker's ranch, Nevada county. There were about 150 Indians—men, women and children—present, although only about fifty warriors engaged in active operations. The Nevada National of October 1858, thus describes the performance of the War Dance by the braves:

Each warrior held his bow and quiver of arrows in his hand, and each one had two and sometimes three whistles, made of reeds, in his mouth. With these primitive whistles they produced a monotonous but not unpleasant cadence, to which they kept time with their feet. They were mostly naked to their waists, and their faces and bodies were painted either bright vermilion, striped with fanciful figures of charcoal, or with a reddish brown paint. However, two or three, disdaining innovations upon their national costume, wore Adam's livery, with a breech-cloth, and these few were painted black, with fanciful stripes, as if to represent the old arch-enemy of man himself. Each one wore a head-dress of feathers and beads, and a turban of skins. After numerous gyrations indescribable, they would suddenly stop with a yell that made the mountain echoes ring, and it seemed to be a point with them that he who did not stop on the instant was the butt of laughter, and the jest of the crowd. In the back ground their bush tents were arranged, where the women and children were spectators, for it is the Digger custom that the sexes do not amalgamate in their festivities; and when the men dance the other sex do not join, and when the women hold a jollification the men are spectators.

Stick to Your Own Business.

It is not peculiar to this country to "run everything into the ground," as the phrase goes, but it certainly is done to a greater extent, and with more rapidity here than elsewhere. No matter what branch of business may be established—anything, from the growing of potatoes to the manufacture of gold watches; from the cutting of timber in the forest, to the manufacture of ships and houses; for trade to the Isle of Shoals, to voyages to the extremes of the earth—anything and everything which has the credit of being profitable, is rushed into by all sorts of people, till the tables are fairly turned, and great losses follow great profits. Without going back many years, we have twice seen the lumbering business in Maine, from a state of ordinary activity, which left a handsome profit to those engaged in it, swelled up—prices raised—lands changing hands at rapidly rising rates, thousands of people rushing into it who did not know hemlock from maple, and twice collapsed, to the infinite damage of all concerned. Twice have we seen ship-building in New England carried to the same extremes. Men did not know a schooner from a ship, taking up their investments in stocks and mortgages, even borrowing money on accommodation paper, in their haste to share in the fabulous profits to be made by navigation, with the same results. So of all other kinds of business, our readers can readily recall without our aid, the ups and downs that have taken place within twenty years, and it is safe to say that in all our pursuits, there has not been one of any note which has not within that time been "run into the ground." All these failures are the result of enterprise, doubtless, but of a very poor sort of enterprise, which depends upon the judgment of others, and follows the lead, without question, of whoever says, "I have made money." It is safe, therefore, to predicate of any business, that when it pays large profits, its race, as a profitable business, will speedily be run—so may many who strike in speedily, while the late comers will not only ruin themselves, but cut down the profits of their predecessors to a point so fine, as to leave them merely nominal, if not worse. Another disadvantage of this course of things is, that credit is thereby expanded to a serious extent, because men who embark in a business which has the reputation of being profitable are not much scrutinized. "He is in the business—everybody is making money at that—of course his note is good." Or, "He is in the book-trade; see how many men have got rich in it; why should not he?" Or, "He owns a ship, and a ship in these times is a fortune to any man." And so the new shoe-man, or book-man, or ship-owner, if he has sense enough to look wise, and modestly admits, when pressed to it, that "his business is really not a bad one," will soon get a line of credit far beyond his real deserts, spread himself on it, compete sharply for business, sell without profit, trust others as freely as others trust him, and finally collapses—an empty shell being left where his creditors all along believed in a full egg. As a general rule, these collapses happen to the latest comers, for the reason that the old established concerns in any trade are able to make the two ends meet, where the new ones will lose ten per cent. But the result is the same, namely, to bring the business into discredit, as well as to destroy for a time all the profits of it. We have seen the time when the book-trade notes were looked upon with anything but favor; when shoe-and-leather paper, even with large rates of exchange, did not tempt shrewd bankers; when to be known as a large owner of ships was withering to a man's credit.

The misfortunes we have spoken of arise from the eager, restless, money-getting spirit which is never satisfied with small things, but is ever on the watch for some opening which promises a fortune speedily, and rushes into whatever other people appear to be getting rich by, in too many cases without the slightest knowledge of the business itself. Those who are brought up to a business—who know all about it—should never leave it for something which looks better. By sticking to what they know they will generally get a living—sometimes get rich; by rushing into something new, they will learn too late for remedy that they have lost the bone and have not seized the shadow even. The man who knows all about a ship, from the keel up, who understands all her wants, and the cheapest way to supply them, will make a living profit, while the amateur, who only knows what others tell him, will lose. The foreign trader, who knows exactly the wants of the market to which he sends his ships, will succeed; while another who gets his information from the prices-current, and general information which is open to everybody, will fail. So in any other business. Let every one stick to what he knows. By following this rule a man will oftentimes find himself far ahead, apparently, of his more adventurous neighbors; but in nine cases out of ten, at the end of thirty years he will look back from the safe position he occupies, upon the wrecks of those same adventurers all along the road. Stick to the occupation, trade, or business, that you know all about.—[Boston Journal.]

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; little profit; terms easy. For particulars apply to MILLER & GUNZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer."

Sonoma, Oct., 1860.

FOR SALE.

Fine Gardens and Orchards for Private Residence or Public Gardens, at Sacramento.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS, AND one of the best Orchards and Gardens, and all the country round. The Orchards and grounds comprise about 70 acres of the best land in that section of country; being alluvial bottom land, it is at all times mellow and moist, never suffering from drought.

The Estate is known as "HUBBARD'S GARDENS," situated on the American River, one mile from the Plaza, Sacramento City, and commanding a fine view of the Sierra Nevada, and all the country round. The Orchards and grounds comprise about 70 acres of the best land in that section of country; being alluvial bottom land, it is at all times mellow and moist, never suffering from drought. The Estate contains 4000 Peach Trees, 1000 Pear, 1500 Apple, 1000 Plum, 300 Cherry, 10000 Vines, and abundance of all Fruits, all yielding largely. This Residence is on the great road where 10 to 15 stages stop daily. Two lines of Omnibuses run to the House daily, which is now used as a place of public resort. No place in this vicinity is capable of greater improvement, and a business man, a fortune can be made in a few years. As a place for raising Market Fruit, and for the enlarging a Vineyard and making wine, it is not to be surpassed, as the soil is of that light rich kind so much wanted. The Title is perfect and can be made made satisfactory to a purchaser. To a good and responsible Purchaser, can be made satisfactory and liberal. Apply to the Proprietor, Dr. W. HUBBARD, on the premises. Information can be had also, on application to the Editor of this paper, who is familiar with the place and can give full particulars.

THREE MOST EXCELLENT FARMS FOR SALE IN NAPA.

FARMS OF THE BEST LAND with good improvements, well and pleasantly located, such as are desirable for those who wish a good and permanent home. To such, the undersigned will offer these Farms on the most liberal terms.

One Farm near Napa City, with good and substantial buildings, land well fenced, a young Orchard and Vineyard, etc. This farm contains 100 acres.

One Farm near Sebastopol, of 140 acres of well-improved land, good buildings, Orchard, and land well fenced.

One Farm near St. Helena, of 150 acres highly improved, good buildings, Orchard, land well fenced.

Permanent residents wanting a good home will have very liberal terms offered them. Apply to W. H. JAMES & CO., Napa City.

P. S.—Information of their particular values, location, soil, income, etc., can be had on application to the Editor of this journal.

NOTICE!

Vineyard for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for sale his Beautifully Located VINEYARD, "MONTEBELLO," consisting of 16,000 to 17,000 VINES (some of them Foreign). One-fourth of the Vines will bear next year. A Young Orchard of 125 choice FRUIT TREES, together with Two small Dwelling Houses, and a Stable. The place, 32½ Acres in the whole, is entirely a Sidhill situation, with several living springs upon it. The soil is eminently adapted for Vines, and adjoins the well known Vineyards of Col. Haraszthy, Gen. Williams, and Mr. Dreesel.

Having in view to commence a more extensive plantation, this place will be sold cheap, the owner not being able to carry on both. Terms easy. Apply by letter, or personally, to CHS. KRUG, Sonoma.

N. B.—For particulars, inquire of Editor Farmer. (1)

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petroluma Grant." There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock raising, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Temple Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq.,

7-1m

S. WHITEHEAD.

HUNT'S Improved Windmill.

The Mill for the Farmer and Stock-raiser. CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY, No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

THESE MILLS ARE CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY controlled by a woman, or child of 10 years, without the least danger.

These Windmills revolve to receive the wind from any quarter, and a peculiarity of their construction is that they require no vane; the wind-wheel shaft being on a crane, or iron cap, which revolves on a center, the action of the wind on the wheel always keeps it faced to receive the wind to the advantage. The wind-wheel shaft has upon its front end an iron wheel around which an iron strap passes, to act as a brake; this brake can be applied with great force by means of rods and levers; a revolving clutch allows the wind-wheel to face any direction without requiring a change of position of the brake lever. This lever is near the ground, and force can be applied by it to stop and hold the Windmill in the most violent storms.

These Mills have stood the test of wind and weather for the past three years, and have proved to be the most durable Windmills now in use for pumping water to supply Families, Stock, Irrigating Gardens, &c., &c.

Water in this State is of great value to all who cultivate the ground. On all the coast of California, and for some distance inland, during the Dry Season, the wind blows with such regularity as to be depended upon for pumping water. The intelligent Farmer has already learned that to raise water by labor of Man, or by Heat, or by Steam, or by Irrigating purposes, is an expense too great to be thought of, and when he learns that he can have

HUNT'S IMPROVED WINDMILLS,

at a very small cost, built in such a manner as will not require repairs for many years, that will supply his House, Cattle, and Horses with water, and that will pay its cost, he will be well at once he can have.

Every Farmer knows it to his advantage to keep his cattle out of filthy mud-holes, where they are frequently swamped in the pursuit of water, and where they drink much unwholesome stuff, which often brings on diseases of which many of them die.

It besides a great pleasure to have a plentiful supply of water, and to have it without labor. Every Family also has it in their house, the stable and the garden. A good Windmill to raise water for a garden, will save much more vegetation in one season than will pay its cost. A tank of water near a house is also a great safeguard against fire. These are but a few of the advantages of a plentiful supply of water, that might be enumerated.

Prices.—8-foot wheel, \$50; 10-foot wheel, \$75; 12-foot wheel, \$100 to \$125, and other sizes in proportion. A patent has been applied for.

SHAFTS, CASTINGS, &c., for sale. REPAIRING done on reasonable terms. WATER-TANKS of all sizes, at the lowest market rates.

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Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

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NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET, Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1860.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Herd Book for California.

SOME months since we proposed to the Stock-raisers of California that if they would furnish us by letter, over their own signature, the list of all the Stock they own of which they have full pedigrees, and also all the Blood Stock of which the pedigrees may have been lost, or not obtained at time of purchase, and also furnish us with a list of all their Stock of each class that is part Blood Stock, we will prepare a "Herd Book," and will endeavor to trace out the pedigree of such valuable animals as are not complete, and thus aid in establishing what will be of the greatest importance to the Stock-raisers of California—a Herd Book, complete, authentic, and reliable, bearing the signatures and the proofs of the Importers and Breeders themselves.

We trust that every Stock-man in our State will at the earliest moment forward to us lists of all the Stock needed to be embraced in such a work. We have Plates and Engravings of many of the best animals in our State that have been imported, and shall proceed to get others. We have already many lists of Stock, and hope to secure all, so as to have the work perfect.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We ask a careful reading of the chapter we have given from "Gold Foil"—the "Sins of Our Neighbors." Here is a Life Picture worth reading; and every reader will find more of human character the more carefully they peruse this chapter. "Gold Foil" is a book that should be within reach of every progressive mind. There is rich food in it. Go to A. Roman, and purchase a copy.

"Mary Merrill" sends us from New York, "Literature, No. 2," which will appear in our next. This series will be found interesting to our readers.

The "Indianology" we are now publishing, from the pen of A. S. Taylor, Esq., of Monterey, will complete one of the most important histories of the Pacific Coast, and we invite all who wish this series, and others which we shall publish, to become subscribers to our journal; they will thereby secure to themselves many times the cost of the FARMER in such works, aside from other valuable matter.

The Object of Our Farmer.

Every newspaper established, every journal or magazine that is published, has some original object in view, some grand end to attain, and this object and end is the constant theme in the mind of the originator. How quickly one can perceive the aim of a newspaper after reading a few columns; there is a tone running through them that speaks the object of the journal as plainly as do the names of the Presidential or Gubernatorial candidates that head the front columns. The whole purpose is perceivable in every paragraph and column, and the more sincere and devoted to the cause the more boldly and independently is that purpose developed in what is written. This is consistent, this is right. Our journal, the CALIFORNIA FARMER, we mean shall bear on the face of it, and in every part of it, the constant proof that it is devoted to the cause of the Farmer, the Mechanic and Laboring Man. Our object is so to labor as to give to their cause the greatest amount of success. We mean to be consistent; to do our duty boldly, fearlessly, and independently. We will not publish or advocate anything knowingly that will militate against that success. We have no party to serve; no sect to warp our conscience; no clique to please. We know no North, no South, no East, no West. Prominent in our mind—engraved on the tablets of the heart—its enshrined California interests, California prosperity. With these high and firm resolves, we shall ever labor with our journal while we live. We love our work, and mean to cling to it, so that we may do all we can to develop the resources of this great State, and to make these resources known abroad. To do this, we will spread before our readers all the most valuable information we can gather touching these interests, and we wish the cooperation of all good and true men and women, to aid us in our work. We ask them to look over these columns, read what is published, and compare it with much that is scattered elsewhere, and ask if such truths should not be widely disseminated. What do the people in the Old States know of California, except that Gold comes from our shores? They are blind to all else; and every Californian who returns from the Old States will say they know but little of our State and its resources.

Now, why should our Merchants and Businessmen sit croaking about hard times and dull business, when by the right kind of efforts they could bring a population of 500,000 people here in one year. This is what is wanted; we have urged it, and we ask the aid of all to do this.

Send the Real News of the State, and scatter such facts as will bring here, Farmers, Mechanics, and their Families. This is what we want. Help us to send our Journal abroad by the thousand, and scatter it in the railroad cars, in the steamers and in hotels; this will help do this: for the FARMER conveys the True Picture of California, and not the dark side only. To all who wish to send our Journal, we will give them liberal terms; will even do as much as can be asked of us, for we mean to make California known from one end of the earth to the other.

To those who wish to send five, ten, or twenty copies abroad, we will make very liberal terms; and we know the FARMER bears throughout all its columns its devotion to the true interests of California.

THANKS.—We return our kindest thanks to those of our patrons who have promptly responded to our call, and have remitted us their subscriptions. We know we can do them good service in time to come. They have our gratitude.

The Value of a "Good Hive of Bees"

As we said about "one year ago," the Bee business has been "overdone," "used up," "spilt"; yet this is not the result of true conviction that it cannot be made a good and profitable business to a regular Apiarian; nor is it the result of any proof that Bees are not wanted, or that the business "won't pay;" but it is a combination of circumstances all going to show that a Tinker cannot build a Clipper-ship that will beat the "Flying Cloud" and make a trip from Boston to San Francisco in 88 or 90 days.

About "one year ago," a good Swarm was worth \$100; even six months, and \$100 was a fair price. Now a forced sale, and they would not bring more than twenty to twenty-five dollars. Yet, the real intrinsic value of a good Swarm of Bees is "Just as much" to-day as it was "ONE YEAR AGO;" and a little reflection will convince those who are now engaged in the business, that Bees, for Honey-making, when carefully attended to and permitted to Swarm in "the natural way," will always pay by a Honey income, an equal income of any other property; valued at \$100 a Swarm, and pay one-and-a-half per cent interest a month at that.

To prove this, we will say that good Swarms will be sure to average sixty pounds of Honey in a season; and valuing it at only thirty cents a pound (it is now worth seventy-five cents to one dollar a pound), will produce eighteen dollars a Swarm; this is one-and-a-half per cent a month on one hundred dollars, independent of any increase of Swarm. Now, Swarms in good places, where the feed is plenty, will make 100 pounds of Honey to the Hive; and, at twenty-five cents a pound (a low estimate for the next five years), the income will be over two percent a month on one hundred dollars. The fact is, there has been too much tinkering, too much dividing, too many "green horns," in the business; and although we have always recommended everybody to have a Hive or two for family use, we did not mean that everybody should make it a business.

The business itself, is a science, and should be left in the hands of the Apiarian. It is a great study; and to be successful in raising Bees one should give time to the study of the science—unless this is done, it cannot be made a profitable business. It requires one's whole time and attention, while everybody can have a Hive or two for "Home" use.

The whole thing has been overdone, as we said it would be, last autumn, and all hands must begin again.

Now we would recommend, most earnestly, that there should be a Convention of all the Apiarians in our State, and that they give to this Subject a week's time. By such a meeting together of all the Apiarians of our State, a large amount of information touching the Best Localities for the Bee; the best Bee-Hive; the best System of Feeding; the kind of Food best for the Bee; the policy of dividing rather than natural Swarms; and also the benefit to be derived from the new Italian Bee, would be disseminated.

We believe, if the Bee men of our State would come together and spend a week in a good fraternal interchange of opinions, and adopt plans for the mutual benefit of each other, great good will result from it. Without some such action, the Bee-business will be of comparative little worth; yet we shall hold, that with proper care and attention, every man that has One Hundred Hives with good full Swarms, has a property really worth \$10,000 in gold, for it will pay him one and-a-half per cent a month on that sum sure for the Honey alone; the increase of Bees will all be extra. Let then those that understand the Business, stick to it; raise Honey, and let speculation, tinkering, dividing, and disputing, alone—and their fortune is made; for, we repeat, 100 good Swarms of Bees are worth a good corner lot of Real Estate, any day, that is valued at \$10,000.

We Appreciate.

Yes, we appreciate a letter like the following, for we know it is genuine and comes spontaneously from a noble, generous and manly heart. We trust it will not be long before we can take by the hand one whose sentiments show him to be of the full stature of a man. It is such sympathy that nerves us to bear the trials of life; and the kindly sympathy of such men is far beyond the wealth gold could bestow.

EDITOR FARMER.—Dear Sir: This is the third year that I have taken the FARMER with great satisfaction; and I would rather do without some necessary article pertaining to the comforts of life, than to do without the Colonel's paper. My Dear Sir, the mind requires food as well as the body, and I believe that any sensible man or woman can gather food from the FARMER which will help to satisfy the cravings of a hungry mind.

My dear Colonel, I know by what you say in your paper, that we (although utter strangers) are very much alike in feelings of almost every kind. It causes me to feel a great interest in you and yours, and I can only hope the day may come when we shall be better acquainted. You have had many ups and downs in life, many sorrows and much affliction; but I am confident that I can sympathize with you in them all, for I am a man of sorrow. Your present joys are beyond my realization; I can only imagine. I hope the good Lord will continue to bless you with all the joys and comforts necessary to a happy life. And I trust you may be preserved alive to a good old age, and that you may be able to continue on in the good work which you are at this time engaged in, unto the end. Forgive the liberty I take in trespassing upon your time, with the foregoing desultory sentiments.

With much respect, I remain yours, etc., H.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE PEAR.—We have seen in our markets recently large and splendid specimens of the "Beurre Clairgeau," a very large russet Pear, of a bright, smooth skin, and weighing from three-quarters of a pound to one pound and a quarter. These we saw came from the Nursery of D. T. Adams, Esq., of San José, one of our most successful growers. This Pear should be cultivated extensively. It sells now for thirty cents a pound.

OMISSION OF CREDIT.—The Poem in our Journal this week, the "Child and the Acorn," should have been credited to "Home Pictures," a valuable work by Dennison, that should be in every home.

Fine American Grapes.

We say fine American Grapes! Our Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and several other new seedlings are being brought into notice not only as early grapes, but as fine wine as well as table grapes. It is a well established fact that there are tastes that prefer some of the varieties of grapes that have a little of the "foxy" flavor; and it is a well known fact that some of the famous wines of the celebrated Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, and known and prized at the East and in Europe, are the SPARKLING ISABELLA and CATAWBA, as well as the still wines made from the same kinds of grape. We recently were favored with some samples of these wines from S. H. Meeker & Co., who are the sole agents of Longworth of Ohio, and both their wines have a very fine aroma; are rich and lively wines, and are of the highest order of American wines.

We were pleased to find on a visit to the nursery of B. S. Fox at San José, so large collections of grapes of all kinds, both American and Foreign, and more particularly pleased to learn from Mr. F. his success in growing the American Seedlings of the following kinds: Concord, Diana, and Rebecca; also the old Isabella and Catawba. We tasted all these varieties fresh from the vines. The Isabella and Catawba were finely and fully ripened and were as fine as any of these kinds we ever ate. The Concord we found to be vastly superior to the Isabella or Catawba; the berries were larger, bunches larger, and the vine more thrifty and heavier loaded, though the same age and size of the Isabella. The quality of the fruit we pronounce far, very far better than the Isabella or Catawba; for color, size of berry and cluster, and general beauty, both fruit and vine, we give preference to the Concord. It is of purer flavor, much more free from the "foxy" flavor than the others. The Diana is a bright and handsome grape and worthy of cultivation largely. We tried many other varieties of which we shall speak again. We hope the Concord will be largely grown and well tested as a wine grape.

For arbors and trellises we would recommend the Concord as a vine of the most appropriate character. Let it be remembered also, that it ripens here from two to five weeks earlier than other kinds. Mr. Fox has a large and fine collection of grape-vines of all kinds, and worthy the notice of those in want.

The Silk-Worm.

Success! Success! to our friend, L. Prevost, Esq., of San José; before us we have one of those fine stands or clusters of the "Silk-Worm Cocoons," which were shown at the late Fairs, and which Mons. P. has kindly presented to us that we may show at our office the proof of the success of the silk worm.

We hope that the citizens of California will look to this subject; millions of wealth is in store for us, and an opening for useful and profitable labor for women and children. As the worms can be well attended and fed, and the gathering of cocoons and silk-reeling all done by women and children, let a thousand acres of the mulberry be planted this year, as a preparatory to this great interest.

As we always desire to give due credit to all originators of useful inventions, and to those who introduce articles of value into our State, we accord to Henry Hentsch, Esq., Banker, the credit of importing the eggs from various sources, and Mons. L. Prevost, the credit of maturing them, and thus proving the success of the enterprise.

Awards of San Joaquin Valley Society.

The following awards of Premiums in connection with the late Fair of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, have been necessarily delayed until the present, on account of having to wait for reports from some of the interior counties:

Improved farm, W. L. Overhiser, 1st premium, \$25; Inessa Tole (Douglass Flat), 2d, framed diploma.

Grain farm, Mrs. Mary Rhodes, 1st, \$25; Tower & Bisley (Salt Spring Valley), 2d, framed diploma. Ten acres or more of wheat, D. J. Oullahan, 1st, \$10; Charles Wells, 2d, diploma.

Ten acres or more of barley, Charles L. Leach, 1st, \$10; Kaller, 2d, diploma.

Two acres of alfalfa, D. J. Oullahan, 1st, \$10.

One acre of onions, Joseph Paragon, 1st, \$10.

One acre of Chinese sugar-cane, E. S. Holden, 1st, \$10.

Trellised vineyard garden, Madam Felix (Calaveras county) special, framed diploma.

Mountain garden, Messrs. Scribner & Mathews, special, framed diploma.

Superior vineyard and fruit garden, Mons. Roux (Calaveras county) special, framed diploma.

One acre of potatoes, Messrs. Woodruff (Calaveras county) 1st, \$5; Calgwell, 2d, diploma.

Largest orchard, vineyard and nursery combined, special, Garcelon & Allen (Salt Spring Valley), framed diploma.

Cultivated orchard of select fruits, Hitchcock (Douglass Flat), special, framed diploma.

Dairy farm, J. Searles, special, framed diploma.

E. B. Bateman, James B. Smyth, Wm. B. West, Committee.

A. Frost & Co., NURSERYMEN.—This large and long established Nursery, at Rochester, N. Y., stands unrivaled in its character and reputation for its correctness in the nomenclature of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, and Vines, and for the integrity with which all orders are filled that are sent from this side of the world. We have many proofs of the entire satisfaction of those who do business with this House, and we take pleasure in recommending them to all who wish to import new and valuable Stocks, Trees, or any article in their line. The most entire confidence can be placed in them. Every order will be obeyed to the letter and spirit.

OUR UNION.—We send out several hundred copies of "Our Union," a new paper, aiming at the greatest development of the resources of our Union; several pages are devoted to California and Californian interests, under the editorial care of Rev. J. Butts, so long and favorably known as our New York correspondent. We simply ask those to whom we send a copy to read and distribute, so they shall scatter the news everywhere. We shall speak of it, in our next, at length, and shall offer the two papers with our own to Clubs at a very low rate, so that we may scatter the news here and at the East widely.

California Wool in the East.

We ask the attention of all our Sheep-raisers and Wool-growers to the following comments on California Wool. The facts stated are important, and should be heeded:

The importance of Wool-culture to the State of California can scarcely be estimated, and anything in reference thereto, calculated to advance it, cannot but be regarded with deep interest. It was formerly a decided objection to our Wool in Eastern markets, that it was not sufficiently well assorted and classified when offered for sale. This objection, we are happy to observe, is disappearing. On this subject, an intelligent correspondent, writing from Westford, Massachusetts, under the date of March 18th, 1860 (and who, by the way, informs us privately, that 50,000 pounds of Wool such as he recommends the culture of, are used by the mills of his locality, weekly), offers the following remarks:

"As a New England manufacturer, I feel much interest in the production of Wool in California, as we look to that State and Texas as the sections whence our increased demands for that article are, eventually, to be supplied. California Wool is well adapted to the manufacture of carpets, blankets, and flannels. I have been using more or less California Wool for seven years, and prefer it for many purposes to any other I can find."

"When I first commenced using it, I found coarse and fine mixed together, and was obliged to buy forty per cent of Wool that I could not use, and had to sell again. For the past two years the Wool has been graded, and the bags come marked in such a manner that manufacturers know the quality of Wool they contain; buy it with confidence, and pay the full value of it."

"While starting so extensive a branch of trade, it is very important that each grade of Wool should have a mark for itself, and the manufacturers will then supply their wants knowingly. Whereas, if the Wool comes marked to suit the fancy of the shipper, the buyer will take the benefit of any uncertainty, and the transaction, though favorable to the buyer, is not satisfactory to either party."

"The grading and marking of Wool I would strongly urge upon your Wool-dealers and shippers."

"I purchased a lot of California Wool a short time ago, marked in a manner with which I was unacquainted. It was carelessly graded, and I, for my own safety, based the price offered for it on the coarsest part of the Wool. I am now using it, and find one-third of it finer than was wanted for the grade of goods intended to be made from it. Though a gainer in this transaction, it is much better for the manufacturer, in the long run, to supply himself with the stock he is acquainted with."

"I would respectfully make a few suggestions to Wool-growers. The low grades of California Wool have dead hairs in them, which will not color. The dead hairs are an indication of the sheep being run out and diseased. Recently the Wool received is much improved in this respect, and shows more care in its cultivation."

"The grade of Wool I would recommend farmers to raise, as being most saleable and profitable, is that adapted to delaine manufacture. This branch of trade has reached great perfection in Massachusetts, and the supply of Wool for this purpose falls very much short of the demand. The Pacific Mills at Lawrence have imported Southdown Wool from England, within the past few months, as our domestic production of this grade is insufficient."

"A cross between the Southdown and the native breed is exactly what is needed. Farmers will find that the weight of fleece, and price obtained therefor, will result more to their advantage than from any other breed. Southdown sheep are apt to have a tendency to black fleeces. Black Wool is not so valuable as white for delaine purposes, nor, indeed, for any branch of manufacture; therefore, care should be taken in the selection of Southdown bucks, and see that they come from white flocks for two or three generations back. It is not by any means uncommon to have black lambs come from white sheep of the Southdown breed."

"Woolen manufacturers in this section are doing a prosperous business, and all the mills are in full operation. Flannels and fancy cassimeres have proved very profitable to the manufacturer, for the past two years. The flannel manufacture is extending itself more than any other branch of woolen goods at present."

The increase in number and popularity of minor places of amusement in our midst, should be regretted by all who have the moral welfare of the city at heart. A short time since two of these places could barely exist at one time; now there are three in successful operation, and two more are announced as soon to be opened. Many an actor of high professional reputation has, by engaging at these bar-room theaters, descended the ladder of histrionic fame, the mounting of which required years of arduous energy and toil, perhaps never to regain the elevation once attained. The audiences are generally more numerous than select, and the entertainments adapted to corrupt rather than edify, or even amuse. The money taken at the ticket office is said to be below the expense attendant upon the theatrical representations, and the deficiency is supplied and the profits are derived only from the sale of liquors and cigars, served by Crinolines of questionable modesty. The success of these establishments does not argue much for our public morals or refined taste; and will greatly lessen the inducements for first-class artists to visit our shores."

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The partisan Press and the community generally are apt to attach too much importance to the full or slim attendance on political meetings. Although in a measure indicative of popular sentiment, the party that can boast the largest assemblages is not always victorious; and though the sight of a great and enthusiastic gathering is certainly encouraging, its effect on the election is greatly overrated. Is there anything wonderful in the fact, that a call for a meeting, to be held in a comfortable hall, and addressed by distinguished speakers, who could fill at any time the same room at a high price of admission, should attract a large number of people? Another circumstance, well to be borne in mind, is the disposition manifested by the public generally to hear all sides of a question, and this feeling accounts for the familiar faces to be seen at each and every political gathering."

CRANDALL'S HOTEL.—SAN JOSE.—We paid a visit to this fine new Hotel, during the Fair, and was surprised to find so elegant a Hotel. The Proprietor is an old 4der; we knew him in early days, in Sacramento, and his claim to public patronage is a good one. Crandall's Hotel is equal to any Hotel in the State. Newly and elegantly furnished, it offers the best accommodations; large, airy and genteel rooms, give it an air of elegance and make one feel right; suits of rooms for families, with handsome parlors and chambers; and every attention required—most give to this Hotel the best run of business of any Hotel in this section of country. We wish the Proprietor complete success."

RAILROAD HOTEL.—We hear most excellent commendations bestowed upon this Hotel all over the State. Visitors to our city who stop at the Railroad Hotel speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and attention of the Proprietor, Mr. Dorr, and of his attentive clerk. The Railroad is doing a very prosperous business."

OUR AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Our subscribers will please pay our Agents at the following places, or remit by Mail, and thus oblige us. Money is always safe by Mail. Postmasters at all offices.

J. T. Fortson, Petaluma.
F. Rohrer, Sonoma.
M. L. Hans, Napa.
B. Davidson, Sacramento.
L. C. Van Allen, Stockton.
G. W. Granis, Healdsburg.

Letter from a Californian.

We make a few extracts from a private letter lately received here, dated Troy, Madison county, Ill., Sept. 25, 1860:

"On the 5th day of September, one year ago, when seated in your saddle, upon your favorite, 'Kate,' I bade you good-by just before stepping aboard the Golden Age, then leaving for Panama; you handed me a couple of your papers, and asked my address, and said you should send your paper to me here, which you have faithfully done. On my arrival here I expected to travel over this State and others, and earn my subscription by getting you others, but I failed to do so in consequence of being confined closely at home." * * * *

"I am now traveling, and expect to be during this Fall and Winter, and feel confident I can procure you subscribers. I have carefully saved all your papers sent me, with the exception of those sent abroad to friends, and will therefore hand out copies where I get a promise of subscription, and shall instruct them to send you a five dollar bill upon any good Bank, as per instructions in your paper." * * * *

"I am an old Californian, and interested in anything relating to the Golden State, and have therefore perused your paper with much interest, and always hailed it as a welcome messenger; but in wandering over the country, selling patent-rights, one gets but little time to read the news, however interesting it may be. I expect to visit your country again by and by, and introduce a Header and Gang-plow to the manufacturers of California. I saw California in her palmy days, and know her history quite well. On the 24th of August, '49, I landed in Placerville; wandered all over the mountains, and worked in her mines one year, and extracted thousands of dollars from their ancient resting-places; was in the sawmill-business, carried on tin-shop, smithing, carpentering, etc., etc.; went home in '53; crossed the Plains again in '56; was in the mountains again at milling, etc.; and lastly, I was down through the fine Agricultural Districts, where good Harvesters and Gang-plows are wanted. We are now in the midst of Fairs. I was up at the Jacksonville Fair week before last, and go to the St. Louis Fair to-morrow. There was a fine display of Horses and Cattle at Jacksonville. I saw one that cost \$3,000, but the St. Louis Fair is now considered the best in the United States." We have one hundred and two counties in this State, and ninety-six Agricultural Societies. The coming Census will report her progress. I expect you have but little time to read private correspondence, but I felt like dropping you a line, at least in regard to matters of justice between us. I wish you much success in your enterprise in distributing knowledge and truth to the world. I would lay down piece of bread and butter any time to read a California paper."

* * * * "Times here are hard, and have been, but I shall do the best I can for you in the way of subscribers. It is warm and balmy here just now, and rather dry. Corn is quite ripe, and secure from frost."

Yours, truly, J. M. T.

We are always pleased to receive letters from our correspondents abroad or at home, especially when they convey so much of interest to our State. We shall welcome our friend back again heartily, and care not how many new inventions he brings; we Californians will be sure to improve upon them. And see, Editor and Proprietor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, of course will be glad to receive those V's from all the subscribers he in his kindness will enlist. For all such favors we shall be duly grateful, and will do the handsome thing.

The New Washing-Machine.

We invite attention to the following Card from the Oakland Laundry. This only adds to the assurance of what is already before the public of the success of this superior Washer.

Here is a grand chance for any active business man. Let such call at our office and see one of these Machines. We can sell him Rights for the counties, and for several States in the Union, and he can make a little fortune by energy added to labor and perseverance. These Machines are the best and cheapest known. See advertisement:

OAKLAND, Nov. 31, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: I take the liberty to ask you to give the following a place in your paper: I, the undersigned, am in the Laundry business, and from necessity was compelled to buy a Washing-Machine to help me in the business. I heard much said in favor of the Hydro-Caloric Washing and Self-Heating Machine, as patented by Combs & Nelson, of Oregon. Said Machine has been in use at my Laundry for about two weeks, and it proves to be all that is claimed for it by the Agents—a superior Machine. In short, I deem it one of the greatest inventions of the age. My son, not quite 13 years old, can use the Machine with complete success. I think that said Machine is the only one now before the public that is worthy the name of a good and perfect Washing-Machine. All persons that would like to see said Machine, can call at my Laundry, in Oakland, and see, each for himself, and be thoroughly convinced that said Machine is a victory that should be hailed with gladness.

Wm. HAMMELTENDERO.

THE RIVALS.—Now that Miss Davenport has retired from the stage, a comparison between her professional ability and that of her rival, Mrs. Hayne, may not be deemed invidious. Both these excellent actresses count their admirers by thousands, and the peculiar stage-style of each is highly lauded. Mrs. Hayne's rendition of a character is like a picture, of which the outline only has been completed; while Miss Davenport presents the drawing filled up and finished in all its details. The former's personations are impressed with a certain delicacy and fragility of texture, which reminds one of the miniature glass-birds and other objects blown and for sale in the streets of some Metropolitan theaters; while the latter's characters resemble the durable porcelain. The one prompts a desire to bestow merited commendation, while the other arouses an audience to enthusiasm. Art, assisted by Nature, is the mainprize of Mrs. Hayne's success; while Nature, assisted by Art, constitutes the charm of Miss Davenport's acting.

STATE SUMMARY.

San Joaquin county has already shipped, of this year's crop of wheat, 100,000 sacks to San Francisco.

The Visalia Delta says, Mr. Hamilton presented us with a piece of beautiful honey in the comb, as taken from the hive, a portion of forty pounds taken from one hive, the product of one swarm of bees for one month. Mr. H. informs us that the bees are now making honey very fast, from the honey-dew.

Lookan, Falkner & Willard, miners, working in a ravine known as "Slater's Gulch," at Elizabethtown, Plumas county, struck a chert weighing one hundred and two ounces. This specimen is nearly pure, says the Argus, and estimated to be worth eighteen hundred dollars.

With pigeons are abundant just now in Mariposa, says the Gazette, and occasionally some of them are killed by the various game birds about here. They are doubtless attracted, we don't know from where, by the abundant crops of acorns, which the present season has produced.

At Alvarado, an artesian well has been sunk by Capt. Higgins, for the benefit of himself and others. The Alameda Herald says, the well was sunk 180 feet through a pipe six inches in diameter, and the discharge of water is estimated at 120 gallons a minute. When confined in a pipe, it rises about fifteen feet above the surface of the ground.

NEARLY every issue of the Columbia Times announces a new outrage in connection with the ditches in Tuolumne county. On night of October 23d, about sixty feet of the high dam, on the Tuolumne County Water Company's Old Ditch, near Middle Camp, about twelve miles from Columbia, was blown up, cutting off the only remaining supply of water in the district. Thousands of men are now out of employment, and valuable claims unworked for want of water.

Saves the Calaveras Chronicle: Getting married seems to be almost an epidemic in this part of the State. No sooner does a girl emerge from her parent's home than she is taken possession of by one of our bachelors and assigned a seat at the head of his table. We hear that girls are plenty in the cities below, but such is surely not the case here, as the demand is greater than the supply. Come up and see us, girls, if you would be where you are most welcome.

SALES of Stock, in San Joaquin county, are reported by the Republican, as follows: On the 15th of October, Messrs. Sargent & Adams, auctioneers, sold, on the Tam estate, a number of cows, at prices from \$22 to \$2; a bull, \$41.50; spring calves, \$8.50; two-year-old heifers, \$18 to 25; one-year-old heifers, \$13 to 16. Horses, \$10 to 55. Marks & Bro., sold of the Berry stock, about 150 head, on Friday; Spring calves, \$8.50; heifers, average \$20; cows, average \$35.

Tuolumne county, though considered to be all mineral lands, has, according to the Report of the Assessor, no less than 60,330 acres of those lands claimed for "Agricultural, Horticultural, and Grazing purposes." The Times, although glad to notice the adaptability of so large a portion to agricultural purposes, yet fears that so large a portion of the mineral lands being set aside and inclosed, must inflict great hardship on the mining interest of the county.

Another "heroine" is mentioned as follows by the Hydraulic Press: One day this week, a party of immigrants came down the ridge, and the advance wagon was driven by a woman—one of Gen. Allen's heroines. When near town, the train was met by a butcher's cart, and the cart was driven by a young "back." He, starting at the lovely features of the lady, neglected to rein his horse to one side of the road, and the two wagons were about to come in collision, when another party, noticing the danger, cried out to the female driver, "Gee, Kate, feed!" Said Kate, "Aint I a tryin', but the dog-and-horse won't go!"

An artesian well has been sunk a short distance from Pacheco, between the village and the warehouse of Hale & Fassett, says the Contra Costa Gazette. At the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, a stream of water was forced about three feet above the surface, discharging some five gallons a minute. Numerous attempts have been made heretofore in that vicinity to obtain water by this means; but this is the first time that success has attended the effort. We are informed that in boring a well in that village, a short time since, gas issued from the orifice, with a roaring noise, which, upon being lighted, burned with a bright flame, sufficient, our informant states, to illuminate an ordinary dwelling. Whether or not the proprietor intends to utilize his singular discovery in the manner suggested, we have not heard.

A large amount of grain, in Alameda county, particularly in Washington Township, the Herald of Wednesday states, is yet unthreshed and exposed to the fall rains. It adds, we should judge that at least one thousand acres are to-day in this condition in Washington alone. We are unable to account for the tardiness of our farmers, this season, in gathering their crops. They had no good reason to expect that the fall rains would not commence as early as this, for they have usually appeared much sooner. Whatever the causes may be, we know not, but the fact exists, and many of our farmers are made to feel the result of this misfortune or misadventure. The rains that have already fallen, have seriously injured the crop, besides greatly increasing the cost and trouble of securing it. In many instances, whole fields of grain have been overhauled, to expose the wet side to the rays of the sun, to prepare it for thrashing; and in some cases it has already grown considerably. The excellent weather, this week, will be improved by the owners of this grain, who have now had an emphatic notice of the near approach of winter.

The reduction of the value of the Spanish rial, or twelve-and-a-half cent piece, to ten cents, says the Evening Mirror, inaugurated a most remarkable state of affairs in the retail trade of the State. In any other part of the world, public meetings would have been called, and special legislation demanded, to correct the evil; but here it is laughed at, if not encouraged, because it is California! The "bit," the representative "bit," which is named in connection with the price of almost every article of retail trade, is without a fixed value. It is either ten or fifteen cents, according to circumstances. A dime will pay for a "bit's" worth of anything, or if a "quarter" is offered in payment, ten cents in change is given, and fifteen is paid by the purchaser. In every transaction to the amount of a "bit," two-and-a-half cents, more or less, than the price of the article is paid. Such a condition of trade cannot last forever, even in California, and the sooner it is corrected, the better it will be for the producer and consumer. We perceive but one remedy. Since the word "bit" has lost its significance, it must be ignored, and half-dimes more generally introduced in making change. Prices should be regulated to suit the currency—and at once. That's so.

Early Closing.—A long-needed reform has been introduced, and appears to find favor, particularly with keepers of dry-goods stores: that of closing places of business at an hour sufficiently early to allow clerks a little leisure time for exercise or diversion. Though not yet adopted as a general custom, the practice is gradually gaining prevalence, and promises soon to become the rule instead of the exception. The ladies are often inconvenienced by this goodly innovation; but cheerfully submit to it, in view of the benefits derived by a worthy portion of the community. Other cities should emulate the example, and the system ought to be universal.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Executive Department.

It is a wise custom, which was early instituted in our country, and has become sanctioned by general observance, and hallowed by a thousand associations, for the Governor of the State, when the labors of the husbandmen are over, to set apart, by public appointment, for the people of the commonwealth, a day of general thanksgiving. The purpose of the day is to recall the blessings which have crowned the year; to fix more deeply in the heart a grateful sense of the Divine Providence of the world, and to render to Almighty God the homage and thanksgiving befitting a Christian people. The day is an honorable feature in our national history, and not to be forgotten.

I deem it, therefore, my duty, as well as my pleasant privilege, to appoint, and do hereby appoint, Thursday, the 20th day of November next, a day of Public Thanksgiving for the people of the State of California. And I invite and urge them on that day to cease from their ordinary avocations, to assemble in their houses of worship and render unfeigned thanks and praise that the seed-time and harvest have returned to us; that the earth has yielded so bountifully its increase; that peace and prosperity and health have prevailed within our borders, and that the blessings of civil liberty, and all the sacred privileges of education, freedom of conscience, and a holy religion, continue to be the birthright of the humblest in the land. Let it be, too, a day of generous deeds, when plenty shall give of its abundance, when the poor shall be remembered; the sick, the widow, and the orphan, visited; and when, by kind offices and rational fellowship, all the bonds of a genial and charitable social life shall be multiplied and strengthened. And while thus gratefully remembering the past, and improving the present, let us implore the Divine blessing that the earth fail not in its generous returns; that neither pestilence nor civil discord, nor foreign war, come to afflict us; that the Union our fathers established may be preserved to us, and throughout the length and breadth of the land, we may be a law-abiding, God-fearing, people, illustrating to the world the righteousness which exalteth a nation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Sacramento, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[Seal.] JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor.

Attest: John Price, Secretary of State.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL, HOUSEHOLD, SEWING AND FLORIST.—All such who desire to make their business known over the entire State of California, should send their business advertisements to us, and we can spread the news for them.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S CELEBRATED PATENT H & L AXLE-GREASE. A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

First Premium

UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.

ALSO, THAT THE

S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Have Awarded them their

First-class Prize

FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the undersigned to have their

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state

the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE

PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks

to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future

to maintain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and sole Manufacturers,

Natoma street, San Francisco,

ABBOTT'S NURSERY,

FRUIT VALE,

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATE-

FUL for the patronage he re-

ceived during the last season,

would again inform purchasers,

that he has for sale at his Nursery

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:

5,000 Standard Pears, one and two years old;

3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;

15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;

5,000 Dwarf Apples,

2,000 Plums,

3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;

1,000 Peaches;

5,000 Apples;

20,000 Raspberry Plants;

10,000 Lawton Blackberries;

15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of

CURRENTS,

GOOSEBERRIES,

GRAPE VINES, Etc.,

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

STEPHEN ABBOTT,

Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct 25, 1860.

10

Sugar-Beet Seed.

1000 POUNDS FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED

CEIVED and for sale. Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:
From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

91 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 F street, Sacramento.

ALIMENT, 156 Second street, Marysville.

J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.

S. W. WOLF, Nevada.

F. E. BARSS, Placerville.

J. LEWIS San Jose.

MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma.

14 6m

SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a

First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS or 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE NOT taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct statement of facts" in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN,

Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

91 Montgomery street.

6

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A

VINEYARD

OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street,

In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE,

The Product of His Own Vines,

manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons,

and he has therefore a much greater interest in the reputation for purity, and the standard value, which his Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than in any profit he may derive from his present limited sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE,

and assures the public that they are what he represents them, and that they do not contain any substance not derived from the GRAPE.

AGENTS.—S. MOLLITOR & CO., with whom all orders may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity.

Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not be charged for filling or corking.

A. HANASZTHY,

COAL.

ANTHRAHITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN-COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal, constantly on hand and for sale by

O. H. EASTMAN,

Oregon street, between Battery and Front, Opposite Custom House.

FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!!

Fruit Trees!

San Jose Valley

NURSERY!



B. S. FOX

Has received from the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

First Premium!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

First Premium

Largest and Best Nursery.

First Premium!

Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

FIRST PREMIUMS

PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

FIRST PREMIUMS

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots,

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."

"MARSHALL P. WILDER, "Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."

"HOVEY & CO., "Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."

"J. VAN BUREN, "Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."

"H. R. ROBEY, "Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in any travels through Europe."

"HENRY E. FLYNN, "London."

Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely

Will Find it to Their Interest

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orchard line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

Beautiful Home Memories.

How eternal the Home Affections could be made, if parents could catch the idea so beautifully conceived in the following Poem; and plant an Acorn, or any other Tree, emblematical of Strength, Virtue and Beauty, at the birth of every child, and then with the dawning light of intelligence of that child make the impressions and associations such as shall stamp eternal truth upon the mind! We cannot read the following Allegory, without an earnest wish that this suggestion may be followed by many.

THE CHILD AND THE ACORN.

Singing by her cottage door,
Sat a youthful mother;
Spinning wheel her feet before,
Babe half-dreaming on the floor,
Far beyond the sunset white rose,
Waves like sand, laughing, leaping,
Purple hills in distance sleeping,
Purple mist and snowy sail,
Shimmering through the golden veil
That the sun, 'twixt day and even,
Softly drew o'er earth and heaven:
There the youthful mother,
Musing, thought on fairy lore,
As the cherub on the floor,
Almost dreaming, smiled;
While its curled fingers pressed,
Crimson coral on its breast,
And the honey robe, unstrung,
From its dimpled shoulders hung;
Bending o'er the child,
Thus she sang while I drew near her
Silently to see and hear her,
Deeming nothing could be dearer
Than that treasure by the door,
Than that babe,
Sleeping on the cottage floor.

"Gather quickly, gather lightly,
Acorns from the stateliest tree;
One I'll plant, and watch it nightly,
For, my babe, it likens thee;
With the tree,
So fair and free,
Thou shalt grow, boy, with the tree.

"In the warm and nursing earth,
See I place it, robed in mold,
So, like thee, 'twill have its birth,
And, like thee, grow old:
Lo, the tender leaves,
Tipped with shining crests,
With a modest fear,
Peeping from their nests;
So, my lightsome boy, with thee,
May each new-born honor be,
Tempered by humility;
Thou art growing with the tree;
With the tree,
Fair and free,
Thou art growing with the tree.

"Lullaby! on hill and plain,
Cometh down the rain;
On the tender limbs it falleth,
Forth their fresh young vigor calleth;
Wider, broader, see they spread,
Forming shelter for the head;
Thou art in manhood blending,
Manhood's storm thy bosom rending,
Learn a lesson from the tree:
Purer grow as tempests beat;
When thy passions threaten thee,
Firm, stronger, plant thy feet;
With the tree,
Firm and free,
Thou art growing with the tree.

"Lo! the stem, dark and green,
Draped by leafy screen,
Lifts the shining foliage high,
Yet, all sheltered, shines the eye;
So, child, let simplicity,
Shield, and sword, and buckler be;
What thy left hand may bestow,
Never let thy right hand know;
Fair and free,
Thy spirit be,
Upward springing like the tree.

"Higher soaring, birds are pouring
Music from its fresh young boughs;
And its shade o'er the glade,
Cool the weary woodman's brow;
So let thy love,
Thy heart with singing
Its heaven-sent winging,
Seek justice, peace, and righteousness.

"Freely give, if given much,
Never let the world's cold touch
Stead thy soul and harden thee;
Thou art growing with the tree,
With the tree,
Fair and free,
Thou art growing with the tree.

"Every morn and eve from heaven,
Are the brightest pearl-drops given,
And the leaves drink in the dew,
Gathering strength and beauty new;
Like the tree,
May'st thou be,
Drinking wisdom silently,
From the Christ, thy holy Brother;
In, above, below, beside thee,
May the risen Master guide thee,
With thy mother,
To the gloom
Of the tomb,
And beyond, where new immortals
Enter Heaven's holy portals;
There may we,
By the tree,
Spreading o'er the crystal river,
Live forever, and forever."

And the youthful mother
Laid her wheel and distaff by,
Ceased her song with smile and sigh,
Raised her babe, as low she bent,
Gave it tender nourishment,
Folded it into her breast,
Sealed her cot, and sought her rest.

Parental Responsibilities.

READING in a late number of Life Illustrated an article on Childhood and its Treatment, I could not help thinking Bedford had, with the usual partiality of men, shown up but one side of the question, by advising mothers to duty, leaving the fathers unmentioned, and apparently irresponsible. The sentiments are excellent, so far as they go. Could men know the thousand petty trials and difficulties against which mothers are constantly contending in the training of their children, they would either lend a helping-hand, or be ashamed to re-iterate their eternal "advice to mothers."

No woman with any ideas of justice will read such an article without noting the inexperience it displays in the matter of training children. Mothers may be beautiful and enoble the minds of their girls, and make them all that is desirable in woman, because they are always, more or less, within the range of their influence. Not so with boys. A mother may teach them earnestly and patiently through all the years of their childhood, and live before them an exemplary life, and then, when they pass from under her immediate control, and are placed within the influence of the father and his associates, she may see them speedily change from bad to worse, or remain even a little below the medium morality. And why? Because the boy is impressed with the authority

of the paternal head, and that head takes neither time, care, or thought of that boy's morality. In our village of over 2,000 inhabitants, I do not recall to mind but two fathers who have any hand in the moral training of their boys. Our people are probably as enterprising, religious, and law-abiding, as any other; yet there is no lack of degenerating influences in the shape of drinking-saloons, tobacco nuisances, public places of infamy, dog-fighting, horse-racing, store, shop, and tavern blackguardism, gambling-hells, and other places of the most shameless obscenity, with little boys and big boys in constant attendance with fathers, or their fathers' associates, and of course by their permission. Who is to blame for all this, Mr. Bedford? Are women the cause of all this baseness? Must they alone be held accountable for the future good or bad character of their boys?

An impartial observer could trace influences which would "reflect little credit upon fathers." I have seen a mother's unwearied efforts to instill into the minds of her children the purest principles counteracted by the wilful teaching and practice of one of the "best of fathers." Here is an instance of men's non-mending propensities with infants: Our neighbor, a practicing homeopath, has a sickly, six-months-old baby, whom he "spanks" until it is blistered, because it won't stop crying. The mother has repeatedly wished it dead, that it might escape its father's cruelty. It is their only child, they having lost one other by the same medical treatment. In consideration of these few facts, it is evident there is need of work somewhere. We cannot expect boys to be all we could wish, so long as fathers will do no better. If we must despair of reforming men, then truly our hope is in the children; and let men, instead of taking the men to advise, and lament over the short-comings of mothers, put their own shoulders to the wheel in the reform of their own sex, and the joint training of their children, hoping for the best results to childhood, especially boyhood.—[M. E. G., in Life Illustrated.

Gardening for Women.

As the Spring-time (the rainy season) of California is approaching, let all who have a garden-spot look to it in season. Begin early. Now is the time to prepare. The new and delicate roots will soon send forth their fibers in search of food. Let then the earth be well prepared about them. Those that prepare their grounds in November and December, will find them continue through the Summer with full vigor; while those that have been disturbed in February and March, and shorn of all their new roots, will fail when the dry season comes. Garden-work should be attended to early, and woman should be the "home gardener" among the flowers. An exchange says on this subject:

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden, a flower-pot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants, and watching the growth of shrubs, and trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers, from week to week, as the season advances? Then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your hands have planted and tilled them, and have pruned and trained them—this is a pleasure that requires neither great riches nor profound knowledge. The humble cottage of the laboring poor, not less than their grounds, may be adorned with pet plants, which in due time will become redolent of rich perfume, not less than radiant with beauty; thus ministering to the love of the beautiful in nature.

The wife or daughter that loves home, and would seek ever to make it the best place for husband and brother, is willing to forego some gossiping morning calls, for the sake of having leisure for the cultivation of plants, and shrubs, and flowers! The good housewife is early among her plants and flowers, as is the husband at his place of business. They are both utilitarians, the one it may be in the abstract, and the other in the concrete, each as essential to the enjoyment of the other, as are the real and the ideal in human life. The lowest utilitarianism would labor only for the meat that perisheth. Those of higher and more noble views would labor with no less assiduity for the substantial things of life, but would in addition seek also those things which elevate and refine the mind and exalt the soul.

The advantages which woman personally derives from stirring the soil and snuffing the morning air are, freshness and beauty of cheek, and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently she is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding as a wife.

Hence the fruits and products of garden culture, as they relate to woman, when viewed objectively, are but small, relatively, as compared with the benefits secured in regard to herself as the center of social refinement and enjoyment, amid such a world as ours. A husband who revolves round such a center cannot but be a good neighbor, a useful citizen, a kind father, a loving and confiding companion. Do not, then, mothers and sisters—the latter wives in prospect, neglect the garden.

Where's the Wife's Share?

We ask the Farmers of this State to read the following, from the wife of a "New England Farmer," and ask them to consider who does the "In-door Farming," and then remember that the "laborer is worthy of a reward," and not only to give the "egg-money" and "chicken-money," but the "milk-money," too, so that the wife may have her share, and not need, while laboring hard to do up the Farmers' work in-doors, the needful to do it with, for herself and children:

IN-DOOR FARMING.

Much is being said in your paper about the profits and pleasures of farming, out-of-doors, but nothing is said of the in-door labor, where the most of the hard toil without remuneration is found. It is healthy and pleasant work when Farmers get where they can have sufficient help in-doors, as well as out.

But, with some exceptions, the Farmer's wife is, as a general thing, the most hard-working class there is; she must be watchful and never tiring, for if she is not able to perform to-day's labor to-day, to-morrow she has a double task to perform. To be sure, she is not driven to it with the lash, but the spur of necessity drives her on, and with the cares and labors of in-door farming, she often has the cares of a large family. Farming is not, as a general thing, found to be sufficiently remunerative to allow of hitting in-doors work, so that all the labor and care must come upon the Farmer's wife. If she has a large family, and the prospect good for more, still she must make and mend, bake and brew, wash and scour, churn and make cheese, milk and feed hogs, etc. Because she knows, if she hires, the family wants must be curtailed enough to meet the expense of hiring, when with all her planning and hard work, she can scarcely get enough, for the husbandman is too apt to think that the products of the farm are sufficient, and all else superfluous. So the wife must wait for the hens to lay, for from that source often comes all the change that falls to her share! Please insert this in your columns, for if it does not meet with the views of some of your correspondents, it may meet the case of their wives.

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canada.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our

Certificates of Deposit, payable at three days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium.

Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, - - - PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CON-

nected with the establishment as Book-

Keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform

the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased

from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and

control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends

and traveling public, and his long acquaintance with the people

of California, will be guaranteed that no one will leave his

house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains

or expense in providing every means for the comfort and

satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems

almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the

building or its location. The property will only remark

that IT IS SUPERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, is

all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts

of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,

and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has

been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the

Hotel, to convey passengers to and from

the steamers.

SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

ST. GEORGE

HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE

well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public

that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-

nished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair

Mattresses. Special care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be

supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading

Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of

the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of

the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest

endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class

Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patron

age.

CORHAM & SPERRY,

Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing,

And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED:

MEALS.....50 cents.

LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the

Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and

from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable,

where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages,

Buggies, etc., etc.

22-3m

P.J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM

Marble Works,

K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,

SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and

Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops,

Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the

shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold

Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the

Mechanics' Institute.

23

THE PIONEER

Gilt Moulding Manufactory,

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

NOS. 216 and 217 JACKSON STREET,

Near Dupont street, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A LARGE STOCK OF GILT

and Rosewood Mouldings, Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames,

and Oval Frames of several descriptions. These articles having

formerly been imported, are now MANUFACTURED HERE

equally as good, and sold MUCH LOWER than the largest

Importers could furnish them. All kinds of GILDING and

RE-GILDING done at the lowest rates.

A. WAGNER & CO., 216 and 217 Jackson street,

near Dupont.

19-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER

the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted

by competent Teachers, will commence on

Monday, September 10, 1860,

And continue FIVE MONTHS.

TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,

per session.....\$120

For Tuition in Music, per session.....50

For Tuition in Painting or Drawing.....25

For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each.....25

For Tuition and Board per annum.....250

Washing per dozen.....\$1 50

Payable Quarterly in advance.

Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end

of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-

though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have

chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving

those sciences most available to common life. Beginning with

fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and

easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to

strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for health-

ful action.

Course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-

paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's

Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography,

History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetor-

ic, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,

Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Evidence of Christ-

ianity, Rhetoric, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental

and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,

optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians,

any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-

ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole

course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board

with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course

of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular

attention given to the preparation for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will

commence on THURSDAY, August 7th.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a

polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to

virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and

to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both

amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

Board and Tuition, per session.....250

Washing.....50

Physician's fees per month.....50

The bill in case of sickness.....10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra

charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German

Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no

deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except

Literary Shrubbery.

Telegraphic Dispatches.
Office of the Mouth—at one end of the line.
Office of the Stomach—at the other end of it.

DISPATCH.

Inquiry—Mouth to the Stomach. "Are you ready for breakfast?"
Stomach. "Yes. What are you going to send?"
Mouth. "You will see. Prepare!" The table-bell rings; body hurries; drops into a chair. Mouth opens; and down goes as quickly as possible, a cup of Coffee at a temperature of 145 degrees of Fahrenheit. It burns the whole Esophageal tract as it passes it, and when it gets into the Stomach, burns it, and the Stomach contracts, and shivers, and cringes, and finally screeches—and the

Mouth says: "Halloo! What is the matter?"
Stomach. "Matter! Boogie! I should think. Do you know that I cannot endure Steak at 140 to 160 degrees of heat?"

Mouth. "No never mind! Here comes some Beef-steak with hot fried potatoes, hot rolls and poor butter, some salad with vinegar, some Buckwheat Cakes and Molasses. These will heat it."

Stomach. "Stop! What earthly use is there in sending these down here all at a time? They make a bodge-podge."

Mouth. "Here comes some Coffee!"
Stomach. "Hold out! Wait! Give me some water!"

Mouth. "Water! water, when you can get Coffee? You must be crazy—Water has no nourishment in it. One wants Water only when one is dry."

Stomach. "I am thirsty. Give me some water!"
Mouth. "Cannot do it—they haven't any water up here. If they have, it is hot, and I doubt if they have any of that. Persons do not like Water, and you, O Stomach, are eccentric, so stop complaining, and get ready to take some more food—take the goods the gods provide you, and be content. Are you ready? I am in a hurry. Up here—Time is Money. I have to furnish you with material out of which strength is to be gotten for the Body's use to-day, and I have ten minutes allowed me for this purpose. Now, the after part is your look-out, not mine. Take notice! Are you ready? Here come apple-pie, fried chicken, tripe, tomato-catchup, boiled ham, minute-pudding, corn-bread and cucumbers, pepper, salt, gravy, mince-pie, another cup of Coffee—so look out!"

Stomach. "Look out! O Murder! What am I to do? Do I must grind away at it like a horse in a bark-mill, till I am worn out. Under such a condition of things as this, I shall break down in a fourth part of the time, which I might work for, then the mouth—and for that matter the heart too will be still, and I shall be at peace."

The total expenditure of the United States Post-office for the past year was \$14,964,493; the revenue was only \$7,968,484, leaving a deficit of \$6,996,009. In England, the General Postoffice revenue of 1859 was £3,197,253 (about \$15,986,000), while the expenditures were within one-fourth of the income. Owing to the density of the population in England, the expenses for conducting the postal business are very much less than in America. The number of letters carried, in 1859, throughout the United States, was 222,482,000; in Great Britain, it was 545,000,000.

Read This, Boys!—A strong writer administers a wholesome dose to boys, on chewing tobacco, and smoking, asserting that tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys—inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal-marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and muscular stamina, as well as mental energy.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED.
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMEROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.
10-3m

MRS. D. NORCROSS.
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street..... SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and best factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY,
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.

ALEXANDER H. TODD,
Produce and General Commission Agent,
No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N.B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For accounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING and CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES and LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with Besenly Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 37 1/2 feet, by 113 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1857, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steamboat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Ranch, which produces our Vegetables from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other economy advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matches Body, and solicited attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

OPTICIANS

No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL

Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,

Marine Glasses, Thermometers,

Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments,

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,

GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Patent Anti Friction

AXLE GREASE.

FACTORY NATOMA ST.

DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

car corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

INSPECTOR OF MEAT,

INSPECTOR OF MEAT,

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INSPECTOR OF MEAT,

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,



MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 68 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United

States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WIN-

CHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1859; and

also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies'

Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best

Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

v143

EROVAPOR STOVES,

Heating Rooms!

And all Kinds of Cooking, without the

use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!

WHOLESALE,

Corner Front and California streets,

STANFORD BROS.,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use.

No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than

any other Burner ever made,

by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER

Was made to give the light of

THREE STAR CANDLES,

More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.

Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,

KEROSENE and COAL-OIL,

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California,

And on Washington street,

Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—

Front street, corner California,

STANFORD BROS.,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE

ON BATTERY STREET,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

CHARGE OF MEATS of all descriptions,

and to put the same in good order,

under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,

and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst, the Office of the

Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions

will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON,

Inspector.

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING!



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONES G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth

street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street,

between Main and Levee, Stockton: First street, San

Jos.

J. R. KNAPP, }
San Francisco. }

R. M. BURRELL, }
Portland, Oregon }

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

50 Washington St., San Francisco.

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERI-

ence in the fruit trade, in this market, and a

thorough knowledge of the business, they feel

confident in their ability to give satisfaction

to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-Growers

who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of

the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

STORAGE.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON

Grain, Flour, and General Mer-

chandise,

STORED IN

GEO. P. BAKER'S

RINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.

Office of Warehouse, No. 87 Front street, up stairs.

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 92 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTER OF

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,

STOVES and STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED

WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE

in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the

shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to

214f

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE

SHIP-BREAD and CRACKER BAKERY

Wholesale Produce Report.
This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 43 Clay Street.)
Our Grain Market still continues very dull. No improvement in prices to note. Our receipts for the past week have not been as heavy as weeks previous, notwithstanding our receipts have more than equalled the demand, consequently leaving a large quantity of Grain on our market for sale. Shippers, who are our principal buyers, still persist in being very exact in their selection, causing a good deal of dissatisfaction and a loss, on every lot, to the farmer. If our farmers would use more care in cleaning their wheat, and other grain, a vast amount of trouble would be saved to all parties, and the farmer the gainer. Will the day ever arrive, when shippers can come to our market, and buy by samples, feeling confident that they get what they buy.

Wheat... \$1.00	50	Potatoes... \$1.00	50
Barley... \$1.00	50	do Sweet... \$1.00	50
Oats... \$1.00	50	do Carolina... \$1.00	50
Corn... \$1.00	50	do Yellow... \$1.00	50
Buckwheat... \$1.00	50	Squash... \$1.00	50
Rye... \$1.00	50	Pumpkins... \$1.00	50
Beans, old... \$1.00	50	do Green... \$1.00	50
do new... \$1.00	50	do Black... \$1.00	50
Flour, extra... \$1.00	50	do White... \$1.00	50
do superfine... \$1.00	50	do Yellow... \$1.00	50
do fine... \$1.00	50	do Green... \$1.00	50
do extra... \$1.00	50	do Black... \$1.00	50
do superfine... \$1.00	50	do White... \$1.00	50
do fine... \$1.00	50	do Yellow... \$1.00	50
do extra... \$1.00	50	do Green... \$1.00	50
do superfine... \$1.00	50	do Black... \$1.00	50
do fine... \$1.00	50	do White... \$1.00	50
do extra... \$1.00	50	do Yellow... \$1.00	50
do superfine... \$1.00	50	do Green... \$1.00	50
do fine... \$1.00	50	do Black... \$1.00	50
do extra... \$1.00	50	do White... \$1.00	50

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.
Dry Hides... \$1.00
Wool... \$1.00
Tallow... \$1.00

San Francisco Cattle Market.
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

There has been no change since our last report.
AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
BEEF—American, first quality 7c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 4c; none, Spanish, 1st quality 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c.
HOGS—Stock Hogs 4c; Fat Hogs on foot 5c; Dressed 5c; 10c.
MUTTON—dressed, 5c; 10c, according to quality.
MINOR COWS—1st quality \$4.00; 2d quality \$3.50; 3d quality \$3.00.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Nov. 2

VEGETABLES.		
Asparagus.....	.....	50
Artichokes.....	.....	75
Beans.....	.....	25
Beets.....	.....	25
Broccoli.....	.....	25
Cabbage.....	.....	15
Cauliflower.....	.....	15
Carrots.....	.....	15
Celery.....	.....	15
Corn.....	.....	25
Cucumbers.....	.....	25
Cranberries.....	.....	25
Dried Herbs.....	.....	25
Egg Plant.....	.....	12
Garlic, new.....	.....	12
Green Lima.....	.....	75
Green Beans.....	.....	50
Green Peppers.....	.....	12
Green Corn.....	.....	25
Horseradish.....	.....	25
..... in lbs.....	.....	25
Lima Beans.....	.....	12
Lettuces.....	.....	25
Mushrooms, per crab.....	.....	25
..... do, cultivated.....	.....	25
Onions.....	.....	25
Okra, Dry.....	.....	25
..... do Green.....	.....	25
Potatoes.....	.....	25
..... do Carolina.....	.....	25
..... do (S Lib).....	.....	25
Pumpkins.....	.....	25
Parsnips.....	.....	25
Parsley.....	.....	25
Rhubarb.....	.....	25
Radishes.....	.....	25
..... do Snow.....	.....	25
..... do Black.....	.....	25
Red Peppers.....	.....	25
Squash, Marrow.....	.....	25
..... do Summer.....	.....	25
Scallions.....	25
Spinage.....	25
Sally.....	25
Turnips.....	25
Tomatoes.....	25

CALIFORNIA FARMER

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VOLUME XIV.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 125 Montgomery street (op stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Address of John D. Goodwin, Esq.

Delivered before the Plumas County Fair, October 11, 1860.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Allow me to congratulate you upon the response which the citizens of Plumas county have made to the call for an Agricultural Fair. I see here to-day the representatives of almost every branch of business in the county; the husbandman, the miner, the mechanic—more than all, I see here, bright and smiling, the fair representatives of our mountain homes, come to bid us God-speed in this worthy enterprise, and to take their stand side by side with man in doing honor to industry, talent and skill. This is at it should be; for as the affectionate smile of woman makes man's heart bound with happiness, so do her encouraging words give elasticity to his energies. You did not come here, my friends, expecting to find an extraordinary exhibition of annual products, in the shape of vegetables, stock and mechanism. You did not expect to find here erected for your accommodation one of those magnificent pavilions which grace the Fair grounds of some of our sister counties. You expected none of these. You came here impressed with the importance of our enterprise to every citizen; to renew old and form new friendships; to consult, compare, to emulate, and from the experience of each other in the past, draw wholesome lessons for your future guidance. You came here, my friends, with commingled feelings of gratitude, to return thanks to an over-ruling providence for the blessings which have been showered upon us in the past. Brought together with such objects at heart as these, let the exhibition be what it may, our meeting is a success. Coming together, then, fellow-citizens, for the first time in the history of our country, we are naturally led to look around us and see the changes which a few years have wrought in our midst. Twelve years ago and the voice of civilized industry was not to be heard within the present limits of Plumas county. No miner's camp, no farms, no villages of prosperous and enterprising American citizens, were to be found. Nothing which marks the abode of a free and happy people was here to be met with. The untamed savage, the wild birds and beasts, were the only tenants of this, one of the most picturesque and desirable countries ever subdued by man. Now may be heard from almost every mountain top, from every gulch and rivulet within our limits, the hardy miner as he drives his drift or directs his mighty hydraulic. Every nook and corner of our little valleys are dotted with the homes of happy families. Everywhere we look can be seen evidences of industry and enterprise directed to the development of the rich and varied resources with which nature has blessed the land. Unlike most other mining counties in the State, we have an agricultural interest, which cannot receive too much attention at our hands. History teaches us that wherever a people have been great, prosperous, and happy, the subject of agriculture was their first care. Not only does it furnish us with subsistence, but it is the very foundation to all moral and intellectual greatness. Stripped of its influence upon the world to-day, and we would be but as the poor digger who roams through these hills, subsisting alone upon the scanty supplies which nature otherwise furnishes man. From the superabundance of its productions have not only sprung every other industrial pursuit, but also the arts and sciences, and all civilized government. It first gave rise to the distinctions of time and thine, invested man with a fee simple in lands, and made the protection of individual rights by law necessary. It is the great source of wealth as well as of law and order. It is the main-spring to manufactures and commerce, of abundance and population. Without agriculture the world could not be populated; for it is only here and there upon the globe that man can subsist without it. Without it there is no wealth. You may at the first blush think this a strange assertion, surrounded as we are by these glittering hills. But, my friends, gold is not wealth. It is only used by the civilized world as its representative. Manufactures and commerce produce no wealth; they only exchange and recoup it. Temples and seminaries, painting and music, civilized and enlightened nations, are the legitimate offspring of agriculture. The mines and mining enterprises, which are now the pride and glory of our State, would be worthless without it. But if all this be true, the question arises, how has agriculture been made the source of so much good, so much wisdom, power and greatness to man? Has it been through filling the earth alone? No, my friends. Go back to man's earliest history, and we find that in ancient Egypt, the cradle of agriculture and civilization, the people realized the importance of cultivating the soil as well as the plant. The chosen people of God, schooled in the agricultural knowledge of the Egyptians, after being delivered from bondage, became a great agricultural society as well as a religious congregation. Their great feasts had more or less reference to agriculture. They came together not only to offer up their thanks to God,

but to offer upon a common altar the first fruits of their labors; to compare notes with each other and to counsel for the general good. Thus was produced that collision of intellect, which is the most prolific mother of thought. From this people thus organized has the world derived civilization and religion. Through the instrumentality of modern agricultural societies, more than any one thing under heaven, has the mind of man been educated of late relating to the various branches of industry. To them we are indebted in a great measure for man's unequalled progress of late in everything pertaining to his own welfare. The desire to carry off premiums; the disputes and contentions incident to the management of such societies, are indispensable almost to our intellectual advancement. Through such means man has advanced from tilling the soil with a sharpened stick, or some such rude instrument, to the use of the great cultivators and subsoilers of the present day, from a yield of ten to that of a hundred fold; from the gathering of grain by pulling off the heads with the hand, to the use of the mighty reapers and thrashers which now traverse our harvest fields; from the use of the mortar and pestle to the ponderous flouring mills of to-day; from a constant dread of famine to an overflowing abundance of all the good things of earth; from the veriest slave of his necessities to being king of all the earth. Neither gold nor cotton, as some would contend, are king; but, my friends, the farmer of the present day is the true living sovereign. With a mind stored with useful knowledge gathered from the fathomless depths of nature, qualified for the discharge of all the intricate duties of life; dependant upon no one but God and the unerring laws of nature for his occupation, his position is one of the noblest on earth. Under his skillful hand the sterile places of the earth are made to blossom as the rose; cities, towns and villages, spring up, as it were, in the wake of his plow. He freighted the iron horse and sends him snorting through the length and breadth of the land. From his surplus produce the white-winged messengers of commerce which traverse every sea, obtain their cargoes.

Notwithstanding all this the farmer must have a market. The consumption of his surplus is the great artery through which the very life-blood of his energies flows. The miner, the mechanic, the artisan and merchant, the soldier and the sailor, are his consumers. They offer him a market; and hence the importance to him of understanding his exact relations to the other industrial pursuits.

This is a question of universal importance; and when applied to the situation of the farmer here, it has a peculiar weight. Isolated as it were from the other vast agricultural localities of the State by the snow-capped Sierras, yet we have immense resources of that kind. I am indebted to your worthy County Surveyor for the following statistics and estimates, which show an immense field in which to till the soil in our county:

There has been preempted in American and Indian valleys, for agricultural purposes, about 18,000 acres; on the head waters of the Feather, exclusive of Sierra and Beckwith valleys, 53,000 acres of grazing land; in the valleys of Sierra and Long, there are at least 200,000 acres of good grazing land; Honey Lake Valley has an area containing an area of 153,000 acres, one-half of which is agricultural, and the balance grazing land; making in the aggregate in Plumas county, 95,000 acres of agricultural land, and 315,000 acres of grazing land. Is not this, my friends, a magnificent capital upon which our farmers of Plumas have to operate? There are many things which you have to contend against here in the mountains, in prosecuting successfully, agriculture, horticulture, etc., which is unknown to the farmers of the lower counties; but you also have advantages which they never can have; that is in markets. You have your snow in winter, and your frosts in summer; but I firmly believe that even these ills, if fully met, have their accompanying benefits if properly taken advantage of.

"All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance direction which thou canst not see,
All discord harmony not understood,
All partial evil universal good."

Whether we can see it or not, there is a beneficent providence above the snow and frost, and all seeming evils, using those outward agencies to promote the interests of man. You know that you can produce in abundance almost everything that is necessary for home consumption; and when produced you have a market here at your very doors, superior to that of any other portion of the same class of citizens in the State. It is to this market, fellow-citizens, I wish for a moment to direct your attention. Our valleys are surrounded on all sides with some of the richest mines in the State. It is the miner who digs his ditches, pipes down the hills, tunnels through the mountains and dunes our rivers, who consumes your surplus produce. Upon his success depends directly your prosperity. There is not a pick stake, or a mine opened, but what you receive a portion of the benefits arising therefrom. It then is your obvious imperative duty as long as there is unprospected territory in our county, to encourage the miner in his operations. Whilst you are building up and preparing your farms for a bountiful yield the coming season, you should be looking out for a place to sell what you may raise. You can best secure a market, in my mind, by organizing into companies, and from your bountiful supplies furnish the bread, meat and vegetables, and let the miner furnish his great staple, muscle; and thus equipped pierce every favorable point for gold in the surrounding mountains. There are men who only want such encouragement to induce them to prospect the thousands of untouched acres of mining ground around us. Their success will give you the best possible market to be had; and if they fail, you have lost that only which, without their success is valueless to you. We need prospecting, and an abundance of it; and I know of no method of encouraging it so much as this. Whatever you do, do with a view to permanency. The prosecution of business with a view to immediate gain alone has been one of the banes to real improvement in California. This will be the home of a numerous people after we are dead and gone. Our children's children will have plenty to do in developing the resources of this rich country. Then let not the work of this year be such as that the requirements of the next will have to undo it. Do not exhaust lands which the generation which is to follow will have to build up.

Let the farmers of our valleys compete at each succeeding Fair of this Society, for premiums offered for the best tilled and improved farms. In this way much will be done to beautify and adorn our valleys with the arts of man.

I would urge you to give more attention to horticulture. I see nothing in our climate to prevent the raising of many of the most choice fruits; such as the apple, plum, cherry, etc. Improve your stock; raise from the best qualities. They are no more expensive to feed, and are much more valuable when grown.

To the miners let me express the hope that hereafter they will be better represented upon the tables of our exhibition rooms. Bring your latest and best improvements in the implements of mining; as co-laborers in the great work of human progress, add your influence to the establishment of the Annual Fair of Plumas county upon a permanent and lasting basis. Do this, fellow-citizens, and we will soon realize immense benefits from the organization of that Society we to-day celebrate.

Permit me, in conclusion, to thank you for the attention which this hastily prepared address has received at your hands.

POEM

Read before the Plumas County Agricultural Society, October 11th, 1860.

BY C. C. GOODWIN.

We read in Holy Writ, that when at first
The roll of this world's engine began;
When the huge earth, all fresh from chaos, burst,
A garden, beautiful, was given to man.
The fairest gift the Infinite could make
Unto the creature freest from his mind:
Whom he had lent his own breath to awake,
And with whose spirit His was intertwined.
Then man was perfect, in the image grand
Of his Creator; with dominion given
O'er every moving thing, by sea or land;
O'er every wing that beat the air of Heaven.
This was man's state; only a step below
The mighty Angels in their shining seats:
When God on him his garden did bestow,
With all its fruits, and flowers, and cool retreats.
'Twas given him then to dress and keep; designed—
A plan of God's—to make him here most blest
With every joy and luxury combined.
With wholesome labor to make sweet his rest;
And in that history is shadowed forth,
A type of what we most need to obtain:
A home to call our own—a spot of earth;
And labor for the muscle and the brain.
Others may scoff at labor. Let us think
All excellence on earth to it belongs;
It forges Nature's chain, link after link;
It gives the melodies to Angels' songs;
It is of God himself an attribute.
Each star proclaims it with its silvery light,
Speaking with voices eloquent, though mute,
Through all its watches of the solemn night.
The seas proclaim it in the ebbing tide,
And in their currents ever rolling roll,
Sweeping eternally in circles wide.
From the equator, to the furthest pole,
The earth proclaims it, in the fires which burn
Unquenchable forever in its breast;
Nature's machinery moves with ceaseless turn;
In her economy there is no rest.
And those who think that with man's humble toil
There must a sort of degradation join;
That he who tends his flocks, or tills the soil,
Must higher, nobler, holier thoughts resign;
Perhaps never read in Roman history how,
When that stern nation were in peril grave,
They called forth Cincinnatus from his plow—
The only one who could inspire and save:
Or how a champion king, his people's joy—
He who the sweetest harp on earth could play—
At first was but a lowly shepherd-boy,
Called from his flocks in Bethlehem away.
On history's every page the same is seen—
One of earth's wonders was the garden rare,
Made by Semiramis, the mighty queen;
And shepherd bands first bailed the eastern star.
The Kings of ancient Egypt all are lost—
Gone down beneath oblivion's stagnant sea;
The Pyramids, the work of slaves, still last;
There serfdom labor outlives majesty.
We sometimes wonder at the dizzy light
Of towering genius, unrestrained, at play;
But often 'tis a transitory light.
That, while we gaze, lowers dim, and fades away.
But Wisdom, child of Toil, immortal stands;
It is her arm that moves all modern things;
It binds colossal earth with iron bands;
It sends forth greetings on the lightning's wings.

I see before me, standing side by side,
A band of noble and heroic men;
Smiles light their faces, and their eyes with pride
Gleam like the sunlight through a mountain glen.
They stand here as if happy; yet, methinks,
I see a look on many a sun-browned face,
As if within there were some broken links—
As if their hearts were beating out of place—
As if, while listening to my words to-day,
Their souls were listening to another voice,
Which whispers of a loved home far away,
In which they once did mingle and rejoice;
Some lowly cot maybe, with jessamine
Or mountain rose wreathed o'er its humble roof,
It matters not; it is the spot where twice
All their affections in one solid roof.

This is the evil genius of our State.
We waste our energies in looking back—
Before us ever darkly looms the fate—
Far, far behind us seems a flowery track.
What though our State is blessed beyond compare?
What though in every breath we draw is health?
What though above us skies are ever fair?
What though our fruitful fields grow with their wealth?
What though our State is earth's last, greatest wonder?
Laid of the golden mines:
What though her streams o'er gems and jewels thunder?
What though so grand her pipes?
We cannot prosper while we sighing stand.
We must advance and kneel at Labor's shrine;
Homes must be built, and round our hearts the band
Of home-affections must be firmly twined;
And to this, no higher will need yield;
This earnest Laborer, no lofty thought;
The kingliest ear has bent to till the field;
The queenliest hand at adobe looms has wrought.
And when, at length, shall bloom on every hill
Orchards and vineyards, and in every vale
Harvests shall wave, and flowery income thrill
The souls of those who their rich sweets inhale;
When children's voices oftener are heard;
When church-spires oftener mutely point on high;
When Learning shall be sought, and law obeyed;
When Ignorance and Indolence shall die;
Then shall our State stand where it ought to stand,
A golden star in rarest jewels set;
The brightest gem in all the effulgent band.
That makes our Union's glittering coronet.

American Pomological Society.

The eighth biennial session of this Society opened at Philadelphia on the 11th September, and continued three days. We copy from the Report of the N. Y. Horticulturist: The morning session was occupied chiefly in organizing and appointing a nominating committee. In the afternoon, the President, Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., delivered his address. At the close of the address the nominating committee reported, and the officers were elected. President, M. P. Wilder, of Boston; Treasurer, T. P. James, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Thomas W. Field, of Brooklyn, L. I.

The session just closed some of its interest, from the fact that the list for general cultivation was not touched, the President having recommended that the duty of revising this list should be referred to special and local committees, to report at the next meeting. This we regard as the most important step yet taken by the Society. If these committees shall faithfully perform their duties, something will at last have been done worthy of a national Pomological Society. We purpose helping these gentlemen a little, by and by. Their labors will be of the most onerous kind, but we hope they will not flinch from them.

The discussions which followed were rambling and discursive, but some interesting facts were brought out. We find it necessary to condense our reporter's remarks.

An amendment was made to the Constitution, reducing the life-membership fee from twenty to ten dollars. The discussions were then begun, the first in order being the Apples. It will be remembered that the list for general cultivation was not brought up any time, the discussion being confined to varieties which promise well. The leading members having expressed their opinions, the following were added to the list of apples which promise well: Summer Sweet, Paradise, Cannon Parfait, Fall Wine, Early Joe, Willow Twig, Limber Twig, Bonum, Stansell, White Pippin, Pryor's Red, Keswick Codlin, Rawley's Jannet, Maiden's Blush, Pomme Royal, Summer Queen.

The Currant was next taken up, and a warm discussion ensued in regard to the merits of the Cherry. Messrs. Wilder, Downing, Hovey, Lawton, and others, spoke of it as being excessively acid, and destitute of flavor; while Messrs. Barry, Hooker, Warder, and others, spoke in its favor; and it was finally left on the list, to which were added the Versailles, Fertile d'Angers, and Imperial Jaune, a new French variety.

Strawberries were next taken up, and an interesting discussion followed, in which the opinion was expressed that a distinction should be made between the foreign varieties; that while those from England had almost invariably proved ill adapted to our climate, those from France and Belgium had, on the contrary, proved very promising, as instances of which, the Triomphe de Gand and others were mentioned. The Triomphe de Gand was spoken well of by everybody, and this and Jenny Lind were added to the list.

Raspberries were next in order. The Allen, after a warm discussion, was placed on the list of rejected fruit. The Belle de Fontenay was placed on the list which promises well, and the Hornet was well spoken of. The Purple Cane or American Red was highly commended by Mr. Downing.

Gooseberries. The Downing was added to the list.

Blackberries were brought up, several new kinds spoken of, such as the Grape, Parsley-leaved, etc., but none added to the list.

Grapes. This subject proved the most interesting brought before the Society. The Taylor and Massaway were added to the list. The Clara was thought too tender for outdoor culture. The To Kalon was said to mellow and rot badly in some localities, but was thought good when perfect. The Clinton was spoken well of by Messrs. Hooker and Prince, but others seemed to think little of it. Pauline was recommended by several Southern members, as a fine grape. The Massachusetts White met with little favor from any body. Allen's Hybrid was spoken of by several, and the merits of the Anna, Ontario, Rogers Seedlings, and others, were freely discussed. The Delaware met with encomiums, more or less warm, on all hands.

On Grape-culture a great variety of opinions were expressed, each man seeming to have a system of his own. On some points, however, there was unanimity, and some interesting particulars were elicited in regard to trencing, manuring, etc.

Tree-culture, however, brought out a greater variety of opinions than any other subject; some of them, indeed, curious enough. One gentleman thought moisture had more to do with the growth of plants than manure; the impression being that manure was of no consequence where moisture was abundant. Our reporter may have failed to catch his idea. Dr. Boynton gave some lengthened remarks on his mode of using manures for the pear, including a number of salts, by the use of which he claimed to have given his pears a high color and a glossy appearance.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand in 1858, \$258.94; received September, 1860, \$357; the total amount of expenditure, \$418.30; leaving a balance of \$197.64 in the treasury.

The Standing Committees were announced by the Chair, which we shall publish as soon as we can get them. Boston was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are tendered to Mr. T. P. James, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, and Mr. Wm. Saunders, the committee of arrangements for the meetings of the Society, for the excellent accommodations and polite attention which its members have enjoyed.

The exhibition of fruit was very fine; we annex a list of the chief exhibitors:
From Massachusetts—150 varieties of Pears from the President, Hon. M. P. Wilder; Hovey & Co., Boston—25 kinds of Pears; G. B. Ide, Springfield—21 varieties of Pears; B. K. Bliss, do.—five varieties of Pears.

From Connecticut—Specimens of Delaware Grape from Wm. Perry & Son, Bridgeport.

From New York—Frost & Co., Rochester—20 varieties of Pears and Grapes; Ellwanger & Barry, do.—233 varieties of Pears, 80 of Apples, and 50 of Plums; Dr. Boynton, Syracuse—55 varieties of Pears; Thos. W. Field, Brooklyn—a branch of the Flemish Beauty Pear, 22 inches long, on which were 24 large-sized and beautiful Pears; Trailing Blackberries, from Wm. Lawton, New Rochelle; H. C. Freeman, Astoria—fine specimens of the Delaware Grape.

From New Jersey—William Reid, Elizabeth—26 varieties of Pears and 6 varieties of Grapes; John Chambers, Burlington—112 varieties of Pears; Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, 22 varieties of Pears, 22 varieties of Apples, and a variety of Quinces, Peaches and Cultivated Cranberries.

From Pennsylvania—Ellwood Thomas, Mont. co., large specimens of Apples and Pears; Isaac Baxter, Philadelphia—30 varieties of Pears; W. W. Keer, do.—Bartlett and Seckel Pears; T. A. Attermas, do.—12 varieties of Pears and Grapes; Haines & Hacker, Cheltenham—20 varieties of Pears and Grapes; Dr. Eschelman, Chester co.—a variety of Pears and Apples; J. L. Darlington & Co., West Chester—a display of well grown Grapes; as also J. Rutter of the same place; S. W. Noble, 22 varieties of Apples. An attractive feature of the Exhibition were the dwarf Peach and Plum-trees, laden with delicious fruit, grown in the orchard house of Wm. Saunders, Phila.

From Virginia—22 varieties of Pears and 25 varieties of Apples, from H. R. Roby, Petersburg; Franklin Davis, Staunton—75 varieties of Apples; Oliver Taylor, Yardleyville—18 varieties of Grapes and Apples.

From North Carolina—11 varieties of Apples and Pears; and Scuppernon Grapes, from Walter L. Steele.

From Michigan—120 varieties of Apples, 20 varieties of Pears, and some fine Cherries.

From Illinois—80 varieties of Apples, from J. B. Steward, Quincy.

Mr. Cram, of Mount Joy, exhibited the Maratoway Grape, not ripe however. Mr. Renison, agent for Mr. Mace, of Newburgh, exhibited fine Delaware and Concord Grapes. Mr. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, exhibited the Delaware in great perfection. Mr. Goodwin exhibited the Cravelling, a new early Grape. Dr. Houghton exhibited a couple of Canes in fruit, grown on Mr. Bright's plan. Mr. Spangler exhibited a seedling Grape without a name. There were also a number of other exhibitors.

Discussions on the Honey-Bee.

We call the attention of our readers to the following letter from the Secretary of the Apianian Association, particularly to the inquiries made, and hope to hear from them on the subject, through the columns of the FARMER, or otherwise:

Stockton, Sept. 8th, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: Your known devotion to the cause of "Rural Economy," is the excuse that I shall plead for intruding myself upon your notice at this time. As Corresponding Secretary of the Stockton Apianian Association, I would ask your aid in collecting such information as will enable the Association to accomplish the object for which it was organized. Thus far, the discussions before the Society have been very generally interesting and satisfactory. But at the present time, we have a subject under consideration, that will require more than ordinary skill to arrive at a satisfactory result—I refer to the disease among Bees, known as "foul brood." It is not our design to say, that neighbor A or B has it in his Apiary; but to investigate the subject in the most thorough and scientific manner possible, studiously avoiding all reference to individuals, which often destroys the good that might otherwise be accomplished. Now, we would ask you, and through the FARMER, everyone interested in the success of the Honey-Bee, to send us all the information that can be obtained upon this subject. First, we would like to know, what is the original and primary cause of the disease; also, when, and under what circumstances, did it first make its appearance in this State? Second, do the causes now exist, independent of contagion? and Third, can a remedy be applied without causing the total loss of the Colony thus affected; and, if so, what is it? We have, also, under consideration, the "Sources from which the Bee obtains its supplies; the time when, and locality where, most abundant." This subject will call in question some of the positions taken by Mr. W. in the October-number of the Cultivist, under the head of "Honey from the Tules." I intend to review the article in time for Mr. W. to give a more full statement of his views, in the next number of the Cultivist. In the mean time, let us get as much information as possible; then, we will compare notes, and thereby be mutually benefited.

Very respectfully, yours, J. M. Nohrn.

Premium Stock.—Mr. Thomas Atkinson purchased at the late State Fair, says the Stockton Republican, a thorough-bred Suffolk boar, imported at a very heavy expense from England, cost \$400; an Irish graser sow; a thorough-bred Berkshire sow; a thorough-bred Westphalia boar and sow; a Westphalia and Berkshire sow. Also, some premium poultry, such as black Spanish hens and roosters, and a quantity of the celebrated Dominick poultry. He has brought them to his ranch in this vicinity. We are always glad to see good stock introduced into this country.

Mr. Richards' Colt Snow.—At the exhibition of Colts, the get of A. Keene Richards' Arabians, at his stable, near Georgetown, Ky., on the 24th ult., in the ring for colts the 1st premium of a Silver Pitcher was awarded to Mr. John Thomas; the 2d premium to R. M. Johnson. In the ring for fillies the 1st premium, \$25, was awarded to Wallace Graves; the second and third premiums, \$25 each, to little sons of John McNeelkin.

Salt Bating.

We find a long article, with the above heading, in the World's Crisis, from the Rev. H. L. Hastings. The whole is very good, but we have only room for the following extracts:

"Salt is good." Yes, no doubt; but to find out when and where it is good, and what it is good for, is another question.

Is salt good for medicine? So some say. It may be used as an emetic—a spoonful of salt and water, it is said, will vomit a child at once. If so, we are apt to suppose an emetic is rejected by the stomach because it is not fit to be retained in it. So the stomach turns itself wrong side out to empty an interloper out of doors.

Is salt good for food? Doubtful, I think. Whatever is food can be eaten as food. Who eats salt alone? Now then some little girl goes to the salt-box and gets a lump and eats it; but another will eat clay under a similar morbid craving; another chews up slate pencils; another eats charcoal, as one lady with ruined health informed me she had eaten, she presumed, bushels of it, and a friend of hers killed herself by it, and it tasted better than anything else in the world. No healthy person eats salt thus.

How long can a man live on any one article of wholesome food? A long time; perhaps months or years. How long can a man live on sugar? A good while. He would not starve on sugar soon, I assure you. How long can he live on salt? Shut a man up in a salt mine, or in prison, with bags, and bins, and boxes of salt, and no other food, how long can he live on it? Would he eat a pound of it? I think not. To live, he must have chyle, and chyme, and blood; food must be decomposed to furnish the elements of life. Can he get blood out of salt? Can he get fiber, or tissue, or fat, out of salt? Could a mouse live on salt? Can a man? Who will try it a week and report to me?

Can salt be retained in the human body? Can you work it into blood, or muscle, or bone, or cartilage, or tendon, or fat? Digestion changes the nature of every digestible substance. It is not when digested what it was when eaten. It undergoes chemical changes. All digested food leaves the body somehow. It never leaves unaltered as it entered. Sugar is dissolved, used up and thrown off; bread, vegetables and meats, all there are worked into blood, bones, muscles, excrementitious material, and finally all thrown off into waste and wear that other materials may come in. Sugar is not sweet when it is worked up and leaves the body. Its nature is changed. The capillaries suck all that is good out of it and "cast the bad away."

Can you digest salt? How? Boil it, and what is it? Salt. Bake it? Salt. Stew it? Salt. Grind it? Salt. Dissolve it? Salt. Eat it, and what is it? Salt. Drink water by the pailful to dissolve it, and what have you? Salt and water. You sweat—what comes out? Salt. You weep—what are the tears? Salt as brine. How are the urinary secretions? Salt. How are the mucous secretions—catarrh of throat and head? Salt, salt, salt! So the salt you eat is not used up, is not worked up, but nature gets up a fire and calls for a bucket of "Water, water, water!" till at last every grain of it is washed out of you, as far as possible. "But food does not taste good without salt." Did you ever try it? Doubtful. Any taste may be acquired. I like my food without salt as well as you do yours with it. Taste is a matter of culture. "The Indians," says Cotton Mather, "had not a grain of salt, I think, till we bestowed it on them." They ate their food, nevertheless, and were they not healthy? "But cattle and deer eat salt." Some do, and hosts do not. I have seen cows chew an old bone for hours, and run with it in their mouths to keep others from getting it. I do not know as it is good for food on that account, is it?

Let us trace the progress of salt in the human system as an article of food, or rather as a condiment. If you cut your hand, or have raw flesh from any cause, different things affect it differently. Drop water on it, or oil, or milk, and how it is soothed; but put on salt or brine—"how it smart!" Salt, then, is an irritant, most clearly. Now, let us follow its course:

1. Taken into the mouth, it touches the tongue. If there is a sore in the mouth, it smart; if not, there is a pungent taste as it dissolves. Now, if your tongue has been heated with peppers, spices, and condiments, and scalded three times a day with hot tea, coffee, etc., till the covering is blunted, salt tastes very good, though at once there is an increase of saliva, as if to flood the interloper out.

2. With this salivary flow, it floats down the throat, and men sling a glass of water after it to keep it from stopping by the way. Still it sticks about the throat and glands, setting them on fire with fever, and provoking the constant cry—"Water, water."

3. It gets into the stomach; a pungent, fiery stimulant, mixed all up with the food. The stomach feels it and smart, and says, "What's this? Fire! fire! water! water! We must flood this stuff out of the food. Man the pumps!" "Mother, I want some water," says the little child. "Please give me a drink of water. I'm so dry." "I don't know what makes me so thirsty," says another child. Grandma pushes up her "specs" on her forehead, and says, "Do not drink too much cold water. I guess you have been eaten salt fish." So water runs in cooling streams down the hissing throats of salt eaters. Persons who do not use salt never feel burning thirst, and never think of drinking water, as others do who eat salt.

4. By this time, the food is digested, the salt dissolved, and so it is set adrift through the various channels to run its race. The chyme becomes chyle, and the chyle, blood, and the salt becomes salt, as it always was. Then it is pumped all over the system; spirited along the delicate tissues, pushed through every fiber of the body, and irritates the body. The absorbents say, "We want fat, but not such heaps of salt; what can we do with that?" We cannot make nerves or tissues of it. We cannot make fire of it to heat the rest up with. Out of the house, you useless mineral! Well, the blood boils up, the house gets heated—more water is wanted, and so everything is out of joint. The man is feverish, chafed and nervous.

5. The excretory organs say, "We'll put that salt out of doors." So they go at it with might and main. Let us see how they work.

The skin. Here most of it goes. Ten thousand little canals lead to the surface laden with filth, decay and salt. Out it comes—the filth, the sweat, the salt. "Out! out! you interloper!" and out the salt comes all over the body. The man gets warm. He sweats. Touch your tongue to his body—what's there? Salt; just the same substance you took in your mouth comes out on your skin, burning, pungent, fiery salt. Is salt and water good for a wash? Will it make a smooth skin? Does it do you salt-rheum any good?

By and by you cry with grief or pain—what do you weep? Brine, salt brine, nothing else. It passes off, no doubt, in the evacuations of the bowels. You have bowels irrigated, cathartised, and scorched by it, till they come to be dull and torpid, and then comes chronic constipation, that will stick by you, perhaps, till some one persuades you to let salt alone, and then you will probably get over it.

One other great channel is through the urinary organs. You eat salt. It is dissolved. It passes through the kidneys, burning and inflaming in its course. You have kidney complaint after you have poured a stream of hot salt brine through them for forty years.—[Laws of Life.

NURSERY BUSINESS.**ABBOTT'S NURSERY, FRUIT VALE, ALAMEDA COUNTY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL for the patronage he received during the last season, would again inform purchasers that he has for sale at his Nursery

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:
5,000 Standard Pears, one, two and three years old;
3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;
15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;
500 Dwarf Apples;
2,000 Plums;
3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;
1,000 Peaches;
500 Apricots;
20,000 Raspberry Plants;
10,000 Lawton Blackberries;
15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—
A large quantity of
CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, GRAPE VINES, Etc.

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

STEPHEN ABBOTT,
Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct. 25, 1890.

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER THE FINEST lot of

Pear Stocks

Now to be seen in the State. The Stocks are one and two years old, of excellent growth.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and

AT LIBERAL RATES.

If applied for and engaged in season.

MARK FARNEY,
Woodside Nursery, San Jose.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,

Rochester, N. Y.

FROST & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., offer for sale for the Autumn of 1890 and Spring of 1891, one of the largest stocks of all kinds of DWARF FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, PLANTS, &c., in the United States. The Grounds at the present time contain over

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, devoted entirely to the cultivation of Trees and Plants. The stock is also extensive in its different departments, that they are enabled to furnish the entire orders of their correspondents, of the different kinds, of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices.

FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

We have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming Autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of Stocks of every description, and can furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, and PLUMS, one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHALES STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

PACKING, ETC.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing Plants for California the past season has been such that our customers have almost universally expressed themselves very much pleased with the condition in which the Plants reached their destination.

N. B.—Orders should be sent as EARLY IN THE SEASON AS POSSIBLE, so that we may have time to select and prepare the Plants for so long a journey, with a few exceptions, NO orders can be filled satisfactorily to ourselves which are not received by us PRIOR to the 15th of November.

CATALOGUES.

A Wholesale Catalogue, No. 5, is published in July of each year, EXPRESSLY for the California trade, containing our lowest rates for Trees in quantities of 100 or more. As these are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed FREE to all applicants. For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually, for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit.

No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Green-house Plants, etc.

No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue or Trade-list.

No. 5—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, etc.

Address: Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—We shall be happy to facilitate those who desire to import from this House with information, etc.

BENSLEY WATER-CURE**MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!**

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in Sacramento.

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, on STOCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as

DR. SMITH'S

Densley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution.

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially have our patients been, for the past year, those afflicted with Rheumatism, Indigestion and Cholera; Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia and Constipation, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Uterine Derangements and Nervous Debility.

Reader, do you want to be restored to health, and know how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman? a lawyer? a merchant? a teacher? an artist? a man of letters? Are you a husband? a father? a mother? a student? Are you a sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? or a girl, delicate, nervous from study, and predisposed to consumption? You may rely on it, that there is no place in California where all your peculiar ailments can be so healthfully treated, and home comforts so kindly supplied, as at the INSTITUTION and HOME of DR. SMITH.

Dr. SMITH was one of a class first graduating from the first regularly chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic) Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution on the Pacific Coast, based upon the principles of Hygienic medicine as therein taught.

Those who have been doctoring under the "old school," with poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not been cured, and with the best use of a more rational system, may be assured that Dr. SMITH is the best authority in the State. He has treated over two hundred and fifty patients, at his Institution, within the past year, both male and female, with unparalleled success. Six of the number had been given up by their physicians as incurable, who were by his varied applications and remedies restored to good health, besides performing many cures through home treatment by advice. Every body treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints, nervous weakness or uterine derangements, returned home either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electric Chemical Water Bath in connection with Water Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases. My objects in removing to the Bay are these: I desire to extend my influence as far as possible in the cause of health and physical improvement. Believing it to be an object worthy the Physician's highest ambition. And San Francisco being a center around which gather more interest of State, and a larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in contact with and render the most advantage to my experience, than elsewhere in California. Besides, patients recover one-third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and dietetical reform are invited to visit the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter.

Circulars sent, on application, free of postage.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

BATHS.

The price of Baths follows: Single Baths, \$1. Fifteen Baths, \$10.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.**SEED WAREHOUSE,**

Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,.....SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

In California, including

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed

OF THE NEW CROP.

Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canary Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover,

Etc.; Also, Chickens or Earls Almonds, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other

Bulbous Roots.

Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist, always on hand.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his Seeds from the best Seed-growers and Nurseries, is enabled to offer unusual inducements to the Trade and large Ranch-owners.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and all other Express Companies connecting therewith, are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking orders for Seeds, and receipting for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retailing, in such assortments as desired, furnished.

S. W. MOORE,
8-6m Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

L. I. WILDER,

Commission and Purchasing Agency,

No. 55 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-2p

To the Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

OFFER TO THE TRADE THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE assortment of

Garden, Farm, Flower, Fruit, Herb, and Tree Seeds.

Wholesale Price Lists of which may be procured by mail or otherwise, by addressing their Agents,

THOS. DAY, 183 Montgomery street,
San Francisco, Cal.

NONPAREIL

Golden Medal Premium Wheat!

—AT THE—

World's Fair in London, 1851.

HUNT'S**Improved Windmill.**

The Mill for the Farmer and Stock-raiser.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY,

No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

THESE MILLS ARE CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY controlled by a woman, or child of 10 years, without the least danger.

These Windmills revolve to receive the wind from any quarter, and a peculiarity of their construction is that they require no rane; the wind-wheel shaft being on a crane, or iron cap, which revolves on a center, the action of the wind on the wheel always keeps it faced to receive the wind to the best advantage. The wind-wheel shaft has upon its front end an iron wheel around which an iron strap passes, to act as a brake; this brake can be applied with great force by means of a rope and lever, a revolving clutch allows the wind wheel to face any direction without requiring a change of position of the brake lever. This lever is near the ground, and force can be applied by it to stop and hold the Windmill in the most violent storms.

These Mills have stood the test of wind and weather for the past three years, and have proved to be the most durable Windmills now in use for pumping water to supply Families, Stock, Irrigating Gardens, &c., &c.

Water in this State is of great value to all who cultivate the ground. On all the coast of California, and for some distance inland, during the Dry Season, the wind blows with such regularity as to be depended upon for pumping water.

The intelligent Farmer has already learned that to raise water by labor of Man, or stable stock, or Irrigating purposes, is an expense too great to be thought of, and when he learns that he can have

HUNT'S IMPROVED WINDMILLS,

at a very small cost, built in such a manner as will not require repairs for many years, that will supply his House, Cattle, Stock, and Grounds, with an abundance of pure fresh water, he will at once have won.

Every Farmer knows it to his advantage to keep his cattle out of filthy mud-holes, where they are frequently swamped in the mud, and where they drink muddy and unwholesome stuff, which often brings on diseases of which many of them die.

It is besides a great pleasure to have a plentiful supply of water, and to have it without labor. Every Family should have it in their house, to make the stable and the garden. A good Windmill to raise water for a garden, will save enough more vegetation in one season than will pay its cost. A tank of water near a house is also a great safeguard against fire. These are but a few of the advantages of a plentiful supply of water, that might be enumerated.

These Windmills can be set up by any man, by having assistance to raise the heavy pieces, in a single day.

Prices.—8-foot wheel, \$20; 10-foot wheel, \$75; 12-foot wheel, \$100 to \$125, and other sizes in proportion.

Patent has been applied for.

SHAFTS, CASTINGS, &c., for sale. REPAIRING done on reasonable terms. WATER-TANKS of all sizes, at the lowest market rates.

E. O. HUNT, Windmill Builder,
No. 24, Second street, San Francisco.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 Sacramento street,

Above Montgomery street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,**HOSIERY,****UNDER CLOTHING,**

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street

3

**TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:**

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1890:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Bail's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use.

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAB CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched beels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILBY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS

OUR BABY.

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

Did you ever see our baby?

Little Tot:

With her eyes so sparkling bright,

And her skin so white and light,

Lips and cheeks of rosy light—

Tell you what!

She is just the sweetest baby

In the lot.

Ab! she is our only darling!

And to me

All her little ways are witty;

When she sings her little ditty,

Every word is just as pretty

As can be.

Not another in the city

Sweet as she.

You don't think so? You never saw her—

Wish you could

See her with her playthings clattering,

Hear her little tongue so chattering,

Little dancing feet come patterling;

Think you would

Love her just as well as I do,

If you should.

Every grandma's only darling.

I suppose,

Is as sweet and bright a blossom,

Is a treasure to her bosom,

As cheering and endearing

As my rose.

Heavenly Father, spare them to us

Till life's close.

[For the California Farmer.]

Literature—No. 2.

After the celebrated Mandeville, came several

writers of some note,—Barbour, Gower, and others;

but none of great merit appeared until Geoffrey

Chaucer, who is known to many as the "Father of

English Poetry." Some include John Wiclif, the

"Morning Star of the Reformation," but I would

prefer to notice him in another series, as he seems

to have a greater hold upon us as one who dared to

be true to his convictions, than as a writer. Chaucer

was born in London in 1328, during the second

year of the reign of Edward III. of England; he

however did not distinguish himself as a writer

during that reign, although it lasted until 1377, a

period of fifty years. He is said to have composed

his great work at the age of sixty, during the time

of Richard II, Edward's successor; it is the "Can-

terbury Tales." His other works are, "The Court

of Love," "Troilus and Cressida," "The House of

Fame," "The Flower and Leaf," etc. Chaucer

mingled in military affairs and politics, and was

widely known. The poem ("Canterbury Tales")

is written upon the following plan: a number of

persons meet at an inn, all intending to go upon

a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas à Becket at

Canterbury. They determine to require a tale

from each other during the journey. The tales,

together with accounts of the narrators, form the

poem. These narrators are individuals of that

age and country, and therefore we have in the

work a very interesting account. He is thought

to have been very true to nature, and skillful in

his delineations of character. The greatest diffi-

culty in the way of Chaucer's being generally read,

is the obsolete words; with the obsolete spelling

is less troublesome, as we can generally interpret

it. The following beautiful line is from his de-

scription of the Parson.

"But rich he was of holy thought and work."

This excellent poet died in 1400, one year after

the Earl of Richmond had snatched the scepter

from the hands of his "fair cousin" Richard II,

and had been crowned as Henry IV of England.

MARY MERRILL

A Mixed College.

Mr. Willis says that when he was at the Chapel

of Antioch College, the other Sunday, seated in a

very adolescent assemblage of undergraduates, of

both sexes, he was a little startled, on the rising

of the Reverend President (Dr. Hill) in the pulpit,

to hear the brief Scripture adjuration, "Love one

another," given out separately, and with emphatic

repetition, as the text of the discourse! It turned

out to be a most earnest and large-thoughted ex-

hortation to the duties of Christian friendship and

charity, and pronounced as it was by a man of

most Apostolic character of face—the very type

of humility and wisdom—it was anything but ir-

reverently suggestive.

In the last Home Journal, Mr. Willis gives an

interesting account of his observations in a recent

visit to Antioch College. The influence of each

sex, he says, upon the manners and habits of the

other, is found to be refining, as well as stimula-

tive of the higher ambitions; though, naturally,

the effect is stronger upon the older than upon the

younger students. No restraint, beyond that of

absolute propriety, is put upon their intercourse.

The recitations and lectures are of course in com-

mon; but so also are the meals—the refectory

being arranged with small tables, at which they

form their own parties of four or six, eating and

conversing together with the freedom of acquaint-

ances in a restaurant. Out of study hours they

associate as they please, often forming picnics and

finding amusement in the beautiful scenery of the

neighborhood, and mingling much with the society

around. Preferences and attachments are inevi-

tably, of course; but these, honorably pursued, are

not discouraged or interfered with; and, though

undegraduate marriages are not common (particu-

larly while the lady is a "Freshman"), one in-

stance has occurred of husband and wife taking

their degrees as "Bachelors of Arts" at the same

Commencement. One couple of "best scholars,"

who had become attached while "Seniors," and

married after graduating, returned to the College

to become each a Professor. The "Faculty" seem

to act upon the principle as safely established, that

love is only an explosive and dangerous element

when bottled up too tightly, and that free inter-

course between intellectually employed persons

of both sexes, results in greater refinement cer-

tainly—matrimony possibly—very rarely in mutual

injury. It should be mentioned, perhaps, that the

gentle sex has one special officer—a "matron,"

who regulates personal habits by presiding over

the "dormitory" or separate college building

where the female students lodge—and that the

present incumbent of this office, Mrs. Paine, a New

England matron, is exercising a very marked in-

fluence on the College by her singular efficiency

and good judgment. The great purpose—to give

the mothers of the West a liberal education—is thus

prevented from having the possible drawback of

"scholarly slovenliness." The well known fact

that this is the cheapest place of education in the

world suggests its advantages, as within reach, to a class humbler in life, but with its share of noble natures; and among these last mentioned we should certainly number one young woman who is at present successfully pursuing her studies at the College, but who came there without means, and soon found a way to support herself by hiring as cook to a family in the neighborhood. There is a Spartan quality in this which tells well as an incident at the "Alma Mater" of a new country. One rather odd instance of pioneer adaptability is related—a clergyman "out West" having written to the Faculty to say that he had quite a family of boys and girls whom he should like to have educated, and wishing to know whether he couldn't get a job of preaching round there, to pay their expenses.

[For the California Farmer.]

Review of a Review.

Cousin CHARLES: You reviewed a certain article of mine in the Farmer of July 20. As I have been away from home a few months, I had not seen your review until a few days ago, when I soon determined that it should not longer remain unanswered. I assure you, it is entirely unnecessary to tell me that I should have examined into the matter before I stated the law, as it is a fixed habit with me to examine and weigh matters well before I make a statement. What I stated I am willing to reiterate. The trouble is, you have referred to California only; I, to the United States. It is useless to refer me to certain pages of Wood's Digest or any other publication of California laws, for I am a Pennsylvanian, and "speak that which I do know," with reference to some of the Middle States, only. I said in our country, so as not to be mistaken by those of another State. I did not know what was the condition of things in California, though I fancied that your State was (as I now know it is) ahead of many others in this as in some other important particulars. Our State has, within a few years, improved its laws with reference to woman's property, guardianship of children, etc., though there still remains much to be amended. New York has done better still, and I trust her good example will be imitated. But now to your next point. If the term woman does not apply to all the female sex, tell me what term does. Is it lady? I am surprised to hear you say that the term woman includes not colored females. For my part, I will not recognize that as a "higher and holier standard of human excellence" that excludes either the African, Indian, Malay, or Mongolian female, in pronouncing the name woman. No, no, I am a woman; I have a mind to be improved, a soul to be elevated, a spirit to be fitted for a higher sphere than this; so have they; I can claim no more than they, provided I discharge my duties no more faithfully than they. If they have not had opportunity to learn any more of life's purposes than to minister to the wants of their families and perform a certain amount of physical labor, while my advantages have enabled me to taste of the pleasures of literature, art or science, and we are equally faithful and conscientious in our pursuits, we deserve equal commendation; but I can not see that calling them by the name woman would bestow; it is a simple matter of fact that the name woman applies to every female on the globe, and that even the most degraded of these, our sisters, has the same destiny, an immortal existence.

You speak as though the more degraded portion of the female sex did not occupy the position of mother, wife, sister and friend. What if they do not hold those relations to us; they do to those who are nearer and dearer to them than we can be. It is my desire that woman should take part in political as well as social government; "in my judgment," it would tend to ennoble and elevate, instead of debase and demoralize, not only woman, but man. She ought not to feel thankful that she is exempted from "filial and sordid promptings," etc.; when her brother man in whom she feels such deep interest, is the slave of so much that is base. Just uphold the idea that the great science of politics is degrading and corrupting, and you help to fasten upon us the corruption and despotism of those who claim the name politician while playing the base part of a mere office-seeker. But the world is as yet too much in its infancy to recognize the dawning of that brighter day which is to bring freedom to all; and I care not so much to urge the right of woman to the elective franchise, as to press upon our notice those truths which a greater number will recognize as such, and, seeing, will endeavor to live them out and to spread the good tidings to all who are eager for some greater good than wealth, or fame, or fashion, have ever yet bestowed.

You say if woman has a suitable opportunity to marry, her mission is at hand; now if you would use some other word than mission I might agree with you, for your after remarks show that you do not hold those low views of marriage and woman's part in the marriage-state, that do so generally prevail. Nothing is so well calculated to exalt and beautify the whole character as true marriage—a union of soul with soul—not according to an old idea, excellent for woman chiefly, but equally for man and woman. No woman can so well perform her great life-work, as she who is united to a noble, sympathizing specimen of true manhood; and so of man.

But you ask me to write upon "man," to "see if I can find any good in a Nazarene." Surely, you must see by this time, that you have mistaken my position. I do not attach more blame to man for the existence of certain wrong laws, and the oppression of woman in many ways, than I do to woman; both are responsible; if man has wronged woman, woman, too, has wronged man, each in a different way. Both have fallen short of the good within their reach; and both are now striving for more of good than they yet have known. I have more supporters of my "extreme" views among men than women. Upon another occasion, when I have more time than at present, I will heed your suggestion in regard to taking Man for my theme, while I shall not forget in another article to notice the remark, "We'll take care of woman," etc. I like a suggestive pen.

MARY MERRILL.

Restoring Damaged Velvet.—The Monitor de la Salud publishes the following method of restoring velvet to its original condition. It is well known that when velvet has been wet, not only is its appearance spoiled, but it becomes hard and knotty. To restore its original softness, it must be thoroughly dampened on the wrong side, and held over a hot iron, care being taken not to let it touch the latter. In a short time the velvet will become, as it were, new again. The theory of this is very simple. The heat of the iron evaporates the water through the tissue, and forces the vapor out at the upper side; this vapor passing through the different fibers, separates those which adhere together in hard bunches. If the velvet were ironed after dampening, an exactly opposite result would be obtained; it is, therefore, necessary that the substance should not come in contact with the heated iron.

CLAD TIDINGS

FOR THE

HOUSEWIFE!!

THE

HYDRO-CALORIC

WASHER!

PATENTED BY

H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON,

of Portland, Oregon.

The inventors are now prepared to say to

EVERY HOUSEWIFE

IN THE UNION,

That they can show a Machine, that by a

Combination of Heated Air and Water,

The process of WASHING CLOTHES

IS LESSENED

BY

More than Seventy-five per Cent,

AND WITH

THIS GREAT GAIN,

The Clothes or material washed

ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN

As much as by careful hand-washing; while

THE COST OF MATERIAL

FOR FUEL in the Heating Apparatus is

Only One-Fifth

OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY

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AND

TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER

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ALL READY FOR USE.

IN TWENTY MINUTES!

The Inventors offer

A PRIZE OF \$300!

To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented,

of the same size, that can perform

WITHIN FIFTY PER CENT

OF THE SAMAMOUNT OF WORK

That our Machine can perform,

With as Little Damage to the Clothes.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK

Our Machines

DO NOT

RUB.

TWIST.

SQUEEZE,

OR POUND

THE CLOTHES.

Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the

proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can

teach each reader, and how

TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!

With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL

Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAUG, San

Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-

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Proprietor Tremont House, San Francisco, Cal.

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T. GIOR, Artist and Machinist.

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and

the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our

Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to ad-

vantage by depositing to our credit with the American Ex-

change Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given

for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the

same on presentation, together with one per cent premium.

Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CON-

nected with the establishment as Book-

Resper, have leave respectfully to inform

the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased

from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and

control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends

and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his expe-

rience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people

of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his

house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains

or expense in providing every means for the comfort and

satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems

almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the

building or its location. The proprietor will only remark

that IT IS INFERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in

all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts

of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,

and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has

been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the

Hotel, to convey passengers to and from

the steamers.

14 SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

ST. GEORGE

HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE

well-known House, and beg leave to inform the pub-

lic that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-

nished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair

Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be

supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading

Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of

the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of

the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the ear-

nest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class

Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patron-

age.

GORHAM & SPERRY,

Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing,

And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED:

MEALS.....50 cents.

LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the

Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and

from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable,

where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages,

Buggies, etc., etc.

22-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,

SAN JOSE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will

commence on THURSDAY, August 7th.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a

polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to

virtue, accustom them to early habits of order, industry, and

to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue

both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

Board and Tuition, per session.....250

Washing.....50

Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay

the bill in case of sickness).....10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra

charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German

Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.

Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no

deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except

in case of sickness.

Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present

at the opening of the session.

DAY SCHOOL.

There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the con-

venience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer

that their children should return home every day.

TERMS:

Tuition, including the branches specified.....\$5

Senior Class, per month.....25

Junior Class, per month.....20

Primary Class, per month.....15

Letters may be addressed to the

SUPERIORESS,

Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS IN-

stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th.

The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the

Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory

Department.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

Board and Tuition per session.....35

Washing and mending of articles washed, per ses-

sion.....10

Stationery, per session.....10

Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be

preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per

session.....10

Vacations, if spent at the College.....25

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each

one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philoso-

phy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form

extra charges. School Books are furnished at store

prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.

Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of

Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal. or to Rev. A.

Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, be-

tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

2

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence

July 10th, 1860. Parents are requested to send their

sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening

of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., ad-

dress the Principal for a circular.

1 C. J. FLATT, Principal.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Sum-

mer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence

on Wednesday, 27th July.

21 MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

STOCKTON

Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER

the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted

by competent Teachers, will commence on

Monday, September 10, 1860,

And continue FIVE MONTHS.

TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,

per session.....\$150

For Tuition in Music, per session.....50

For Tuition in Painting or Drawing.....25

For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each.....35

For Tuition and Board per annum.....250

Washing per dozen.....\$1 50

Payable Quarterly in advance.

Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end

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COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-

though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have

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THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's

Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography,

History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

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ical, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,

Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christi-

anity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental

and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,

optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians,

any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-

ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole

course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board

with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course

of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular

attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

WM. I. TUSTIN'S

CALIFORNIA

ECLIPSE AND CHALLENGE

WINDMILL.

HAVING SECURED A PATENT (Dated 22d May, 1860)

For My Improvement

on Self-regulating Windmills, I am now prepared to

furnish the Public with

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL

IN THE WORLD.

Parties addressing me at BENICIA, personally, or by

letter through the Post Office, will find a Machine and

Prices to suit the Times—Ranging from \$75 to \$250.

State, Territory, and County Rights, For Sale.

WM. I. TUSTIN.

BENICIA, Aug. 6, 1860.

OIL-CAKE.

A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR

Milch Cows, Horses, and Cattle.

No Farmer, Dairyman, Stable-keeper, or Stock-Rais-

er, should be without it.

A small lot just received from Japan, ex "Onward,"

For sale by

C. W. BROOKS & CO.,

Corner Sansome and Merchant streets.

23

ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN

As much as by careful hand-washing; while

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FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetor-

ical, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,

Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christi-

anity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental

and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,

optional through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians,

any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-

ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole

course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board

with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course

of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular

attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

But rich he was of holy thought and work."

This excellent poet died in 1400, one year after

the Earl of Richmond had snatched the scepter

from the hands of his "fair cousin" Richard II,

and had been crowned as Henry IV of England.

MARY MERRILL

A Mixed College.

Mr. Willis says that when he was at the Chapel

of Antioch College, the other Sunday, seated in a

very adolescent assemblage of undergraduates, of

both sexes, he was a little startled, on the rising

of the Reverend President (Dr. Hill) in the pulpit,

to hear the brief Scripture adjuration, "Love one

another," given out separately, and with emphatic

repetition, as the text of the discourse! It turned

out to be a most earnest and large-thoughted ex-

hortation to the duties of Christian friendship and

charity, and pronounced as it was by a man of

most Apostolic character of face—the very type

of humility and wisdom—it was anything

Literary Shrubbery.

Turning the Back on the Worries of Life.

You may brood over a little worry, till, like the prophet's cloud, it passes from being of the size of a man's hand, into something that blackens all the sky, from the horizon to the zenith. You overheard Mr. Snarling informing a stranger that your essays in "Fraser" are mainly characterized by conceit and ill-nature. (Mr. Snarling, put on the cap.) Your wife and you enter a drawing-room to make a forenoon visit. Miss Limejuice is staying at the house. Your friend, Mr. Smith, drove you down in his drag, which is a remarkable handsome turn out. And entering the drawing-room somewhat faster than was expected, you surprise Miss Limejuice, still with a malignant grin on her extraordinarily ugly countenance, telegraphing across the room to the lady of the house to come and look at the carriage. In an instant the malignant grin is exchanged for a fawning smile, but not so quickly but that you saw the malignant grin. A man has gone to law with you about a point which appears to you perfectly clear. Now don't sit down and think over and over again these petty provocations. Exclude them from your mind. Most of them are really too contemptible to be thought of. The noble machinery of your mind, though you be only a commonplace, good-hearted mortal, was made for something better than to grind that wretched grist. And as for greater injuries, don't think of them more than you can help. You will make yourself miserable. You will think the man who misrepresented you, an incarnate demon, while, probably, in the main, not so bad, though possessed of an unhappy disposition to tell lies to the prejudice of his acquaintance. Remember that if you could see his conduct, and your own conduct, from his point of view, you might see that there is much to be said, even for him. No matter how wrong a man is, he may be able to persuade himself into the honest belief that he is right. You may kill an apostle, and think you are doing God a service. You may vilify a curate who is more popular than yourself, and in the process of the vilification, you may quote much Scripture, and shed many tears. Very, very few offenders see their offense in the precise light in which you do while you condemn it. So resolve, that in any complicated case, in which misapprehension is possible, in all cases in which you cannot convict a man of direct falsehood, you shall give him credit for honesty of intention. And as to all these petty offenses which have been named, as to most petty mortifications and disappointments, why, turn your back on them. Turn away from the contemplation of Mr. Snarling's criticism as you would turn away from a little stagnant puddle to look at fairer prospects. Look in the opposite direction from all Miss Limejuice's doings and sayings as you would look in another direction from the sole untidy corner of the garden where the rotten peonies are. As for the graver sorrow, try and think of it no more. Learn its lesson, indeed; God sent it to teach you something and to train you somehow; but then try and think of it no more.

NIGHT OF HORROR.—The Milwaukee papers relate a whole column of instances wherein, in that city, on the fatal night when the Lady Elgin went down, citizens were awakened with horrible premonitions of something dreadful about to happen. The Chief of Police, thus aroused by the unseen hand at a little after two o'clock, perambulated the whole city to see if the nature of his fears had not some present solution, and was still unsatisfied. Others, controlled by these fearful forebodings, sat up the balance of the night, or lay tossing and sleepless in bed. In many of these instances the parties thus warned had no relatives, and some not even acquaintances, on board the fated ship. To all, however, it is described as having been a night black with horrors.

The Prince of Wales slips away from his old dry nurse, the Duke, occasionally, and runs all night with the boys. The Prince seeing the wires down, the other day, said, we will not get much information from them, unless they are better posted. When a fellow was boring him with a long speech, one rainy day, he expressed the hope that both the speaker and the weather would dry up. Young England is getting along.

BEES AND BEE-HIVES.

THE ITALIAN HONEY-BEE.

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY IMPORTED, under the personal care of L. W. KENNEDY, a member of our firm,

The Pure Italian Bees.

We shall propagate them as fast as is consistent with preserving their purity.

THE PRICE of a single impregnated QUEEN, with sufficient bees for propagation, is Fifty Dollars, with a discount to those purchasing a number. For a Good Swarm of Common Bees, with an ITALIAN QUEEN introduced, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars.

Orders, to meet with attention, must be accompanied with twenty per cent of the amount, and will be filled in the order of receipt. They may be sent to us, or to Col. WARREN, at the California Farmer Office, and when received by us, will be placed on record agreeably to the date they were received by him.

We hope to be able to deliver QUEENS, or SWARMS, to those ordering first, some time in the month of September.

We are Prepared to Give Purchasers every Assurance needed, that we offer the GENUINE ITALIAN BEE.

*For a faithful performance on our part, we refer by permission to:

Rev. E. B. Walworth, Rev. H. J. Macley,
Dr. D. H. O. Rice, Dr. H. P. Thompson,
Dr. E. Teegarden, Jno. Chittie, Esq.

Of Marysville;
Freeman Gates, Esq., San Jose.

L. KENNEDY & CO.
293m
Aptarists, Marysville.

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED a portion of their works for the manufacture of BEE-HIVES, of every pattern now known.

Having the Agencies of several of the most prominent Artists of our State, and having made large numbers for them, we can now make Hives with the greatest expedition, so as to supply demands at an urgent moment.

All Patents will find it for their interest to arrange with us, as we can co-operate with them in the dissemination of every good improvement.

We can furnish Individual Rights for the "Largest Hive," and can furnish facilities for all kinds of Hives, in the Rough Material.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
13 Between Beale and Main sts., San Francisco.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING and CURED-HAIR MATTRESSES and LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with Running Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 27½ feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undoubted justice the attention of the Traveling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicate not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steamboat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN,

During their sojourn in this city.

For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh; with many other recognized advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matchless Beds, and solicitous attention to the comforts of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suite of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this House is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.

The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. (15

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other room in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lofted furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

at corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

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O Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER.



MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 68 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United

States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1887 and 1888; and also by the State Fair, Stockton, 1887, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Truss Harness and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

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FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 45 Clay Street, San Francisco.]

There is no improvement in the price of grain. All kinds of Produce are very dull. With one exception the past week no sale of any amount has been effected, one lot of Wheat of thirty thousand sacks that had been bought by a party and stored, but he preferred to sell at a figure (1.50) above the market, rather than pay the present rates for freight at prices from 1.15 to 1.50. Corn, it seems, is becoming a favorite article among our Farmers, and it has been grown to quite an extent in some sections of our State. This is different from most Grains, requiring considerable attention. Several parcels of Corn that has come to market have been shelled and put in sacks while green or damp, and as a natural consequence, it soon heated, and became musty and sour; whereas, had our Farmers used a little precaution and got it thoroughly dried, it would have readily sold. We have now six ships loading with Wheat for Liverpool and New York. The latter will take no small amount of Wheat and Barley. Nothing, however, but our choicest Wheat and Barley, in good order, are in demand.

Wheat,	1100 1/2	Potatoes,	1000 1/2
Barley,	900 1/2	do Sweet,	1000 1/2
Oats,	1100 1/2	do Carolina,	1000 1/2
Corn,	1100 1/2	do yellow,	1000 1/2
Beans,	1100 1/2	do white,	1000 1/2
Peas,	1100 1/2	do green,	1000 1/2
Flour, extra,	1100 1/2	do extra,	1000 1/2
do superior,	1100 1/2	do extra,	1000 1/2
do fine,	1100 1/2	do extra,	1000 1/2
do common,	1100 1/2	do extra,	1000 1/2
Hay,	1100 1/2	do extra,	1000 1/2

(Corrected by Ring & Bowers, Washington Market.)

Butter, Cal.,	25 1/2	Cheese, Cal.,	15 1/2
do Eastern,	25 1/2	Eggs,	15 1/2
Hides,	25 1/2	do,	15 1/2
Wool,	25 1/2	do,	15 1/2
do best quality,	25 1/2	do,	15 1/2
do extra Merino,	25 1/2	do,	15 1/2

San Francisco Cattle Market. Nov. 9.
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITNEY, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

There has been no change since our last issue in the Cattle Market. There is in market quite a number of Cows with Calves, and Beef Cattle, but of rather an inferior quality. There seems to be an inquiry generally among Butchers and Dairyman for a better grade of Stock, which would no doubt bring a remunerative price, showing conclusively that if Farmers and Stock-raisers would be more particular with their Stock, it would meet with more ready sales, and at prices more satisfactory to them.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
BEEF—American, first quality 7c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 3c; 4th quality 2c; Spanish, 1st quality 5c; 2d quality 3c; 3d quality 2c.
PORK—First quality, 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c; 4th quality 2c.
LARD—First quality, 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c; 4th quality 2c.
MUTTON—First quality, 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c; 4th quality 2c.
Wool—First quality, 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c; 4th quality 2c.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Nov. 9.

VEGETABLES.	
Asparagus, .....	..... 100 1/2
Artichokes, .....	..... 100 1/2
Beans, .....	..... 100 1/2
Beets, .....	..... 100 1/2
Broccoli, .....	..... 100 1/2
Cabbage, .....	..... 100 1/2
Calif. Corn, .....	..... 100 1/2
Carrots, .....	..... 100 1/2
Celery, .....	..... 100 1/2
Corn, .....	..... 100 1/2
Cucumbers, .....	..... 100 1/2
Cranberries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Dried Herbs, .....	..... 100 1/2
Egg Plant, .....	..... 100 1/2
Garlic, new, .....	..... 100 1/2
Chick Peas, .....	..... 100 1/2
Green Beans, .....	..... 100 1/2
Green Peppers, .....	..... 100 1/2
Green Corn, .....	..... 100 1/2
Horseradish, .....	..... 100 1/2
do in Jar, .....	..... 100 1/2
Lima Beans, .....	..... 100 1/2
Lettuce, .....	..... 100 1/2
Apples, .....	..... 100 1/2
do cooking, .....	..... 100 1/2
Pears, cooking, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Louise Elder, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Claire Clair, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Vicard Winkfield, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Fall Butter, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Duchesse d'Angleme, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Doyenne, .....	..... 100 1/2
do de France, .....	..... 100 1/2
Strawberries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Raspberries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Gooseberries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Currants, .....	..... 100 1/2
Blackberries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Lawson Blackberries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Cherries, .....	..... 100 1/2
Apricot, .....	..... 100 1/2
do, .....	..... 100 1/2
Peaches, .....	..... 100 1/2
Mushrooms, open, .....	..... 100 1/2
do cultivated, .....	..... 100 1/2
Onions, .....	..... 100 1/2
Okra, Dry, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Green, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Sweet Carolina, .....	..... 100 1/2
do do (8 lbs.), .....	..... 100 1/2
Pumpkins, .....	..... 100 1/2
Parsnips, .....	..... 100 1/2
Red Pepper, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Yellow, .....	..... 100 1/2
Squash, Marrowfat, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Summer, .....	..... 100 1/2
String Beans, .....	..... 100 1/2
do, .....	..... 100 1/2
Salisbury, .....	..... 100 1/2
do, .....	..... 100 1/2
Turnips, .....	..... 100 1/2
Tomatoes, .....	..... 100 1/2
Crab Apples, .....	..... 100 1/2
Limes, .....	..... 100 1/2
Oranges, .....	..... 100 1/2
Melons Lemons, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Apples, .....	..... 100 1/2
Bananas, .....	..... 100 1/2
do bunch, .....	..... 100 1/2
Grapes, white, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Hamburg, .....	..... 100 1/2
do Angelos, .....	..... 100 1/2
Golden Plum, .....	..... 100 1/2
Monmons, .....	..... 100 1/2
Almonds, .....	..... 100 1/2
Custards, .....	..... 100 1/2
Filberts, .....	..... 100 1/2
English Walnuts, .....	..... 100 1/2
Green pears, .....	..... 100 1/2
Watermelons, each 100 lbs., .....	..... 100 1/2
Cantaloupes, .....	..... 100 1/2

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

NUMBER 12.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 126 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Mildew.

At a late meeting of the Progressive Gardener's Society, in Philadelphia, the subject of mildew, proposed by Mr. Grassie, V. P., was then taken up, by the reading of the following essay:

Mildew, whether on the vine, the stems of wheat, the leaves of the chrysanthemum, gooseberry, pea, rose or peach, is the result of parasitic fungi, the roots of which penetrate the epidermis, rob the plant of its juices, and interrupt its respiration. It is generally admitted that every species of plant has its own peculiar forms of vegetation and animal parasites. Although the same species may not unfrequently be found on different plants, in general they are found in greater abundance on the plants to which they appear to have some affinity. Thus we have the mildew on the peach, the vine, pea, berry, &c.; named and known as such. This much is admitted, but what we want to ascertain is the cause of its origin. Here we find a diversity of opinion, and, I may add, will likely continue to do so, as on all such subjects.

There are three or four opinions more prominent than the rest, and worthy of our practical investigation; it shall, therefore, be my object to present those views (as understood by me) to the members, and learn their experience with regard to them.

First, we may take the President's theory of it, in which some of the most practically observing men in this country and Europe coincide. At a former meeting he gave us the result of his practical observation, that plants by nature or habit, natives of a moist climate, introduced into a drier atmosphere, are victims to mildew; that dry air, as stated in the Theory of Horticulture, acting on the surface of tender vegetable tissue, was favorable to its development, mentioning the lilac and hawthorn as examples. It is a well known fact, that in dry seasons we have more mildew than in moist; and I have no doubt all of you who have had experience with the peach tree on walls, in Europe, have observed that those trees that got copious syringings were not troubled with mildew, in comparison with those that were left to themselves. We had two or three dry warm days this season, in April; with me, English gooseberries, where most exposed, were all mildewed; those in a moist and shaded position partially escaping. Again, in sowing peas for fall use, if they get good copious waterings, they are never much affected with mildew, and all know that in a dry fall turnips are apt to mildew.

The Second Theory is quite the opposite of the first. It supposes mildew to be produced by too much moisture; that is, the leaves absorb an excess of moisture from the atmosphere; the soil is too dry for a comparison with the air; that if damp and cold weather succeed that which has been warm and bright, without a good fall of rain, we are sure to have mildew; an injurious absorption of moisture by the leaves and stems of the plants takes place, the ascent of the true sap is retarded, a retrograde motion of the fluids is produced, and the plant becomes the food of fungi. I may add that this theory has been very generally accepted as the true one.

The Third Theory is, that fungi are communicated to the plants from the soil, and developed within the tissue, and that they afterwards make their way through the stomata; that every specimen emits annually myriads of minute seeds (spores), and these are wafted through the air. They may remain dormant until a convenient season, then vegetate and reproduce spores; that they have likewise the power of spreading by throwing out filaments from the roots, so that they are never absent from the soil, but at one period or other are to be found on the plants subject to their attacks.

The Fourth Theory is, that mildew is caused by the distemper of juices of plants, and no one ever saw mildew upon the leaves of a healthy, vigorous plant; in short, is not so much in the atmosphere, either wet or dry, although it originates on the surface of plants, but that the tissue of the subject has always been, previous to being attacked, in a diseased state. I have never found mildew attack any grapevines under my charge but once, some three years ago, and then slightly; it was on the variety called *White Niece*; the previous fall the wood had not been well ripened; the next spring it bled considerably; the wood produced was unhealthy, watery and spongy, hence a fit subject for mildew. We have several cures in the way of sulphur, nitre, common salt, the fumes of black sulphur, hydro-sulphate of lime, &c. But prevention is always preferable to curative operations, and I have no doubt that if vines are kept in due vigor, well drained, the border protected against excesses of either moisture or dryness, and the leaves protected from sudden atmospheric changes, they will never be visited by mildew. For those who may require a cure, I may mention that I have never found it necessary to cover the bunch and leaves of the grape with sulphur; only simply spreading it about is generally effective. Hydro-sulphate of lime is made of equal parts of quick-lime and sulphur, one pound of

each to five pints of water, boiled for ten minutes; to this add one hundred parts more water; let it clear, and syringe with it. Common salt for roses, peas and similar out-door crops, two ounces to the gallon of water; of nitre, one ounce to the gallon; with this syringe the plants.

After the essay had been read, quite a discursive debate took place, which we shall not attempt to give in detail. From the points elicited, it may be deduced, that quite a difference of opinion was maintained among members present. Of the four theories set forth in the essay, it appears two only were held by the speakers. The essayist, while he did not adopt either of them, still appeared to agree with that which attributes mildew to a dry atmosphere.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

California Wines.

It is, perhaps, for the interest of persons engaged here in importing and dealing in foreign Wines, to throw discredit upon our California production, and thus prevent it from supplanting the foreign. And this may account for the articles which have lately appeared in several papers, endeavoring to cry down our Native Wines, and to make it appear that our whole production is of inferior quality. An article of this character was published a short time since in the *Mercantile Gazette*, and referring to the late shipment of Wine to New York by our two principal firms engaged in the production of Native Wine, stated that the shipment was invoiced at seventy-five cents a gallon, and hence must be of a poor quality, which would give our production a bad name abroad, and thus injure our future prospects in a trade that is destined to become of great importance to our State. It also intimated that no good Wine had yet been produced in our State. We have no doubt that some poor Wine has been produced in our State, by persons who do not understand the process of manufacture, and this being sold at a lower price than a good article, is used to some extent, and to a certain degree injures the reputation of all our Wines; but it is certainly doing great injustice to our great interest, and to our reliable producers, whose reputation is their capital, to make the wild statement, that because some is poor, no good Wine is produced.

Now, if the Wines were invoiced at seventy-five cents a gallon, we cannot see how that would establish their inferiority, when it is known how cheaply Wine can be produced in this state. But the article above alluded to, having been copied by the *Bulletin*, called forth a reply from Messrs. Kohler & Frohling, which we give below, as setting them right before the public, and containing matters of interest in regard to the Wine-production of our State. They say:

An article appeared in the *Bulletin* of the 1st of November, reprinted from the *Mercantile Gazette*, entitled "California Wines," which is calculated to do much injury to the important interest of wine-growing in this State, and which contains errors in regard to the subject which should be corrected. The article commences by saying that the cultivation of the vine is destined to become important in this State, etc., which is all true; but the writer adds: "It is a lamentable fact, that our wines have not at all improved in reputation within the last three or four years." A few facts will show that this statement is wide of the truth. We commenced the business of producing and selling the native wines about six years since, and then we had but a few hundred gallons. Scarcely any one knew that native wines were anywhere to be had. None of the saloons kept the wines, for there were really none for sale. Now, we produce more than 100,000 gallons per annum, and find a market for the whole quantity. Our city trade is more than a hundred times greater than it was four years ago, and so is our country trade. We have been utterly unable to keep any great quantity of our vintages of 1856 and 1857, such has been the demand for our wines; and our trade is constantly and largely increasing in this city and State. So much for the statement that the "reputation" of California wines has not improved. Almost every saloon in this city keeps the native wines on sale, and the demand is rapidly increasing, instead of "where they were once popular, they are now seldom called for." The real fact is, that California wines, as they become known, are becoming popular, and their use both at the "dinner table" and "in the chamber of the convalescent" is rapidly increasing.

There is, however, no doubt that parties in this city and State are "doctoring" the native wines, mixing them, and using "illegitimate means" to give the wines the appearance of maturity; and there is no question that parties who do this have not the permanent reputation of our wines at heart. There is no doubt that vines have been sold in this market as pure, by apparently respectable parties, which chemical tests would show—if they have not already shown—have been tampered with. And why did not the writer of the article referred to go on and point out the parties who are doing these things, and not allow odium and suspicion to fall upon innocent parties? The art of "improving wines," has no doubt "reached here from abroad," and the nefarious business will, no doubt, be plied here with all the vigor that unscrupulous parties can exert. It is well known that probably more than nine-tenths of all the foreign wines imported into this country from France and Germany are tampered with—mixed, adulterated and doctored, until it has come to be believed that it is next to impossible to find any pure wine that is improved.

All that is said by the writer of the article referred to in regard to native wines "sent here on consignment, advances made on them, the difficulty to realize on them, and their being sold at 'fifty cents per gallon,'" is very easily understood and explained by those familiar with the facts; and, indeed, the explanation suggests itself at once in the question which the writer asks:

"Would such be the case were the wines of good quality and in marketable condition?"

In regard to the shipment of wines "the other day to New York," alluded to by the writer, it is true that some seventy pipes were shipped by us and Messrs. Sainsevain Bros., and it is our intention to make regular shipments to supply our agents in New York. There were no "invoice prices" affixed by us to the wines we shipped, and none to those of Sainsevain Bros., so far as we know and believe. The wines shipped by us were of the very finest quality from the vintages of 1857 and 1858. The shipment of these wines is the commencement of a great wine-trade to be carried on between the Pacific and the Atlantic States, and those who have embarked in the enterprise are content to await the issue. They believe that the wines of California will, ere long, supplant the imported wines, and find an extensive and remunerating market. The production of wines in California is very largely on the increase, and probably in two or three years the production will reach, if not exceed, 3,000,000 gallons per annum. It is time that those who are engaged in this branch of industry should be preparing to meet the increasing production. The writer of the article referred to may dismiss all fears in regard to the recent shipments of wines to New York or elsewhere, as we think ourselves qualified to manage our own business, and believe that we have a larger interest in protecting the character and reputation of California wines than any other house on the Pacific coast, or than any individual can have. We shall quietly pursue the even tenor of our way, producing this year 150,000 gallons of the finest wines in the world.

KOHLER & FROHLING.

We give also below another communication from the same parties, addressed to the *Daily Times*:

We notice the remarks of your commercial reporter in regard to the great interest of wine growing in this State, and as our exclusive business is the producing and dealing in native wines and brandies, in which business we have invested a large capital, and have for several years devoted our entire time and attention, we desire, so far as we are concerned, that no injury shall be done to this important branch of business, which is very soon destined to be an important interest to the whole Pacific coast.

The invoice of wines and brandy referred to in your commercial article, recently shipped to New York, was in part shipped by us, and was from the superior vintages of 1857 and 1858, and was all of the finest qualities. This shipment was not, as you say in the article referred to, "an experiment," in any sense of the word, for we do not need to experiment so far as our wines are concerned. We have made many shipments of our wines to the Atlantic States. We made one shipment to Boston of ten pipes in 1858 on account of R. F. Perkins, Esq., which shipment turned out well, the wines giving the most entire satisfaction and remunerating the enterprise of Mr. Perkins. The invoice recently shipped by us to New York is the first shipment for our agency, which we have established in that city, and is to be followed by regular shipments, and a full supply for our agency in that city is to be kept up.

Our entire vintage of 1859 is yet untouched, but will soon be ready for the market. We are now making the wines from five of the largest and best vineyards in Los Angeles, and shall make this season ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND GALLONS. We invite the most rigid scrutiny into the quality of our wines and brandy, and challenge the strictest analysis. We shall at all times be most happy to show our wine cellars and vines to all gentlemen of the press and writers of commercial articles, and give them information relative to this important branch of business, which can be relied upon. We also invite them to visit our cellars and taste our pure wines—WE MAKE AND KEEP SO OTHERS.

KOHLER & FROHLING,
160 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Sonoma County Productions—Hops and Staves.

The *Petaluma Journal* of last week says: Several weeks since we noticed at some length the hop ranch of Messrs. Bushnell, Allen & Co., located in Green Valley, in this county. Last Wednesday we noticed a load of hops from this ranch, nicely baled, in transit for San Francisco, where the largest part of the crop of the present season has been sold at fifty cents per pound. Mr. Edwards, of the Eagle Brewery, of this city, was a purchaser to the extent of some ten or twelve hundred. The yield of the ranch—embracing about nine acres—was upwards of five thousand pounds. Next season the proprietors expect to harvest at least double this quantity, as they have another ranch that will then be bearing. We are told that hop growing will prove remunerative at even one-half the price obtained by Messrs. Bushnell, Allen & Co. Last year they received one dollar per pound. This year they have to compete with an eastern state shipped by the Isthmus. The demand for hops will always be large in this State, and the prices paying ones. Our advice to our farmers is, plant hops by all means, if your lands are adapted to their growth. They will pay you better than wheat or potatoes.

The statement that California is incapable of producing a wood suitable for the manufacture of wine and liquor casks, is proved erroneous. Mr. V. D. Lambert, of this city, a practical and experienced cooper, informs us that he is now engaged, on the Russian river, in getting out staves for the manufacture of wine, liquor and ale casks, and that the oak in that locality is admirably adapted to this purpose. This, we believe, is the first instance where native timber has been selected for this purpose. Heretofore the coopers have cleaned, re-shaved and newly dressed the staves of casks shipped from abroad.

The *Journal* is probably mistaken, in regard to this being the first use of native timber for staves. Some fine casks of home production were exhibited at the Bay District Fair in this city.

Keeping Cider.

There are three stages of fermentation to which Cider is subject, viz: the vinous, the acetous, and the putrefactive. When Cider has passed through the vinous fermentation, if left unchecked it soon runs into acetous, and from this it soon passes into the putrescent fermentation, becomingropy, and is worthless. Most of the Cider put up by farmers passes into the second or acetous fermentation, becoming more or less sour and inebriating, and when drunk by many persons producing a flushed face and headache, and what is worse, producing crossness and ill-temper in many of those that use it as a common beverage, and guzzle it down in large quantities. It would be far better to convert all such Cider into vinegar. This making a man into a cider-cask is a poor business.

If new Cider is fermented in an open cask, after a time, longer or shorter, depending upon circumstances, all the heavier portions of extraneous matter, pomace, etc., will settle to the bottom of the cask, and the higher flocculent matter will rise to the surface, forming a spongy, brown crust. Just as soon as the vinous fermentation has ended, cracks or fissures will appear in the crust, and small white bubbles of carbonic acid gas will fill the fissures in the crust. The grand secret of having a Cider equal to pure Wine, is to check any further fermentation. If the Cider is left to itself, the acetous fermentation follows—the sedentary matter at the bottom of the cask rises, and the liquid becomes muddy—this, acting as yeast, produces a second and more violent fermentation, resulting generally in "hard Cider."

When the white bubbles begin to appear, the crust should be removed, and the liquid drawn off without disturbing the sediment at the bottom of the cask. Pour two or three pailsfull of the liquor into a clean, strong, tight barrel, then fumigate—that is, have prepared a long tapering bung, with a looped wire inserted in the smaller end of it; in the lower end of the loop fix strips of cotton or linen cloth, dipped in melted sulphur, to form a good-sized match, light it, and thrust it into the bung-hole of the barrel; the match will burn till the oxygen in the barrel is used up; then withdraw the match, put in a common bung, and tip the cask in "double-quick time to the right and left," so as to mix, as far as possible, the liquor and gas in the barrel; then fill it full, put in a tight-fitting bung, place it in a cool cellar, and in the course of a year or so there will be a barrel of apple-juce that temperance ladies and children can partake of without a "blush or a scowl."

This process, I know, will prevent the second or acetous fermentation, and keep the Cider where good Wine is kept—that is, within the bounds of the vinous fermentation.

There is another way in which Cider can be managed. Soon after it comes from the press, strain it through a foot in depth of clean-washed rather coarse sand; after being strained, proceed as directed in the stumming, etc. Perhaps straining it through a thickness of two of flannel might answer the same purpose as the sand. By straining out the vegetable and other useless matter from the liquor, the liability to excessive fermentation is greatly lessened, and the stumming still further lessens it. I have tried the process of sand-straining and stumming the new Cider, and it has proved satisfactory. I gave my casks no vent, but occasionally removed the spile in the vent-hole, to ascertain whether the pressure of gas in the barrel was very great.—[LEVI BARTLETT, in Country Gentleman.]

Successful Hop-Culture.

The fine specimen pole of hop-vines sent to the late State Fair at Sacramento, by J. C. Mandeville, of Chico, Butte county, was one of a thousand poles raised by him from roots set out last February, and a good illustration of the success with which the hop-plant may be cultivated in this State. In a letter to J. R. Ray, of Sacramento, from whom the roots were purchased, Mr. Mandeville says:

"The hop-roots that I bought of you last February, have far exceeded my expectations. The roots I set the 20th of February, and knowing that in other States they did not think of setting poles the first year, I neglected them until late, but they grew so fast that I set about one thousand poles, and for a sample I refer you to a pole that I sent to the Fair at Sacramento. From all the roots that I got (ten thousand), I do not think there are more than fifty that did not produce a strong and healthy bill."

Another letter from the same gentleman states that from this new yard, planted last February, he shall gather one thousand pounds of hops. In regard to the doubts expressed in a notice of the vines on exhibition at the State Fair, founded on the opinions of others, that the hops were deficient in virtue, on account of being the growth of the female vine, not duly impregnated, the writer states that the pole grew only fifteen feet distant from "a thrifty male vine as he ever saw." Mr. Ray informs the Union that in consequence of the superior freshness and strength of home-raised hops, our brewers are ready to pay fifty per cent more for them than for the best imported article. That our climate enjoys a great advantage in its rainless summers over eastern hop-bearing districts is undoubted, and the time cannot be far distant when our hop-fields shall rival those of Oregon county, New York. The value of this year's crop was estimated as high as \$600,000.

NICE CASTOR OIL.—One drop of the essence of bitter almonds will communicate an agreeable taste and smell to an ounce of the castor oil of commerce, and will not at all affect its medicinal action. Persons taking this medicine should order it to be thus flavored.

Is Paris, when dealers of precious stones purchase rubies, they behold a live pigeon so that the blood of the bird shall fall on a sheet of white paper, alongside the gem, as a test of its color; the blood of the pigeon being a standard of color and transparency.

Drilling in Seed.

We call the attention of our Farmers to the following extract on this subject, from the *Wisconsin Farmer*, which says:

"We understand that the above system of putting in grain, and especially wheat, has been much more extensively practiced the past season, than ever before in this State; and that it meets with almost universal favor, especially among all good farmers. It is claimed to save from one-fourth to one-third of the seed invariably; and, farther, to be much more likely to grow early, particularly if the season is dry. The drilled wheat, last spring, came up and grew right along, while the broadcast sowed made little or no progress, until the rains came, by which time much of it was picked up by the birds and other depredators. The reason why drilled wheat did so much the best was, because it was put in at a uniform depth, and deep enough to be kept permanently moist, while much of the surface-sowed was covered so shallow as to get little or no moisture; hence it did not vegetate."

We know of no good objection whatever that can be urged against drill-sowing, while, on the other hand, the economy and safety of it certainly highly commend it to the consideration of all. We know that some object because, they say, the ground must be in such good order; but we know of no good reason why all old ground that is clear of stumps and stones, should not be in equally good order for broadcast sowing or drilling.

The cost of drills, we presume, is about the greatest reason why they are not more used; but, if they will save fifty cents worth of seed to the acre, they certainly will soon pay for themselves; besides the important fact that in putting in with a drill, your work is constantly and regularly finished as far and fast as you go. We hope our farmers will interest themselves in this matter, and fully debate it at their farmers' clubs, and elsewhere; and if they find drilling to be both economical and superior to broadcasting, that they will ere long adopt it, and thereby probably save some hundreds of thousands per annum to the State and to themselves."

Drilling Wheat.

An argument in favor of drilling in wheat, would seem to be out of place at this time, says the *Indiana Farmer*, since every where we go farmers are forward to tell us, that "this year has fully satisfied me that drilling wheat is the only sure way to obtain a good crop." There seems to be nobody in doubt upon the subject as many were before. This season has left a general impression on the minds of farmers that drilled wheat has averaged five bushels of wheat to the acre more than the undrilled throughout the entire State. The result is that the demand for drills at this time is more than double that of any previous season. Messrs. Lawrence Davis & Co., of Dublin, Indiana, who manufacture Moores' Wheat Drills, tell us that their stock was exhausted more than a month ago, and that but for the fact that they had several hundred machines, ready to be put together with great rapidity, they would have been utterly unable to supply the demand.

California and the Eastern Press.

We find the following comments on an article we published some time since, in "Our Union," an Eastern paper, edited by Mr. Butts, which we have noticed. It says:

"The *CALIFORNIA FARMER* in a recent article in regard to the course pursued by newspaper editors in the States, in giving publicity to acts of violence and crime that may occur in that far-off land; but failing to give prominence to the redeeming characteristics of California, says there are but few papers with which they feel much desire to exchange."

"The *FARMER* is right about the exchanges. Many are not what they ought to be, or what they profess to be. California is not usually fairly presented. The news of the preceding ten days all comes at once, and the whole catalogue of crime is unrolled at the same moment before the astonished reader. While at the same time little or no notice is taken of the good done during the same period. Nothing is said of the kind actions performed, of the many cheering words of comfort and hope, that have been as a radiant light in the path of many a weary wanderer, words that have been like springs of water gushing forth in a weary land. We do not for a moment believe that there has been any design in all this, by many of the most valuable papers in the country, only they have given the news as it might strike them, without ever thinking at all of the many palliating circumstances surrounding the guilty parties. We hope to glean more good than evil from all those vivid and exciting scenes that may be from week to week brought to our notice. California is truly a goodly land, full of hope and promise, the good greatly preponderating over the evil. The machinery of society works as smoothly there as in any part of our country. Life and property are as safe there as in any part of the United States."

WINE AND STARCH MANUFACTORY.—We see it stated that Grozinger & Co., have a large establishment at Scott's Warehouse, Clark's Point, "where they have begun the manufacture of pure wines on a large scale, and have now in their cellars wine pipes, ready for filling, of the present vintage, to the extent of 30,000 gallons, the wine to be pressed on the premises, from Sonoma grapes, raised on the vines of Col. Haraszthy, and now in process of delivery. The wine is to be of the style of French Claret." The same parties have also begun the business of manufacturing starch, for laundry purposes, intending to make 800 pounds per day, during the season. It is made from best extra flour, at present using Orange Mills as the best adapted to their purpose.

JACK POWERS MURDERED.—Recent dispatches from the South contain the intelligence that the notorious Jack Powers was lately killed by his peons, at Tubac, Arizona. If this be true, it realizes the old Spanish proverb, that "those who live desperately, shall die desperately."

California Notes.

BY ALEX. E. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA.
SECOND SERIES.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF NOV. 9, 1893.)

I.—A.

Sacramento Indians—No. 4.

The Indians of the Sacramento Valley, and those of the Northern Sierra Nevada, and of the Mountains to the West of the Sacramento.

35.—DIGGER INDIANS PLAYING BILLIARDS!

A correspondent of the Placerville American, writing from Indian Diggings, El Dorado county, says: I find the Digger Indians more numerous here than in the other localities I have visited; and from this cause, I suppose, the town received its name. I have heard a great deal said about the degradation and stupidity of these same Digger Indians, and it is generally asserted that in mental capacities they are but little above the brute creation. But to me, the novel sight of Indian boys playing the game of billiards skillfully, proved that they are not without capacities which might be greatly improved, however degraded they may be in their present condition. I was much interested in their games from that fact. I found they understood the angles of the table well, and were as proficient as the ordinary run of players. Listening to their conversation, I found they had acquired a sufficient knowledge of two languages to acquire themselves understood, in addition to their native dialect, and they could converse with each other either in Indian, Spanish or English. Barefooted Digger Indian boys playing at an expensive rosewood billiard table, and talking in three languages!—[Nov. 1897.]

36.—INDIAN CUSTOMS.

In consequence of the unusual mortality among the Diggers, says the Mountain Democrat, during the past winter, a general order was issued by "Captain John" for the assemblage of the tribes in this and adjoining counties, to meet in this city, to hold a "cry" for the purpose of propitiating the Great Spirit in their behalf. On the 21st our city was thronged with Indians, the 22d having been designated by Capt. John for the ceremony. They had prepared a large inclosure on the hill back of the American Quartz Mill, their camp fires surrounding it completely. The prelude to the opening of the fandango was the grand reception of the Auburn Indians, who, to the number of 150, participated in the ceremonies. They came in procession to within half a mile of the inclosure, and halted to dress. The chiefs were continually yelling forth orders, and runners were constantly passing from tribe to tribe. A fantastical spectacle did they present, with their gaudy head-dresses, when once more in motion. The Hango-town Indians formed in open column for their guests to pass through into the corral. The strictest silence was observed—not a word was uttered until the Auburn Indians had squatted on the ground, when all collected inside, and then arose a slow, mournful hum, mingled with groans, from the leaders, which at last broke out in a prolonged wailing from the multitude. Old and young appeared stricken with intense, uncontrollable grief and fear, exhibiting apparently deep contrition for past offenses to their deity. This lasted for half an hour, then the fandango regularly opened. The ring was cleared, and the Auburn Indians invited to open the ball. Some twenty stepped forward, led by a brawny old time-keeper, who stepped upon a short plank, underneath of which a singular instrument was placed in the ground, that gave a clear, ringing sound every time he stamped upon it. Their dance consisted of heavy, quick stamps and muscular contortions of the body. Every hour a fresh number would occupy the ring. The day was excessively hot, which caused the perspiration to roll off their glistening copper hides in streams. With but few intermissions, the dance was kept up until midnight. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good order which prevailed. Not a drunken Indian was seen. The number present was estimated at six hundred. During the day quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited their encampment. Since the "cry" the favorite son of Capt. John has died. His body was burned at their rancheria, a short distance from the city, on the 26th.—[April, 1895.]

37.—WAR BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES AT THE NORTH.

The Siskiyou Chronicle writes as follows concerning the hostile Indians who inhabit the northern counties of California and Southern Oregon: A feud and warfare has long existed between the collection of Indian tribes along the coast and about the sources of Pitt river, on the one side, and the tribes inhabiting the plateau of the lake country east of Yreka, and as far north as Des Schutes river on the other. In 1857, whilst Lieut. Crooks was prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the former, from Pitt river valley, the Lake tribes made a flank movement from the north, and carried off as "spoils of war," fifty-six squaws and children, and traded them for "Cayuse horses" to the tribes living on the waters of Columbia river in the north, where they find a ready market. It is reported that about the first of June the combined forces of the lake tribes will make a descent upon the tribes inhabiting the large valleys along the upper Pitt river; and have made inquiries, beforehand, whether the whites have any objection to the proceeding. Inasmuch as the Pitt river Indians have always been a bloody and incorrigible band, their extermination will be a fixed fact, if not a necessity, and it is perhaps as well for their old enemies to do the job. There are certainly no circumstances calling for "intervention." As a matter of curiosity, we inquired the prices current in the Cayuse market, and learned that a Pitt river boy brings one horse, and that a good looking squaw is worth five or six. The Nosier or Noza Indians of this district are said to be numerous and warlike, and live in the vicinity of Lassen's Butte.—[May, 1893.]

38.—DEATH OF CAPT. BILL.

The Indian chief, says the Placer Press, well known in this community as Capt. Bill, died very suddenly on Thursday, the 30th ult., and the tribe to which he belonged, as is their custom, burned his remains the next day, on Quartz Hill, just north of the town. There was a vague report that he had been poisoned by the eating of a piece of bread and butter, with arsenic mixed with the butter; but it has been ascertained that this was not so, and that his death was caused by disease engendered by his own licentiousness and debauchery. Capt. Bill was a general favorite in this community, for the reasons that he was kindly disposed, intelligent—his intelligence was far above that of any of his tribe—and he had acquired so much of our spoken language as to be able to communicate with the whites quite understandingly. He possessed a pride of character quite unusual for a savage, and has often been heard to say, "Captain William good Indian." His untimely end is regretted by all who knew him personally. Many of the children of the Indians in this vicinity are sprightly, and evidently as susceptible of mental culture as our children are. What is wanted is the protecting and fostering arm of Government thrown around them.—[Nov. 1895.]

39.—TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS AT GRASS VALLEY.

There appears to be a very great deal of uneasiness, says the Grass Valley Telegraph, among the Indians in this vicinity, with reference to their

removal to Tehama. On Saturday last there was a grand gathering of the tribes on Bear river, about eight miles from this place. Some 300 met in council. Delegations were present from the Yuba, Nevada and Auburn tribes. Mr. Boyer, the Indian agent for this county, went over in company with Mr. Delano, of this place, to meet and endeavor to quiet them, and remove any unfounded impressions under which they might be laboring. An old chief made a speech, in which he set forth the grievances of the Indians in a strain of simple but touching eloquence. He said that the valleys, the hills, the rivers and the trees, belonged to his people. They had always lived here; their fathers were buried here; and here they wished to remain and die, and be buried with their fathers. Before the white man came they were happy and contented. The white man had taken possession of their fields, had fenced in their springs, had killed off their game, and cut down their acorn trees, and now wished to drive them away from their homes. They would never go—they would die first. Mr. Delano replied to this speech, Mr. Boyer acting as interpreter. The white man told them much which they had said was true, but that the white chief did not intend to drive them away; he only wished to take those away who were willing to go. He had found a good place for them, and those who went there would be cared for, fed and clothed. Those who chose could remain, but they must not trouble the whites—they must not kill their sheep or their cattle, nor steal from their ranches. Their great white Chief at Washington loved them, and would see that they were not wronged by any one. Mr. Delano seems to have gained their confidence and good will, and they promised to go home and be quiet.—[April, 1895.]

40.—CONDITION OF THE MISSION DOLORES IN 1893.

Manner of Keeping the Mission Account.

We have translated the annexed account of the Mission of San Francisco de los Dolores in 1893, from an old Spanish MS. which was discovered among a bundle of ancient papers belonging to that now monolingual establishment. In the year 1893, things on this coast seem to have been in a highly primitive state. It is well to look back and compare what was the condition of affairs in San Francisco fifty-two years ago, when only one vessel visited this bay every four or five years, with supplies of clothes, provisions, etc., for the priests (or were brought in carts from Monterey), and now, in 1893, when the peninsula of San Francisco is covered with the habitations of 80,000 people, and its waters filled with the ships of all nations. The names of the missionary fathers signed to the paper may be seen any day by the curious in the books of the Mission, which were commenced and opened by the President, Father Junipero Serra, in 1776 N. S. From the ancient MS. alluded to, it seems that the Mission of Santa Catalina, on the eastern declivity of the southern Coast Range, was founded on 18th May, 1797, by the Dominican friars on the northern frontier of Lower California to civilize the Yumas. It was burned by those Indians about 1830, and is memorable as the scene of the captivity of Pater's party of fur-trappers in 1828. It is stated also that the most northern Mission, that of Sonoma (San Francisco Solano), was founded on the 28th August, 1823, a fact hitherto not well authenticated in print. On the 31st of December, 1823, the Mission of San Rafael had 1,000 head of cattle, 4,000 sheep, 230 horses, and 824 Indians; while Sonoma had 482 Indians, 180 cattle, 1,100 sheep and 46 horses. But here is the more particular account of our own Mission of Dolores:

Annual Account of the state of the Mission of N. P., San Francisco de los Dolores, on the 31st of December, 1893:

Neophytes baptized in 1893—Adults, 95; children of the Mission Neophytes, 37; children of the Gentile Indians learning the catechism, 51; children of the Gente de Razon, or civilized people of reason, 9.

Married in 1893—Indians, 55; Gente de Razon, 2. For the years anterior—of Indians, 1,061; of Gente de Razon, 43.

Deaths in 1893—Of Indian adults, 66; of Indian children, 38; of Gente de Razon, 3. For the years anterior to this year—of Indians, 2,451; of Gente de Razon, 58.

Now existing or living in this Mission—Of Indians registered and instructed in the Christian doctrine and reason, of 9 years and upwards, 454; of children under nine, 60. Other adults (not instructed), 320; their children under nine, 72.

Making 192 baptized this year, and 3,459 of anterior years since the foundation [16th October, 1776]. Of marriages this year, 57; and of anterior years, 1,104. Of deaths, 107 this year; and 2,509 of years anterior. And of those who are now existing in the Mission (under the instruction of the Reverend Fathers of the Missionary College of San Fernando, in Mexico, of Franciscan Minorites), there are the number of 306 souls.

Of beasts: Of ganado mayor, or horn-stock, small and large, calculated from the young cattle branded in 1893, there exist 11,000 head. Of ganado menor, or sheep and small animals, 10,000 head; of caballada, or horses, tame and breaking, 320; of mares and colts, 700 head; of mules, 38; of oxen, 130 yoke.

Of the church of the Mission there are now existing all the sacred ornaments and other utensils of the altar of the anterior years, with the addition of three mantles ordinarias, or small embroidered cloths used in the service of the altar, in the Catholic service.

Of the cultivation of the lands of the Mission this year: There was sown this year—Of wheat, 225 fanegas, from which was gathered 1,560 fanegas; of barley sown, 226 fanegas, and gathered, 1,622 fanegas; of habas, or large beans, 6 fanegas sown, and 180 fanegas gathered; of peas, 6 fanegas sown, and 47 fanegas gathered; of maize, or corn, 2 fanegas sown, and 100 fanegas gathered; of frijoles, 3 fanegas sown, and 50 fanegas gathered; of garbanzas, or chick-peas, 6 almudras sown, and 6 fanegas gathered. Making a total of crops sowed of 471 fanegas, from which were gathered 3,585 fanegas of product.

This information is given in compliance with our office, and to show that we have properly conserved the affairs of the establishment under our charge.

Mission of N. P., San Francisco, 31 December, 1893.

Witness our names,

FRIAS RAMON ARELLA,
FRIAS JOAN SANCHEZ DE LUCIA.
[S. P. Bulletin, May, 1895.]

41.—A TALE OF LOVE AND REVENGE.

Under this head the North Californian of March, 1897, relates the following incident: The Totos are a tribe of Diggers whose hunting grounds are in the vicinity of the Berry Creek and Virginia Saw Mills. On an ill-starred day of their youthful warriors, in pursuit of some ferocious beast, probably a grasshopper, strayed to the vicinity of the Digger Rancheria at Thompson's Flat. He partook of their hospitality for the night, and in the morning eloped with one of their squaws and a basket of manzanita berries. Yesterday the outraged Digger met the amorous Toto on the bar in front of town, and shot him through the body with an arrow. We believe the wounded party is not yet dead.

42.—CORRALING RABBITS IN TEHAMA.

The Indians at the Nome Lackee Reservation, says the Tehama Gazette, have had a glorious rabbit hunt lately, having caught and killed during a few hours, hundreds of these animals. The method adopted by the hunters, while it has the virtue of being very simple, is at the same time efficacious.

A number of nets are procured and stretched between the stakes, which are placed in the ground similar to fence-posts. A space about equal to the length of the net is left between each one, which is guarded by parties placed there for that purpose. Another party scours the bushes and brush, which frightens the rabbit, and it immediately tries to escape. The first effort is to try and get through the space, but it is met there by too much opposition. It then makes for the net, in which it gets entangled, and before it can extricate itself it is despatched with a club. Hunts of this kind take place very frequently during the spring.—[1895.]

43.—AN INDIAN CAMP—DOOM OF THE ABORIGINES.

Near the seminary, and in full view of the town, the railroad, the bridges and the other indications of an encroaching civilization, I noticed an Indian camp, occupied by fifteen or twenty miserable looking beings, who, I was informed, are the last of a once powerful tribe that formerly occupied this portion of California. Their huts are constructed in a rude manner, of bark, brush and fragments of blankets. In the centre of each was a dull fire, around which were stretched the half-naked forms of the most loathsome and degraded looking beings I have ever seen. They appear to be lazy, drunken worthless creatures, but little superior to the beasts of the field, having learned only the vices of civilized life. We may talk and write sympathetically of the "poor Indian," we may condemn the wrongs which the white man has inflicted upon him, we may labor to effect his christianization, but we cannot deny or evade the fact, that in a few years the last of his race will be numbered with the things that were, and his history be buried with the rubbish of the past.—[Folsom Express, April, 1895.]

44.—HOW INDIANS DISAPPEAR.

The Shasta Republican says that on the Hay Fork of the Trinity river, on the 23d of March, some of the Indians who lived in that vicinity became intoxicated upon some liquor furnished them by some white men, and while in that condition went to a tent where a lady resided and drove her from home. Some of the citizens in that neighborhood were so exasperated when they heard of the outrage, that they attacked the Indians and killed fifteen of them.—[April 1897.]

45.—INDIAN ATTACK ON MOUNTAIN PACK-TRAINS.

The dangers attendant on a mountain residence, surrounded by the savage tribes whose native home is in the hills, cannot be thoroughly appreciated by dwellers in cities, or even in the plains to which the Indians sometimes descend in their incursions. Eternal vigilance is the price not of liberty but of safety in those regions, and each man has not only to be armed, but to be in readiness to use his weapons upon the shortest notice. The greatest dangers, however, are incurred by travelers. Many a poor fellow has started out alone on a journey who has never again been heard of; whose shriek for assistance never reached a friendly ear, or, if it did, was borne to one unable to distinguish it from the wild yell of the savage in which it was drowned. Every year, as the dwellings in the mountains grow more and more numerous, these sanguinary scenes grow fewer and fewer, and we may hope that their increase, and the efforts being made for the civilization of the Indians by the officers of the Government, will ultimately do away with the danger, and render a residence in the mountains as safe as it is salubrious.

The temptations offered by a valuable pack-train are frequently sufficient to overcome the fears which the result of previous encounters have aroused in the savages. A terrific scene of confusion always succeeds the attack. From every rock and shrub a savage springs and bends his bow, sending swift messengers of death to men and animals. The position of the muleteers then becomes exceedingly perilous, and one requiring a cool head and prompt action. The mules and pack-horses, startled by the firing, cannot be restrained from leaving the road and rushing into the bushes, to allow them to do which would be tantamount to yielding the train to the Indians. A double object, therefore, has to be kept in view—to keep the animals in the train, and to drive off the assaulting party. To accomplish this successfully, as we have said, requires a cool judgment and steady hands. The revolvers are brought into play with an effectiveness never attained by any other arm, and as the number of persons attached to a train seldom approximates to that of the assailants, it will be seen that in no other way could the contest be made equal, or a victory gained by the whites. The loss of life is invariably, mainly for this reason, much greater among the Indians than in the party attacked. The former, however, frequently succeed in capturing several animals and their burdens, generally owing to their leaving the train. They are very seldom, unless when in overpowering numbers, able to accomplish their purpose of robbery, except through the fright of the animals. The accompanying picture gives a very good idea of an attack upon a pack-train by Indians. The attitude of the savages, the conduct of the men in charge of the train, the action of the animals, are all well depicted; and the effect of the picture is bold and successful. It represents a very striking and interesting phase of California mountain life.—[Wide West, 1896.]

47.—AN INDIAN WOMAN CROSSING A RIVER.

The independent ferry establishment depicted in the accompanying engraving will no doubt seem a new style of navigation to most of our readers. Art has had little to do with the construction of the craft to which, by graceful dips with her paddle alternately on either side, the Digger woman gives its motion. An old log, the branch of a tree, a plank, or any other piece of wood that will sustain her weight in the water, furnishes her with ample means to cross any of the mountain streams. It will readily be seen that no slight dexterity is required in managing the "frail bark." The most perfect equilibrium must be preserved. The strokes on either side must be of equal power, or varied to suit the current across which the log is propelled.—[Wide West, 1896.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHAT THE HILLS ARE WORTH.—Two years ago, says the S. A. Independent, a Frenchman who was tired of unremunerative mining, conceived the idea of planting a vineyard on the summit and sides of a high hill, near the old camp of Esparanza. His first care was to secure water for irrigation, which he did by conducting the waters of a large spring five hundred yards distant, to the summit of the hill, where he had banked up a reservoir of sufficient capacity to answer his ends. He then put out 2000 vine-slips, and the next year 6000 more, making in all 8000 vines. They have grown well; his water facilities are ample for twice the number of vines he has planted, and we are informed that his grapes are of the very best quality for wine, perhaps the best in the county. Next fall he will make several pipes of wine, and a year from that time, the wine proceeds from his vineyard will bring him an income for a respectable support. This is what intelligent industry can do with the hundreds of dry sterile looking hills, that superficial thinkers condemn as waste land.

BEURRE DE FRYER.—This is the name of a new French Pear described in the Revue Horticole, as originating at Rouen, France. The fruit is of the size of a large swan's egg, green, changing to yellow when ripe, with flesh of a greenish-white, very delicate, melting, buttery, juice abundant, sugary, sub-acid, and very agreeable. The Pear is considered as good as the Beurre d'Arenberg, and ripens about February. M. Dupuis, who describes it, says it is a great bearer.

Medical Properties of Plants.

BY WILSON FLAGG.

[CONCLUDED.]

The tuberous-rooted plants are guarded from the voracity of animals by similar properties. The tubers of the different species of Acorus (Alamus) are hot and aromatic. The Arums, which possess very farinaceous roots, are protected by their extreme acidity. Many of them may be used for vesication; but their acid qualities are dissipated by boiling, and they may thus be made to contribute to the sustenance of man. The umbelliferous plants, which are tap-rooted, are protected by an aromatic or by a narcotic principle that pervades their whole substance. The seeds are by this property secured from the birds, and the roots from the burrowing animals.

Though, as I have previously remarked, the northern edible fruits grow on trees and shrubs, which are protected more or less (in their wild state) by thorns and spines, many delicious fruits of warm climates are the product of trees which are highly medicated. The fig tree contains a milky juice which is exceedingly acid and caustic. Were it not for this property, the tree would be eaten up by animals before it was ready to bear fruit. There are other species of the Ficus which are extremely poisonous, as the F. toxicaria, which is used to poison arrows. On the other hand, the Jamaica fig tree produces a sap which is used as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel.

A large proportion of the tender herbaceous plants contain a bitter, nauseous or poisonous juice, as they would otherwise be particularly liable to be destroyed by herbivorous quadrupeds, on account of their tender fiber. The Echinoraceae, as the endive and dandelion, have a bitter juice; the Apocynaceae, a milky, narcotic fluid. The Euphorbiaceae are caustic and bitter, and the most of the Solanaceae have a poisonous sap. The most of these plants have a succulent stem and leaf, and would be greedily devoured by animals if they were harmless and free from a disagreeable flavor.

While so many useful and nutritious plants are guarded from destruction by their thorns, or by their medical properties, the flowerless plants, for the most part, are devoid of nutritious qualities, and unprovided, therefore, with such defenses. No animal browses, except with the urgency of extreme hunger, upon ferns or mosses, lycopodiums or lichens; for, though they have no bitter or poisonous principle to defend them, their innocuous character saves them from depredation. There are two tribes of flowerless plants, however, which are nutritious, and it is remarkable that both of these are provided with a defense. The Fungi, or mushrooms, being very nutritious and edible, are guarded by a narcotic property resembling prussic acid. They would seem hardly to require this protection, as the infinite multitudes of their spores and the rapidity with which they vegetate would seem a sufficient means of securing their perpetuation. But their defenses serve to corroborate the theory that the medical and mechanical safeguards of plants are in general proportion to the temptation they would otherwise present to the hunger of animals.

The poisonous qualities of certain mushrooms are exceedingly dangerous, but they are said to be effectually counteracted by antidotes. The Russians eat all the nutritious species indifferently, correcting their poisonous properties by thorough stewing, and counteracting their effects by drinking brandy after eating them. The ancients, perhaps more wisely, stewed suspected mushrooms with some twigs of the pear tree, as an antidote to their bad effects. Certain animals, like the hog, are very fond of mushrooms, and probably distinguish the injurious from the harmless sorts by their acute sense of smelling, or, perhaps, have been taught by instinct to find the antidote for the poisonous kinds.

Antidotes seem to afford no protection to the palate from the disagreeable flavor of bitter and nauseous herbs, but they are often sure preventives of the effects of poisonous herbs when taken into the stomach. Nature has evidently provided certain animals with this means of defense; we cannot otherwise account for their security from the effects of those which we know they devour. When we see the goat browsing with impunity upon dangerous narcotics, we must not necessarily conclude that this animal is not susceptible of their poisonous influence, but he readily finds the antidote, and, prompted by a peculiar appetite excited by this poisonous food, greedily consumes it. Thus man, after eating heartily of roast meat, feels an urgent appetite for acid drinks, or acidulous fruits, which correct its disagreeable effects.

It is not improbable that the ancients discovered that the twigs of the pear tree were an antidote to the effects of mushrooms, by observing that certain animals, after eating them, showed an eagerness to browse upon the pear tree. This remark I put forth only as conjectural, for I have no positive evidence that the twigs of the pear tree possess this power of counteracting the effects of mushrooms. That antidotes exist and are in common use by wild animals, when they have exposed themselves to poisons, cannot be denied. Many assertions, however, may have been made which are false. The twigs of the pine tree, if frequently chewed, are said to be a safeguard against the virulent effects of the poison of snakes. This may or may not be true; but the fact will, I believe, be admitted, that persons who are in the constant habit of frequenting the woods are seldom susceptible of dogwood poison. I am inclined to attribute their security to the influence of some antidote partaken by the habit of chewing the twigs of various aromatic and slightly bitter shrubs and trees.

Among the flowerless plants, the only species that are nutritious belong either to the Fungi or the Algae. But while the former are protected by medication, there is not a single seaweed which is poisonous or medicated in any way. The reason is that the seaweeds have no need of such a safeguard, because, under the water, they are protected by their position from the voracity of animals. Nature makes no useless provisions of any kind. Though she seems in some instances to delight in profusion and in apparent waste, as in the infinite multiplication of the seeds of certain plants, this is, nevertheless, one important means of securing the preservation of those species which are freely devoured by birds and insects.

It may be made apparent, also, that in almost all the provisions of nature for the prevention of one evil she has accomplished other beneficial purposes. That profusion which would otherwise be needless for the preservation of the species, contributes to the wants of other beings. In the properties which she has made inherent in certain plants to protect them from animals, human beings are provided with valuable remedies for disease, and the lower animals with antidotes against the poison of other plants and the venom of reptiles and insects. Nature may seem, in some of these respects, to be working against her own laws. For, it may be asked, of what use, for protection, is the poisonous juice of a plant, if animals may still freely devour it, provided, in obedience to an unerring impulse, they immediately partake of a vegetable antidote that always grows abundantly in the neighborhood of the poison? Because, it may be answered, the design of nature is to prevent the destruction, not the use, of the plants which she has protected. No animal, however well secured by antidotes within its reach, would eat so freely of a medicated plant as of one that is harmless. The goat, that does not refuse the nightshade, would probably eat but little of it. The cow will occasionally feed upon burdock, which, if they were not bitter and nauseous, would never be allowed by the grazing animals to come to maturity.—[Hovey's Magazine.]

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Fruit Trees!

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Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

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Though I am interested from Thirty Years' experience,

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orcharding line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

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CATALOG

APPLICATION GRATIS. 9-3m

NO SUCH THING AS DEATH.

"There's no such thing as death!"
To those who think right,
'Tis but the reaper casting off
What most impedes his sight;
Tis but one little act,
Life's drama must conclude;
One struggle heavier than the rest,
And then an end to pain.

"There's no such thing as death!"
That which is thus mis-called
Is life escaping from the chafes
Which have so long enthralled;
'Tis a once hidden star,
Piercing through the night,
To shine in gentle radiance forth
Amid its kindred light.

"There's no such thing as death!"
In Nature nothing dies!
From each sad remnant of decay
Some forms of life arise;
The faded leaf that falls,
All year and brown to earth,
Ere long shall mingle with the shapes
That give the flowers birth.

"There's no such thing as death!"
'Tis but the blossom sprays,
Sinking before the coming fruit
That seeks the summer's rays;
'Tis but the bud drooping,
As comes the perfect flower;
'Tis faith exchanged for light,
And weariness for power.

Harvest Home.

Here's health to the barley-mow
Here's health to the man
Who very well can
Both barrow, and plow, and sow!

When it is well sown,
See it is well mown,
Both raked and grveled clean,
And a barn to lay it in.
Here's health to the man
Who very well can
Both thrash and fan it clean.

The Israelites celebrated the beginning and the end of their harvest with acts of devotion, and manifestations of joy and gladness. The first fruits of the field were reaped and given to the priest; the sheaf was waved, and with fine flour, oil, and wine, together with a lamb, were offered on the altar in sacrifice. After the harvest had been gathered, they celebrated the great blessing with burnt offerings and peace offerings, and with cakes baked with leaven. The feast of tabernacles was observed with worship and universal rejoicing, and during the seven days of these impressive solemnities the hands abstain from toil, and the happy period was spent in the interchange of hospitality, and in acts of charity.

The classical nations of antiquity, at the ingathering of the harvest, gave religious expression of their gratitude to the spiritual powers, to whose benignity they believed they were indebted for the ample yield of bread and wine. And they not only sacrificed after their sheaves were gathered into the garner, but they also crowned the joyous season with festive entertainments.

The Saxons set apart a week to the Harvest Home, and during that period the tillers of the soil and all servants who had assisted in bringing the fruits of the ground from the field, were indulged to the largest extent and feasted with profuse generosity. They sat at the same table with their superiors, associated with them on an equal footing, drank foaming bumpers, sang the forceful songs of the day, and danced with maidens whom at any other time they would approach with an embarrassing sense of inferiority and unfitness. The feasts that are given in the present day in the North of England, under the name of *Malt Suppers*, are supposed to have come down from those ancient times. There is another entertainment which has been traced by antiquarians to those days of simple living and lusty health, called the *Kern-Supper*. By softening the first of these words into *Churn*, we get a correct idea of the delicious repast, which consisted of an abundant supply of cream. That delicacy was furnished the guests in cups, and eaten with wheaten bread. This gentle feast died out about the middle of the last century, the pampered palates of the stalwart rustics having insisted on substituting the Tankard for the Churn.

In some parts of England the jubilation of the reapers begins when the last sheaves are leaving for the barn. The children and horses are decked with boughs, oaken leaves, and cowslips, the women and young girls take their seats in the wagon, the boys mount the horses, and the brawny men follow, all shouting "harvest home." On arriving at the yard, the rustic whose voice can compass the greatest distance mounts a stump and cries with all the might of his lungs:

"We have plowed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hurrah, harvest home!"

The merry company is met with gracious smiles by the dame and her daughters, and foaming bowls with huge bunches of cake are passed around. The day is closed with a supper, which is followed by dancing, songs, and games, that are kept up till the stars grow dim in the twilight.

On the first day of the harvest, in other districts, the most muscular and expert of the reapers is appointed Captain of the workers, with the title of "my lord." It is the business of this dignitary to solicit *largesse* from every passer-by. On receiving the contribution he returns to the reapers and shows the shining coin. Thereupon the hand around my lord, who mounts the nearest elevation, and recites some stirring couplet. The men listen in silence, with uplifted faces and reap-hooks pointing to the centre of the circle. They reply to the doggerel with a deep, prolonged groan; gradually the sound increases, and the face is concluded with an ear-splitting whoop. With the money thus collected they have a *whet* at the public house in the evening. A poet of 1676, in some lines on this custom, says:

"—our reapers now-a-days
Reap in the fields, and glean in the highways."

In Devonshire the most experienced reaper selects the finest ears from the sheaves that are awaiting the hooky cart, binds them together with cunning, strays them in a white dress, decks the image with bright colored ribbons, and crowns it with a garland of flowers. This is called the "Harvest Queen," and is given into the charge of the most beautiful of the nut-brown maids. The whole band of mowers, accompanied by maidens andurchins, follow the wagon, with ringing shouts, singing at intervals sweet and simple harvest home ditties. The night is spent in jollity, the pretty lass presiding as Queen of the feast.

In some parts, in place of the image, the fairest of all the maidens, arrayed in white, and crowned with leaves and flowers, is borne in the hooky cart. The sheaves are covered with a sheet of spotless white, the horses are clad in linen of the same color, and bedecked with boughs, and the company follows the gay pageant with shouts and songs. Poor Robin sang in 1676—

"Bows with plumb-cake the cart are following—"

At the end of the ingathering, in Hertfordshire, one of the mowers makes a sheaf of the finest of the remaining corn, and the reapers throw their sickles at the beautiful bundle. The one who cuts the blade that binds it together, takes it as his own. The successful stroke is announced with resounding shouts, and the lusty fellows quaff ale and feast upon bread and cheese under the shadow

of some tree. This sport is called *craying the mare*. In some places, the sickle is wielded under the inspiring influence of music and songs, and after the last cart is loaded, the Captain of the reapers is garlanded with a chaplet of green leaves, wild flowers, and corn.

"Come, sons of Summer, by whose toil
We are the lords of wine and oil,
By whose tough labor and rough hands
We rip up first, then reap our lands,
Crowd'd with the ears of corn, now come,
And to the pipe sing harvest home!"
[Charleston Courier.]

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RUSALEM ARTICHOKE, ETC., CANARY, HEMP,

RAPE, AND BIRD GRAVEL, BOXES OF

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the Trade generally that

he is now opening an entire new stock of

FRESH SEEDS at his NEW SEED STORE,

85 Washington Street,

And will be in constant receipt of all kinds of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, and Agricultural

SEEDS,

By every steamer during the season. From long expe-

rience of the business in this city, he fully understands

the wants of all who purchase Seeds, and has taken great

care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disap-

pointment and loss of crops. Farmers, Gardeners, and

others will do well to call and examine his stock before

purchasing elsewhere. All Seed guaranteed Fresh and

True to label, and sold at the lowest market rates.

Parties in the country can rely upon their orders being

faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He

has in store and offers for sale the following varieties of

Grass and Clover Seeds:

Kentucky Blue-Grass, Mixed Lawn Grass,

Italian Rye Grass, White Dutch Clover,

Timothy Grass, Red Clover,

Red Top Grass, Lucerne,

Orchard Grass, Alfalfa (pure),

Hungarian Grass, Millet

—ALSO, EARLY PEAS:

Early Prince Albert,

Early Washington or May

Tom Thumb.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

GEO. F. SILVESTER, Seedsmen,

11 85 Washington street, bet Battery and Front.

L. I. WILDER,

Commission and Purchasing Agency,

No. 55 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder,

Esq. of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc. of

every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-2p

To the Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York,

OFFER TO THE TRADE THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE

assortment of

Garden, Farm, Flower, Fruit, Herb, and

Tree Seeds.

Wholesale Price Lists of which may be procured by mail

or otherwise, by addressing their Agent,

THOS. DAY, 128 Montgomery street,

San Francisco, Cal.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

In California, including

20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed

OF THE NEW CROP,

Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue

Grass, Danish Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover,

Etc.; Also, Chufas or Earth Almonds,

Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other

Bulbous Roots.

Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen

Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist,

always on hand.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business,

and his extensive facilities for procuring his Seeds

from the best Seed-growers and Nurserymen, is enabled to

offer annual inducements to the Trade and large

Ranch-owners.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and all

other Express Companies connecting therewith, are

hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned,

in taking orders for Seeds, and receiving for the same.

Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal

discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention

given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment.

Your early orders are solicited, which shall have im-

mediate and faithful attention.

Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retail-

ing, in such assortments as desired, furnished.

S. W. MOORE,

Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

Sugar-Beet Seed.

1000 POUNDS FRENCH SUGAR-BEET RE-

CEIVED and for sale. Apply at the

FARMER OFFICE.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call special attention.

To Agents of the Farmer. We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the Farmer to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

Our New Proposal.

We have alluded in our past numbers to the publication of the "Two Unions," published simultaneously at New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans. These journals have a very wide circulation, and contain a vast amount of information from every section of the Union, and all the most interesting news of every description on every subject. A large California Edition is published for circulation here. J. B. B. Esq., long and favorably known as our New York correspondent, is the California Editor. His warm attachment to our State, his zeal and energy, and desire to make the resources of our State known abroad, are a guarantee that he will do justice to all our interests. Joseph Warren, a brother of the Editor of this Journal, is the Manager for the Eastern States. We have thus secured real friends, those who will do all that can be done to make California known abroad.

Our plan is to Club with these journals, and thus scatter thousands of the California Farmer abroad in every State in the Union; and in return, offer both "Our Union" and "Presbyterian of Our Union," together with our Farmer, all the three papers, for the low price of \$6 per annum. The two New York papers are now \$2.50—ours \$5; and we will give the three for \$6. All who subscribe now will have their time of commencement dated January 1st, 1861—thus receiving their papers free until that time, and we hope by this liberal offer to increase our list to Ten Thousand copies, and scatter Ten Thousand Farmers in the Old States, and thus aid in making California and her interests more widely known. Will our friends in this State co-operate with us? We shall send copies of these papers to our subscribers for their examination, and ask their generous co-operation for the good of our State. Our Agents will please act for us in the country. We shall send sample copies to all for this purpose.

Grace Greenwood.

We cannot but give utterance to an exclamation of sincere delight when we announce to our readers that Grace Greenwood, one of the sweetest and most graceful writers of the present time, is soon expected to visit this State.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia) occupies the high and holy positions of Wife and Mother. Her writings upon the social relations of life have shown her a lady of exalted worth, possessing rare attainments. Her varied writing of a descriptive character has proved her literary ability to be of a high order. As the devoted friend of children, Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim," the best newspaper for children ever published, has won her a name and fame that will be green forever.

If the information of her arrival could be correctly known, we would wish the gifted lady could be welcomed to our city by the children, and with songs of joy, shouting "We come, we come to greet you," and then scatter fragrant flowers at the feet of one who has done so much to purify and beautify the hearts and homes of children.

A Good Harvest in Early Days.

We met a gentleman from Tehama, Mr. Sanborn, who kindly gave us several items touching Agriculture in '49, '50, and '51.

From one acre of grass-land he sold the crop for \$1000 cash, which consisted of Hay only, and that two tons, sold at \$500 a ton; but as this was the price in those days, it was not considered extravagant then. Only twenty-five cents a pound for Hay! How would our Farmers like to realize twenty-five cents a pound now?

Plant Early.

Now is the time to prepare "Frames" for raising Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Lettuce, and all other Plants which are to be transplanted for early marketing. Now, also, is the time to sow early Radishes, Turnips, etc. Frames are now prepared for early Cucumbers, Melons, etc. The fine bright days at this season is the time to prepare all this work.

A GREAT YIELD ON THREE ACRES.—We received from J. C. Fall, Esq., of Marysville, the following as the result of the crop upon three acres of his land the present year. The soil was rich alluvial bottom land; the finest crop was oats, of which sixteen and a half tons were harvested. The stubble was then turned in, and the land planted on the 12th June to corn. The yield has been three hundred bushels of bright Yellow Dent Corn. Now who can equal such a crop? Can any State equal this?

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!—Will our patrons please remember that "Christmas" is coming—and so is "New Years," and we are thinking who will do the most for us in remembering those "little bills" we have sent out. Will our kind patrons bear in mind we want a "Thanksgiving" too! We will render many thanksgivings, if we are only remembered by those to whom we have "sent our card."

MARYSVILLE.—A few days spent in this city has shown us that it is making very rapid strides in the march of improvement. Many large and beautiful buildings are being erected—churches, dwellings, schools, warehouses—which beautify every part of the city. Business is good, and everything prosperous. We shall particularize in our next.

ORANGE FAIR.—The Portland News of the 26th of October says, that notwithstanding the heavy shipments of fruit to California in the past few weeks, the splendid crops, as yet, are hardly touched.

Farmer's Daguerreotypes.

VANCE, the great and most successful artist of Daguerre on the Pacific coast, can show at his rooms some of the finest specimens of this art that can be found in this or any other country. We have always urged our citizens here and everywhere, to have their "homestead" taken by this artist so as to preserve them and pass them down to their children, and children's children. We have also earnestly urged that these "pictures of Home" should be made beautiful too; but we had forgotten in our earnestness to have this work done by an artist, that every Farmer had already a picture of his Homestead exhibited to public view, and more minutely than even Vance could take it; for when the artist prepares his work, he himself arranges the plan to suit himself; but now every Farmer has done this, and he shows to the public not his home only, but he gives a sample of his taste, and as the writer in the Country Gentleman says, he explains his character and judgment relative to neatness, industry, economy and "love of Home." As we have so often spoken on these themes, we here append a most excellent article we find in the Country Gentleman, and we now frankly ask the Farmers of California to look at the collection of the pictures in this list, and see if their own Home is to be found. We can recognize several that we have seen in many places, but we are happy to know that we find but very few among the constant readers of the California Farmer, and we trust that ere long we can say with pride and pleasure that among all our readers there is no one whose "homestead" does not show beauty and prosperity. The following is the article referred to:

Every one desires his photograph, and millions are annually taken by the many artists who abound throughout the country, for the gratification of the many friends of every individual. They are mostly included in neat morocco cases, instead of being hung up to view, and packed away in drawers, or deposited in piles upon library and parlor tables. But there is another kind of daguerreotype, which farmers present of themselves, in a much more public manner, so as to be seen by every traveler that passes the railway or public road. They do not represent the farmer's face, but his character. They exhibit to every one, his ability as a cultivator, his taste for neatness and order, and in some degree his moral character, so far as this is exhibited by a conscientious regard for the comfort of his domestic animals, and for the welfare and happiness of his children. In short, every landowner or country resident is in some degree pictured by the external appearance of his premises. There may be some exceptions,—resulting from sickness, or from early progress, commenced with nothing, or new and unfinished homes,—but these exceptions do not destroy the general rule.

During a recent journey through some of the Western States, we saw thousands of these daguerreotypes. Some of them presented pleasing thrifty characters, in neat, well built, well kept houses, surrounded with handsome dooryard scenery, well planted shrubbery, well cultivated gardens, and painted or whitewashed farm-buildings, in perfect order. The door-yards were not encumbered with tall grass, nor the garden and farm-fences with tall weeds. The owners had evidently spent the spare time, occupied by some at crop shops, or in idleness, in these various improvements, to make home comfortable for their families and attractive to their children. These pictures of character were examined and dwelt upon with much pleasure.

But there were other daguerreotypes,—very numerous,—and not quite so pleasing in kind. They were of all grades, from such as nearly approach those already described, down to the wretched, shattered, broken-windowed, thistle-grown, dirt-infested dwelling. Very few were as good as the former, and few as bad as the latter. Most had at least a few objectionable features,—we observed but very few places that did not contain one or more of the following characteristics, not to be found on the very best and well kept premises:—

1. Houses with broken windows,—sometimes with old hats or rags thrust in to keep out the weather, but usually with free ventilation.
2. Houses with unfinished chimneys, and with brick and mortar lying on the roof.
3. Houses, with loose clapboards, some of which have been knocked off, and others hanging by a single nail.
4. Door-yards rooted up by pigs, the latter having free access, for the convenience of ready feeding with kitchen slops.
5. Door-yards grown up with burdock and thistles, with a few scattered half dead fruit trees surrounded with suckers.
6. Door-yards with scattered boards, unsorted wood, old barrels and boxes, and slop puddles.
7. Broken-back barns, that is, with the roof deeply bent down in the middle,—shingles partly off,—boards occasionally off the sides, or hanging at one end by nails.
8. Barns with the doors off the hinges, and propped with rails.
9. Barns with large piles of manure against the side boards; and wagons, harrows, and plows scattered about the yard.
10. Orchards with dead limbs, broken branches, and abundance of suckers and coarse weeds about the foot of the trunks.
11. Piles of apple brush thrown along fences, and plentifully invested with thistles, mulleins, and burdocks—the fences often half down with many scattered rails in every variety of position.
12. Fences lined and nearly hid with tall nettles and elder bushes.
13. Board fences with posts set very shallow, and leaning at various angles of inclination—sometimes propped with stakes—boards occasionally knocked off, or hanging at one end.
14. Pastures in thin or partly cut woods, or in newly cleared land, with many decaying piles of brush, and a luxuriant growth of thistles, iron-weed, and poke.
15. Pastures innumerable filled with a dense growth of ambrosia or rag-weed.
16. Wet pastures, poached while wet with the feet of cattle into rough knobs, and grown up with coarse grass and smart-weed.
17. Cornfields with a dense undergrowth of weeds, and potato fields with a dense overgrowth of the same.
18. Plowed fields with wet patches or unplowed portions, the latter variously covered with coarse grass, weeds, and bushes.
19. Cows ruminating at large in the streets, dropping their manure in the most inconvenient places, and thrusting their heads through poor fences into neighbors' cabbages and cornfields.
20. Attempts at hedging made by carelessly and irregularly setting out plants in unprepared ground, never cutting, and allowing the line to become covered with weeds and grass.

These results will always take place when the owners forget that the price of neatness and success is eternal vigilance—and that the original curse of "thorns and thistles" is intended to be converted to a blessing by inducing industry, en-

terprise, and the cultivation of the vigorous virtues.

We are glad to say that very many farms were nearly free from these blemishes, often not more than one or two to be seen at a time, and we are informed that they are rapidly decreasing and disappearing before the intelligence and spirit of enterprise which agricultural societies and periodicals have done so much to foster.

The Corn Crop of Yuba County.

YUBA county has been very successful in growing corn the present year upon the bottom lands; some very fine crops have been recently harvested. C. Low, Esq., of Low Brothers, bankers, has made large clearings of land opposite Marysville, upon the banks of the river, upon which large crops have been harvested the present year. From 100 acres of corn the average was 50 bushels of very superior "Yellow Dent" corn; from one lot of 15 acres, two tons of oats was harvested early, then the land was prepared and planted with corn in June and 50 bushels per acre harvested.

The "Low" tract comprises from 500 to 600 acres of very rich land, now being cleared wholly; only one third is already cleared. Mr. Low has also grown upon this land "Jerusalem artichokes" for swine feed, of which we have seen samples. Mr. Low thinks this root will yield 500 bushels to the acre. Upon this tract are a fine flock of sheep, a herd of cattle and a fine lot of swine.

J. Westcott, Esq., above the city, near the "Covilland Ranch," has had a very splendid crop of corn, and will harvest the present year one hundred and fifty tons of very fine corn. Several other parties have grown corn successfully the present year; Mr. M. Whalen, J. C. Fall, C. H. Hedges, C. Covilland, and several others whose names we had not been able to learn.

The exhibitions of corn the present year at all our fairs, is proof most conclusive that corn can be grown not only successfully, but profitably all over the State.

The Santa Clara Fair.

On this Exhibition, our report of which we published some weeks ago, the San José Tribune says:

The Fair, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances referred to, was an imposing and brilliant exhibition—an exhibition worthy of the masterly and eloquent address delivered on the occasion. In the grace and intelligence that daily and nightly thronged it, in the rare wealth of invention and skill, in the varied objects of utility and beauty exhibited, constantly uttering their impressive lessons of civilization and progress, and in the varied products of the field, the farm-yard, the garden, and the orchard, it reflected much credit upon the county.

The exhibition at the Fair-Grounds attracted a large assemblage. The display of horses, as has been the case in all ages and countries, was a great source of attraction.

Fine horses are, perhaps, more admired here than elsewhere in this State; and the parade of the animals in front of the stand on Friday, was a very fine sight. The entries were numerous, and the merits, in many cases, so nearly equal as to render it difficult to make an award of premiums. When the blue ribbon was placed on "Owen Dale," as an insignia that he was "the best horse for all purposes," and as the spectators gave one grand round of applause, the noble animal seemed to appreciate the compliment, and passed the stand in magnificent trim, looking as perfect a specimen of horse-flesh as ever trod the turf.

The entries of cattle were not so numerous as at last year's Fair, but the quality of Stock made amends for the lack in numbers. There were cattle as magnificent as any that ever passed in review before Olympian Jove; sheep, finer than those for the sake of whose fleece the gods of yore are said to have become shepherds; hogs that made one "bristle" with a desire to "go the entire swine;" and pigs whose dapper sleekness recalled Lamb's encomiums upon "roast pig."

Marysville Flouring Mill.

This mill under the charge of Messrs. Williams & Co., is doing an excellent business in the way of milling, and turning out 175 to 200 barrels of very superior Flour each day, which sells readily at \$5 at the mill. As a large amount of yellow corn is grown now in Yuba county, there is a large demand for corn meal, and one run of stone is given to this work. A very splendid yellow meal is made at this mill, and sells readily at \$2.50. Messrs. Williams & Co., use extra pains to have their flour take high rank; they have an extra blower placed directly over the feeder of the stone, so that every species of bad grain or fool seed is swept away. The invention is a new one and most excellent.

Wheat brings \$1.35 to \$1.40 at mill for best, and \$1.20 to \$1.30 for that which is called "Milling Wheat." What a mistake the Farmers make in not cleaning their grain perfectly; it is a sad mistake, and so long as this is permitted by our Farmers they will be poor and complain of hard times.

FRESH SEEDS AT MARYSVILLE.—We invite the farmers and gardeners of Yuba county to read the card of Messrs. J. H. Wright & Co., who offer a collection of Field, Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, of the purest and best quality, and received directly from Thorburn, of New York, by express, in hermetically sealed cans.

All farmers and gardeners should remember that good seeds, pure and fresh at full prices, are much cheaper than poor and common seeds or old worthless seeds such as are too often sold by peddlers or small shops. Those who plant cannot be too careful where they buy their seeds.

Be sure and purchase only of the regular Seedsmen, one on whom you can rely. We are glad to state that we were present at the opening of the new seeds of Messrs. Wright & Co. We know from whence they were received, and know they are pure and fresh and worthy the special attention of purchasers. We know, also, that the collection of seeds is the very best that can be found in Yuba county.

REPUBLICANS REJOICING.—The Republicans, elated beyond measure, with the success of their candidate, chose Thursday evening as a suitable occasion for a public demonstration. A feeling of courtesy towards the vanquished foe, the "material aid" expended during the campaign and the foreshadowed result, rendered the event of that night of enthusiasm, which we would have anticipated from a party so largely in the majority in this city. The display of illuminations and fireworks was creditable, though often suppressed.

Inquiry about Briggs' Orchards.

EDITOR FARMER: Having seen in your paper the Great Enterprise of the great orchardist of Marysville, G. G. Briggs, Esq., and not being "posted" about the value of these famous orchards, I wish you would please tell me your own private opinion about their value, condition of trees, size, age, bearing qualities, and all those little items which you know one would wish to be advised about if they should wish to venture, as I think I shall, a hundred or two hundred dollars.

Although some "good" folks don't like this kind of Gifts, and even try to stop them, I think this one an exception, because it has so many large real prizes; and if these trees are only in good condition, then there is a grand chance of a dozen somebodies getting a fine Fortune, and I for one, and several neighbors, mean to try too, provided you say the orchards are what they are represented to be. Now will you, Colonel, please answer me frankly, and tell me all.

We acknowledge the receipt of the above letter from one of our good and well to do farmers in a neighboring county, and, although it was marked strictly private, we shall venture to make it public, all but the writer's name, and that we keep to use if required.

We do know these orchards, have often been in the "Great Orchard," and eaten of its luscious fruits, and enjoyed the bounteous hospitalities and kindly courtesy of the generous proprietors. We do know the value of the "Orchards." It is attested by the names in the advertisement.

The large orchard is set down at \$210,000. We verily believe, that a good and careful overseer or manager could clear that amount from this orchard in three years, above all expenses. With this belief we, of course, should say it is worth the value fixed to it.

We have, as a matter of duty, visited Marysville the present week; have been to the "Great Orchard" and the "Paxton Orchard," the "Cole Orchard" and the "Haun Orchard," and, had time allowed, would have seen them all. What we have seen is enough to satisfy us that these are by far the best orchards in our State. They will astonish any person who has never seen them.

The "Briggs Orchards," as we have before said, are the best and most productive orchards in the world. The other orchards are all healthy, large and finely formed trees, and will bear heavily the coming year.

We have taken great pains to examine into this matter, and to get at the opinion of those who know the condition and value of these orchards; and all concur in the opinion that either of them will pay their cost in fruit, above all expenses, in three years. With such evidence, we can say their value is fixed. To show their productiveness, there are Apple-trees of the Yellow Bellflower variety that produced \$125 worth of fruit the present year; Cherry-trees that yielded \$44, \$50, \$30, and \$75 each; and Plum-trees that gave \$80, \$80, and \$90, to a tree; and of this class, it was not a single tree, nor scores only, but hundreds of trees, and the promise for next year for quantity of fruit is greater still.

In answer to our friend and subscriber we would say to him, and to all that wish to know, that unless we had full faith in the integrity of G. G. Briggs, and his entire ability to carry out his great work, we never would have placed it in our columns. We are now fully satisfied he will complete his work, and will give the six most fortunate persons fortunes that will make them princely rich, if they will rightly improve what the "goddess" gives them; and each of the other six Farms is enough to satisfy ordinary minds.

We advise all who feel disposed to embark in the "Enterprise" to visit the Orchards; it is worth all the trip would cost merely to go through these Orchards. No person could see them without a desire to secure one of them, if the thing was possible.

We have thus answered, we hope, the inquiries of our correspondent. We shall often speak of this matter, and keep our readers advised of its progress. Already the tickets are selling rapidly. We know that they are called for by scores, hundreds, and thousands.

Briggs' Gift Entertainment.

We published last week a reply to some inquiries relative to the Briggs Enterprise. Since that date, Mr. Briggs has answered those inquiries in a very manly way in the Marysville Appeal, which we append below. His letter carries conviction of his determination to complete the work, and with integrity of purpose, too:

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 10, 1860.

1. I have the "Grant title," the "Settler's title," and the "Possessor's title." I am not aware of any person claiming any part of our lands. My title is indisputable and unimpaired.
2. The trees will produce on an average more than 200 pounds of fruit, each, next year, which, at three cents per pound, would amount to more than the whole property is valued at in our schedule.
3. The drawing will come off on the 5th day of January, if I have to employ 1000 men to dispose of the tickets during the month of December.
4. I will hold myself in readiness to redeem every ticket at two dollars each, if the drawing does not come off on the 5th day of January, or within ten days thereafter.
5. I will give \$1000 to any person who will prove that I have made a promise within ten years past that I have not fulfilled.

G. G. BRIGGS.

A NORTHER.—After an unusually warm and pleasant day yesterday, one of our old-fashioned "northerns" set in about sunset. The wind blew with considerable violence during the night, scattering the leaves from the trees, and stirring up things that were "lying round loose." Quite a commotion was caused among the shipping, particularly among the small craft in our harbor. The bark Alalida broke her moorings at Clay street wharf, and drifted towards Market street wharf, but fortunately got aground before reaching it. The bark Yankee also broke her moorings at Washington street wharf and drifted against Clay street wharf, damaging both vessel and wharf to considerable extent, the vessel having the worst of it, being badly damaged about the stern to the amount of several hundred dollars. Numbers more of the small craft suffered damage. The river steamer that came down last night was unable to land (the Helen Hensley getting her wheel-house stove in the attempt) and anchored in the bay till morning. This morning the gale has subsided, and our delicious weather is likely to continue.

QUICK PONY TRIP—LINCOLN ELECTED!

The Pony Express has made a great trip across the continent with the news of the Presidential election. The dispatches are dated at St. Louis on the 7th, and arrived in this city at eight o'clock Wednesday morning, having been telegraphed to Fort Kearny on the other side, and brought thence by the Pony to Fort Churchill in Carson Valley, whence they were telegraphed to this city. The news was thus brought from St. Louis to San Francisco in just six days, an unparalleled feat. Of course the dispatches being dated the next day after the election, are principally guess work, but there seems to be no much doubt that Lincoln is elected. Below we give the dispatches as received by the Bulletin:

St. Louis, November 7, 1860.—Lincoln is undoubtedly elected President. New York city went for the fusion ticket by 25,000 majority. The State gives about 50,000 majority for Lincoln. All six Union Congressmen in New York city. Massachusetts, outside of Boston, so far as heard from, gives Lincoln 45,000. The following States give a large increased majority for Lincoln: Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In Pennsylvania, Lincoln's plurality is from 50,000 to 70,000. In Philadelphia his majority is 8,000 over all. Ohio has given 30,000 for Lincoln. In Delaware, Breckinridge has 1500 plurality. A Republican Congressman ahead in one district. In Maryland indications are favorable to Breckinridge. In New Jersey, Pennington is re-elected to Congress, from the Third District; Mount, Republican, is also elected—a gain. In Illinois, scattering returns place Lincoln 20,000. In Baltimore, Breckinridge's majority over Bell over Douglas 13,000. Virginia has probably given by a very large vote. North Carolina has probably gone for Breckinridge. Considerable gains in Missouri so far as heard from, in favor of Douglas, who has 15,000 votes, Lincoln and Bell, 11,000 each; Breckinridge, 3600. Kentucky is claimed for Bell by 10,000, Louisville gives Bell 3500, Douglas 2600, and Breckinridge 800. Tennessee goes probably for Bell. Memphis—Bell, 1000; Douglas, 1700; Breckinridge, 145. Nashville—Bell and Breckinridge, each, 2100; Douglas, 25. Louisiana is reported to have gone for Breckinridge. New Orleans—Bell, 7200; Douglas, 2000; Breckinridge, 2600. A private dispatch from New Orleans states that all the States south of Tennessee have gone for Breckinridge. Burlingame and Thayer are defeated for Congress in Massachusetts. One Republican loss.

SPECIAL AND LATER.

St. Louis, November 7, 1860.—Massachusetts gives Lincoln 70,000 majority; Maine, 25,000; New Hampshire, 10,000. Mobile county, Alabama—Douglas over Bell 219, over Breckinridge 322. Indiana gives Lincoln, 25,000; Pennsylvania, 50,000; Rhode Island, 5000; Vermont, 40,000; Wisconsin, 10,000. Springfield, Ill., Nov. 7, 1860.—Lincoln's private dispatches indicate 30,000 majority in New York. Lincoln is elected beyond a peradventure. The Republicans carry every Northern State on this side.

FURTHER PONY NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Europa has arrived with dates to the 20th. Victor Emanuel had not reached Naples. The last steamer took a report that Pallavicino and the Pro Dictator of Naples, had resigned. The movement of the French upon Salerno and other places within fifty miles of Rome, carried great dissatisfaction among the inhabitants. It is reiterated that Austrian troops were largely concentrating on the frontier, and there was an union formed. The steamship Prince Albert brings dates from Europe to the 23d October. In England grain stuffs are firmer. Another advance in wheat has taken place of from 6d. to 1s. sterling per quarter. Another great battle has been fought in Southern Italy, which has resulted victoriously to the Sarinians, who have captured 800 prisoners and a quantity of artillery. The Neapolitans, at a late election, voted unanimously for the annexation of their Kingdom to Sardinia. A meeting of the Sovereigns, which was to be held at Warsaw, has convened, and is now in progress.

We were in hopes that the result of the election in this State would have been announced ere this, but there seems to be still as much doubt as ever. Lincoln is still ahead according to the accounts. There are but few places yet to hear from; but the contest is so close between Lincoln and Douglas, that it is thought we will not be certain of the result until the official count is made. The chances at present are rather in favor of Lincoln.

ORGANS ELECTION.—A telegraphic dispatch from Yreka shows that Lincoln has a plurality of 250 votes, and that Douglas is 800 behind Breckinridge. There were three small counties to be heard from, but it was thought they could not change the result.

A WONDERFUL BILLIARD-PLAYER.—The French billiard-player, M. Berger, who lately arrived in New York, gave an exhibition there of his wonderful skill in the dexterous use of the cue, making the balls obey his will as if by magic. M. Berger has brought from Paris his own table, which is quite a novelty by the side of a first-class table. The French table is not much more than half as large as the American one, is built very heavy, and without pockets.

The following are some of the most wonderful exploits by M. Berger, whose weight, we should judge, could not be less than 300 pounds. His most astonishing performance consists in holding the cue perpendicularly over the ball, and striking it with such skill as to cause it to twist to any desired part of the table, to jump, carom, and perform all kinds of fantastic freaks, quite marvelous to the beholder. The following are some of the most surprising shots we witnessed:

Placing a ball in a hat, and making a carom by causing a ball to jump into the hat.

Making a carom by causing a ball to travel a portion of the distance on the cushion.

Making *massé* shots from various portions of the table, causing the player's ball to twist to any point previously marked.

Jumping the player's ball over a cue held over the table horizontally, and, causing it to draw back, caroming on a ball under the cue.

Jumping the player's ball from the table into a gentleman's hat.

Admirers of the game of billiards will find M. Berger at the extensive rooms of Mr. Phelan, corner of Broadway and Tenth street, where he proposes to give a series of artistic entertainments in this art.

HORRIBLE SUFFERING AMONG IMMIGRANTS.—A letter from Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, to the Portland (Oregon) News, and dated Nov. 3d, says that an express has just arrived in the Valley from the command of Capt. Dent, who was ordered out upon the Emigrant Road, in the vicinity of Fort Boise, to investigate the report of the massacre of the emigrants. Capt. Dent found some ten or twelve immigrants still alive, and subsisting upon the dead bodies of their associates. The details are most horrible. The messenger reports that some twelve dead bodies had been found, and that ten were still alive, secreted in parties of three or four, for the distance of twelve miles in the vicinity of the attack. Some had died from actual starvation. Mr. Myers, his brother's wife, Mrs. Myers with five children, and Miss Trimball, were among the living. This party were subsisting upon the dead body of Mr. Myers, the father and husband of the family. Capt. Dent will return in a few days, when a full report will be forwarded to the Portland press. The most horrible slaughter of so many innocent immigrants calls for a searching investigation by the authorities, and if no one should be censured for non-fulfillment of duty, then the Government had better take some efficient steps for the protection of this highway, over which hundreds are passing westward every year.

STATE SUMMARY.

Several full grown bears have recently made their appearance in the vicinity of Sausalito, the first, it is said, that have been seen there for years.

The United States Dry Dock at Mare Island, is being rapidly repaired. The Superintendent thinks it will be in working order again in the course of four weeks.

All the Chinamen who have died thus far, in California, it is said, have been sent back to their native land. But few would mourn if some parties would have sent all the live ones also.

The Postoffice Department have ordered that a daily mail be carried between San Francisco and Napa, instead of a tri-weekly, as heretofore. So the petition of the residents of Napa was to some purpose.

The contractor for the erection of the capital at Sacramento, is said to be energetically at work. A large number of men are busily preparing the concrete (a mixture of broken stone and cement) for the foundation walls.

This must have been rare fun: a person at Rio Vista, Solano county, bet that his friend could not hit him at seventy-five yards with a shot gun. He was mistaken, and received five shots on his person, causing severe wounds. The bet was four drinks.

The President has issued his proclamation for the sale of about three and three-quarter millions of acres of public land in California in June next. These lands embrace some of the best agricultural lands in the State, lying in the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and their tributaries.

COLUMBUS TRIST, of the Petaluma Nursery, says the Journal of last week, has shown us a bush of the red Antwerp Raspberry, that is literally filled with fruit in all stages, from the flower to the fully matured berry. He likewise exhibits a bush of the celebrated Lawton Blackberry, containing the finest display of fruit that he has ever seen. This bush also contains fresh flowers.

Referring to the Chinese, the Stockton Republican says: An immense load of these Asiatic nuisances passed through town yesterday. They were bound for the mines. We are strongly of the opinion that a "Pacific Republic," which is talked of in case of a dissolution of the Union, would shut down on the immigration of these vermin. The people at Washington have no idea how that people are hated by California white folks.

Last week as two lads named Pudget and Fletcher were out gunning near Vallejo, a distressing fatal accident occurred. Fletcher whilst in the act of stooping, dashed some quail, which Pudget fired at. At the moment Pudget pulled trigger, Fletcher rose up, and received the whole charge in his neck, killing him instantly. No blame can attach to Pudget, as it was one of those unfortunate accidents which nobody can foresee.

The Visalia Delta is informed that a panther or California lion, was killed on King's river, a few miles below Kingston, which measured eleven feet and four inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. The same paper says that bear and deer are now very plenty in the foot hills. Some of our sportsmen are enjoying themselves in hunting. One party came in a few days since and reported having killed six bear and a number of deer—seven of the latter they brought in with them.

MOUNTAIN grouse, the San Andreas Independent says, have recently been found by some of our hunters as low down among the hills as Oak's Mill—only six miles from this place. It is not common to find this game anywhere but among fir timber. They live on the leaf and bud of the fir tree throughout the long, dreary winters which visit our mountains, and in the latter part of summer, venture down among the ripening plums, gooseberries and other dainties which the season affords. The grouse is very choice game.

A beautiful and large American pigeon has been tamed by a gentleman of Stockton to a wonderful extent, says the Republican. It follows him from his residence to the saloon, travels over the counter, alights where he sees fit, but his favorite roost is over the looking glass. When requested by his master to sing, he gets off the best cooing known to his tribe. If he takes a cruise of a block or two, a whistle or some other signal brings him promptly to his owner. The bird is also sagacious enough to recognize the friends of his master when he meets with them, and alights on their shoulders or hats and coos pleasantly while in that position.

After the fine weather we have been for some time enjoying, a southeaster came upon us on Sunday last, though it only rained part of the day; but during the night and towards Monday morning we were visited with what is a great rarity in these parts, a severe thunder-storm. It was of the old-fashioned kind, with lightning and thunder, and for several hours the rain seemed to pour down harder than we ever knew it anywhere. The bottom mud had dropped out, and let it down in sheets. The next day was pleasant, and we have had fine weather since. A light frost has been seen in the morning.

The premiums awarded at the Santa Clara Valley Fair recently held, it is announced, will be paid on demand by the Secretary, Mr. Charles Younger, at his office in San Jose. The Mercury says, the officers of the Society certainly deserve credit for their careful management of affairs this year, for the Fair was not visited by as many people as usual, and on account of the political excitement and other causes, less interest was taken in its success. Every Fair held in the State this year has been a failure, pecuniarily, and none except the Santa Clara Society have been able to pay the premiums awarded.

Some remarkable specimens of horticulture have lately been exhibited by A. P. Smith, Esq., from his famous gardens near Sacramento. From a grape-vine of the White Syrian variety, he took a branch four feet in length, on which were hanging twenty clusters of grapes, the united weight of which was thirty pounds. The number of clusters on the vine was not far from twenty-eight or thirty before it was cut off, and the total weight must have been about fifty pounds. The clusters were large and compact, and the fruit plump and handsome in appearance. He also showed an Easter Bourse pear, weighing two pounds, which was picked from a small bush containing two others, each of which weighed a pound and a half.

Some of the productions of Tuolumne county, in the agricultural line are reported by the Columbia Times as follows: There may be seen at the store of Major Jamieson, a splendid pumpkin, grown by Patrick Shino, Esq., on Gold Hill. It weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, and is upwards of six feet in circumference. Mr. Shino informs us that he was late in planting the seed, owing to the backwardness of the spring; he thinks he can raise one double the size next year. He uses four [?] as a manure for pumpkins. He also raised some extremely large apples and peaches this year. One hundred apples, taken from two small trees, weighing eighty pounds; and one hundred peaches, weighing eighty pounds; and one hundred peaches, weighing eighty pounds; and one hundred peaches, weighing eighty pounds; and one hundred peaches, weighing eighty pounds.

The last mail from the East brought intelligence of the awarding of the contract to Rudisill and Parsons, for carrying a semi-weekly mail between Petaluma and Sacramento, from the 1st of December, 1860, to June 1st, 1862. The instructions are, to leave Petaluma every Tuesday and Saturday, at six o'clock A. M., arriving at Sacramento at eight o'clock P. M., and leave Sacramento every Monday and Friday at six A. M., arriving at Petaluma at eight P. M. Also, a mail route has been established between Petaluma and Weaver, Trinity county, and the contract for carrying the mails awarded to Chas. McLaughlin. The route, we understand, will be direct, via Eden Valley.

The funeral of "Tong Ti, a Chinese merchant of distinction," at North San Juan, lately, the Hydraulic Press says, was conducted "on a most magnificent semi-barbarous scale," of which it gives a description concluding as follows: "After witnessing a portion of this barbarous spectacle, our notions of Chinese intelligence underwent a great change. We had supposed the example and the influences surrounding them, in the midst of an enlightened and christianized people, would have taught them the folly of such proceedings. But no; they enter into them with as much zeal and seriousness as if each minute observation was necessary to the ultimate theory of the whole—as if they regarded with contempt our American customs, and would suffer no innovation to be made upon their time-honored and age consecrated errors. Their barbarism is confirmed. They are idolaters of the first water, and ought not be permitted to reside among the whites on terms of any kind of political or social equality. They should be expelled entirely from the State, or reduced to the lowest order of mental servitude. These are our sentiments."

"Great men, like great cities have many crooked arts and dark alleys in their hearts, whereby he that knows them may save himself much time and trouble."

Jerusalem Artichokes.

5000 POUNDS SUPERIOR QUALITY JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Editor of the California Farmer.

Lawton Blackberry Vines. 50,000 VINES OF THIS NOBLE VARIETY of Blackberry. The wonderful crops produced the past year make it the most productive and valuable berry known. No fruit pays better. Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer. 12

NEW SEEDS!

WE NOW RECEIVING, VIA ISTHMUS, A great variety of Garden Seeds, at very low prices, for cash or on credit, by J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York.

Our stock contains a great variety of GARDEN VEGETABLES, also, GARDEN AND FIELD PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASSES, BULBOUS ROOTS, ONION SETS, OSAGE ORANGE, BLACK LOCUST, Etc.

The reputation Thorburn's Seeds have sustained for years past in the Atlantic States and California, is a sufficient guarantee to planters who want reliable Seeds, and we invite them to examine our assortment. J. H. WRIGHT & CO. Plaza, Marysville. 12-4m

STORAGE.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON

Grain, Flour, and General Merchandise,

STORED IN GEO. P. BAKER'S RINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.

Office of Warehouse, No. 57 Front street, up stairs.

ALEXANDER H. TODD, Produce and General Commission Agent, No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market. He was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance and possesses advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 24 per cent.; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent. 22

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., BOX-FACTORY

The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture BOXES, of all kinds and all dimensions, at the shortest notice. Having superior facilities for working up lumber, with all the newly improved machinery, orders to any extent can always be filled, on the best terms.

LUMBER of all kinds, for making Boxes, to any extent.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., Market street, between Beale and Main, San Francisco.

James Graves. H. F. Williams.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street, Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN C. AYRES,

Brass Foundry and Lock Factory,

Oregon, between Front and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Brass Castings and Finishing, Babcock's Anti-Friction Metal Castings, executed with neatness and dispatch.

LOCKS.

Bank-Vault, Store, and Prison Locks, Also, Brass Pad-Locks of different patterns, made to order.

Bell-Hanging, Engineer's Gongs and House-Bells made and fitted to order. All Jobs promptly attended to. 15-3m

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED: From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE, And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. REQUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD. HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND MAKE THE STRONGEST AND MOST ELASTIC STITCH OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent. 91 Montgomery street, San Francisco. SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento. ALIMENT, 156 Second street, Marysville. J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton. S. W. WOLF, Nevada. P. E. BARRS, Placerville. J. LEWIS, San Jose. MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma. L. W. BEAN, Petaluma. 14 6m

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS OF 1860.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OF ALL OF THE FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SAN JOSE DISTRICT SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them. R. G. BROWN, Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co. 91 Montgomery street.

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A

VINEYARD

OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street,

In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE.

The Product of His Own Vines,

manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons,

and he has therefore a much greater interest in the reputation for purity, and the standard value, which his Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than in any profit he may derive from his present limited sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE,

and assures the public that they are what he represents them, and that they do not contain any substance not derived from the GRAPE.

AGENTS—S. MOLLITOR & CO., with whom all orders may be sent, for one gallon or any larger quantity.

Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not be charged for filling or corking.

A. HARASZTHY.

COAL.

ANTHRAHITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal, constantly on hand and for sale by

O. H. EASTMAN, Oregon street, between Battery and Front, Opposite Custom House.

IT IS A FACT!

THAT GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE NEVER took a First Premium, or anything like a First Premium, OVER Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. In California in 1860, or ANY OTHER YEAR, except what they call a "First Premium" at the Sacramento Fair in September, 1860. There were TWO REPORTS by the one Committee at that Fair, and have been published.

ONE AWARDED

WHEELER & WILSON THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE OTHER TO

GROVER & BAKER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Breeders,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS.

Now Landing, from Golden Fleece,

—A LOT OF—

UNION FARM and PLANTATION MILLS!

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

Green, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, and Oregon, Washington Territory

11

FIRE INSURANCE!!! McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,

Hartford Insurance Company,

One of the oldest American Insurance Companies, AND OTHER WELL KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES, OF HARTFORD, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER TO INSURE

DWELLINGS AND FURNITURE,

Stores, Warehouses,

And other insurable property,

On the most favorable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE

Upon WOOL, GRAIN, and other Productions of the State, or Merchandise, shipped abroad.

ALL LOSSES PAID HERE

Immediately upon adjustment.

OFFICE:

N. E. corner Clay and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO, 16

NEW ENGLAND

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company.

Hartford Connecticut.

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS!

CHARTERED CAPITAL.....\$500,000

THE NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, is ranked among the most responsible Companies at the East

The following Gentlemen constitute its BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Nathan M. Waterman, Hartford J. R. Powell, Hartford
Allyn K. Sullivan, " E. N. Kellogg, "
E. D. Tiffany, " Geo. Reymann, "
J. Watson Beach, " A. P. Fisk, "
Philo Jewell, Jr., " H. J. Johnson, "
Chas. R. Chapman, " Geo. O. Hawley, "
O. D. Seymour, " Geo. D. Phelps, New York
Horace Bolden, " Sec. N. M. WATERMAN, President.

RISKS taken at as low rates as by any other responsible Company, and LOSSES paid in San Francisco, immediately upon adjustment, by the undersigned, authorized Agent for California.

W. FAULKNER, Agent, 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

JAMES R. GARNISS, Surveyor. 20-1f

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER THE FINEST

Pear Stocks

Now to be seen in the State. The Stocks are one and two years old, of excellent growth.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and

AT LIBERAL RATES,

If applied for and engaged in season.

6-4m MARK FARNEY, Woodside Nursery, San Jose.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF Silver-Ware. 134 WASHINGTON ST. OPPOSITE THE MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ten Sets, Pitchers, Waiters, Cups, etc., made to order. N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12-15

NURSERY BUSINESS.

French Garden VINEYARD, SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner, MR. J. B. SÉGER, has just returned from France, bringing with him a com. etc.

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING, and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again partnership, one being from Bordeaux and the other from Bourgogne, they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF GRAPE-GROWERS, to our

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF Grape-Vines.

Already well noted for the

MOST BEAUTIFUL KINDS OF GRAPES, BOTH FOR

TABLE AND WINE.

We have also lately added several varieties, FROM BORDEAUX AND BOURGOGNE, Which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

With us will also be found—

Fruit Trees.

One, two, and three years old, of all kinds.

And the best Ornamental Trees, embracing—

ELMS, LOMBARDY POPLARS, AND SILVER-LEAF POPLARS.

Our whole assortment is in very fine order.

We beg our Friends and Customers to honor us with their confidence, and we will do all in our power to satisfy their wishes.

Catalogues sent to applicants.

A. DELMAS & J. B. SÉGER.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 25, 1860.

30,000 Locust Trees,

1000 LOMBARDY POPLAR, ...AND...

200 Hives of Bees,

FOR SALE BY

J. S. HARBISON,

SACRAMENTO.

THE above TREES are straight and well grown; the size varies from one to three inches in diameter and from 12 to 20 feet high. A large proportion of them were transplanted in the Nursery when one year old, consequently will bear removal without loss. The

Salubrious Shade and Valuable Timber afforded by the

Locust Trees,

they being hardy, and of rapid growth, make them

THE VERY BEST TREE TO PLANT

for these purposes. They are also suitable for Hedges, &c. &c.

THE BEES,

ARE IN SUPERIOR CONDITION

each hive having the main apartment (

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D. EDITRESS

A FAMILY PICTURE.

But one pair of stockings to mend to-night.
An old wife sat by her bright bedside
Swaying thoughtfully to and fro,
In an ancient chair whose creaky caw
Told a tale of long ago;
When down by her side on the kitchen floor
Stood a basket of worsted balls—a score.
The good man dozed over the latest news,
Till the light of his pipe went out;
And unobserved the kitten with cunning paws
Rolled and tangled the balls about;
Yet still sat the wife in the ancient chair,
Swaying to and fro in the fire-light glare.
But anon a misty tear-drop came
To her eye of faded blue,
Then trickled down in a furrow deep,
Like a single drop of dew;
So deep was the channel—so silent the stream,
The good man saw naught but the dimmed eyebeam.
Yet marvelled he more that the cheerful light
Of her eye had weary grown,
And marvelled he more at the tangled balls—
So he said, in a gentle tone:
"I have shared thy joys since our marriage vow,
Conceal not from me thy sorrows now."
Then she spoke of the time when the basket there
Was filled to the very brim,
And now there remained of the goodly pile,
But a single pair—for him;
Then wonder not at the dimmed eyelight;
There's but one pair of stockings to mend to-night.
I can but think of the busy feet,
Whose wrappings were wont to lay
In the basket, awaiting the needle's time—
Now wandered so far away;
How the sprightly steps to a mother dear
Unheeded fell on the careless ear.
For each empty nook in the basket old,
By the heart of the old wife,
And I miss the shadows from off the wall,
And the patter of many feet;
Tis for this that a tear gathered over my sight;
At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night.
'Twas said that far through the forest wild
And over the mountains bold,
Was a land whose rivers and sparkling caves
Were gemmed with the fairest gold;
Then my first-born turned from the oaken door,
And I knew the shadows were only four.
Another went forth on the foaming wave
And diminished the basket's store—
But his feet grew cold—so weary and cold—
They'll never be warm any more—
And this nook in its emptiness seemeth to me
To give forth no voice but the moan of the sea.
Two others have gone towards the setting sun
And made them a home in its light,
And fairy fingers have taken their share,
To mend by the fire-side bright;
Some other baskets their garments fill—
But mine! oh mine is emptier still!
Another—the dearest—the fairest—the best—
Was taken by angels away,
And clad in a garment that waxeth not old,
In a land of continual day,
Oh wonder no more at the dimmed eye-light
While I mend one pair of stockings to-night.

Women of Business.

"Every one shall go to their own place."
The Bible tells us of a time when every one shall
go to their own place. We wish it would come;
we think it would be the "good time coming" we
read of, which according to one theory means, that
everybody shall earn their bread by the sweat of
their brow; that men, and women, too, shall all
be employed in occupations which are congenial
to them, and for which they are the best fitted by
their natures and capacities. One of the great
causes of the non-success of various branches of
business arises from the incapacity of the individual
to do that peculiar kind of business, whereas
in some others in which he would work for the
love of the work and the interest he felt in doing
it well, independent of the pecuniary result, he
would be successful.
Various branches of business, now carried on
by men at great cost, could be transacted by women
much more successfully, and with vastly more
popularity. In England and France, and other
European nations, women are the principal sales-
clerks, book-keepers, etc. We ask in the name of
reason, common sense, and progressive intelligence,
why, in 1860, should men be confined behind
counters with yard-sticks, when they would be
far better off behind a plow, or engaged in
some good mechanical business?
How few young men spend the best part of
their lives in learning how to handle a yard-stick,
or fit a pair of shoes, or do up a bolt of ribbon,
ever become prosperous, responsible citizens; and
while they are wasting their lives and energies,
there is the same number of young women living
in idleness, subsisting on the hard work of father,
brother, or friend, who are much better fitted for
the same occupations, whose places these thin,
cadaverous, almost useless young men, now monopolize.
Thousands of young men and middle-aged men
grow prematurely old by wasting their energies
in occupations that in reality belong to the women
of our land, who, perhaps, if they could be thus
employed, would be saved from pecuniary suffering,
as from ruin, the result of poverty and want of
employment.
The history of the dry goods trade would yield
a much more prosperous and gratifying result if
young women were to take the place of the young
men and fops that are now Knights of the Yard-
Stick. If proprietors of our large dry-goods estab-
lishments were to consider the fitness of fe-
male laborers for the clerkdom of their places of
business, they would find that they would not
have so many "fat horses" and furnished rooms
to sustain.
We can refer with pride and pleasure to many
places of business in our city where the entire es-
tablishment is carried on by women. We cite
Mrs. Norcross', on Sacramento street, as an ex-
ample; here people take pleasure in making pur-
chases, especially the ladies, for they can be
attended to without that overbearing impertinence
which is too often shown in urging purchasers to
buy what is not wanted.
The establishment of Mrs. Norcross is one of the
most popular places of business, and one to which
we can refer all our readers with much pleasure
for all the needed articles of family wants, the
useful and ornamental. Visitors are always at-
tended to with the most polite and refined
attentions. By Mrs. Norcross this excellent plan

has been matured, and we are happy in knowing
her business is largely increasing, and promises
to become one of the best in the city.
We hope soon to see our dry-goods houses give
the places now occupied by men to women. Such
a change would be far better for all concerned,
and would show a progress worthy the age in
which we live.

The Prudent and Proper Use of Language.

[From "Timothy Titcomb's Letters."]
Of all the griefs that harass the distressed,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest.
SAMPUEL JOHNSON.
And lovelier things have mercy shown
To every failing but their own,
And every woe a tear can claim
Except an erring sister's shame.—Byron.
I have met with a good many young women,
first and last, whose intellects were of that keen,
quick variety, which delights in uttering sharp
things—often very hard things. They do it, at
first, playfully; they produce a laugh which flatters
them; and they soon get to doing it wantonly.
They acquire an appetite for praise, and they be-
come willing to procure it at whatever expense to
others. Genuine wit in a man is almost always
genial; wit in a woman, however genial it may be
at first, almost always gets into personalities,
sooner or later, which makes it very dangerous
and very hateful. Man is held in restraint, what-
ever his tendencies may be, by the consideration
that, as a man, he will be held responsible for his
words; women presume upon the fact that they
are women, in taking license to say what they
choose of each other, and of men in particular.
There is not always—perhaps there is not gener-
ally—malice in these sharp and hard speeches,
but they poison, nevertheless. They poison her
who utters them, and they poison those who suffer
from them. The utterer becomes the student, for
a purpose, of the weak points of her friends, and
they learn to hate her. I have known not a few
women whose personal witticisms were enjoyed
by the gossip-loving crowd around her, every man
of whom would as soon think of marrying a
tigress as the one he was flattering by the ap-
plause of his laugh.
Therefore I say that to be a witty woman is a
very dangerous thing. To be a witty woman is
to be the subject of very great temptations, for
personality forms the very zest of gossip—an em-
ployment of which most women, I think, know
something by experiment. Men are afraid of
witty women, especially those who delight in
making cutting speeches. They say, very reason-
ably, that if a woman will secure praise at the
expense of one friend, she will also at the expense
of others, and that no one can be safe. There is
nothing in my eyes more admirable in a woman
than an honest wish to hear no one spoken
against—than that consideration for the feelings
of others which leads her to treat all faults with
tenderness, and all weaknesses and natural un-
pleasant peculiarities with indulgence. One of
the most attractive sights in the world, to any
young man of common sensibility, is that of a
young woman who not only with neither say nor
hear ill of any one, but who takes special pains to
notice those whom the crowd neglect. Such a
woman is the admired of all whose admiration is
worth securing. And now, young woman, if you
are one of the sharp ones, and are tempted to say
sharp things, remember that you are in very great
danger of injuring yourself, not only in your own
soul, but in the eyes of all those whom you im-
agine you are pleasing.
I think, as a general thing, that women are
harder in their judgments of their own sex than
men are of theirs, or even of them. This arises
partly from jealousy—a wish to stand among the
uppermost in the popular esteem. The praise of
women, poured into the ears of other women, is
not usually gratefully received. The disposition
of women to judge harshly of each other is seen
particularly in those instances in which a woman
has taken a false step. Here the fact is patent; a
woman forgives, or forgives much less promptly
than a man. However deep the repentance, how-
ever decided the reformation, a woman never for-
gets that her sister has sinned, notwithstanding
the fact that weakness and misfortune and a hun-
dred mitigating if not excusatory circumstances
plead in her behalf. It is the same with less im-
portant lapses of behavior, in a corresponding
degree. I do not know but this is one of the safe-
guards which God intended should be around a
woman's path, but it seems to me a very un-
womanly and a very unchristian thing. It seems to
me, too, to be a very unnatural thing. I judge
that, much more than a man, a woman should be
interested in securing justice for her own sex; and
that if a sinning or a silly woman should find a
charitable defender anywhere, it should be among
those who, like her, are exposed to the tempta-
tions, and particularly to the uncharitable mis-
constructions, of a capricious world.
What I would insist upon is, that you not only
do not wound the feelings of your own sex by
sharp criticisms, but that you be heartily enlisted
in maintaining their honor. Do not think that
you do this while putting down this one and that,
in order to make your own immaculateness the
more conspicuous. Believe what is generally
true, that those who sin are those who sin rather
through weakness than vicious tendency; that
villains who wear cravats and waistcoats—the
very men who you are by no means particular
enough to exclude from your company—are those
who most deserve your reproaches.
And now that I am upon this subject of talk, it
will be well to say all I have to say upon it. It is
a very common thing for young women to indulge
in hyperbole. A pretty dress is very apt to be
"perfectly splendid," a disagreeable person is too
often "perfectly hateful," a party in which the
company enjoyed themselves, somehow becomes
transmuted into the "most delightful thing ever
seen." A young man of respectable parts and
manly bearing is very often "such a magnificent
fellow!" The adjective "perfect," that stands so
much alone as never to have the privilege of help
from comparatives and superlatives, is sadly over-
worked, in company with several others of the
intense and extravagant order. The result is, that
by the use of such language as this, your opinion
soon becomes valueless.
A woman who deals only in superlatives de-
monstrates at once the fact that her judgment is
subordinate to her feelings, and that her opinions
are entirely unreliable. All language thus loses
its power and significance. The same words are
brought into use to describe a ribbon in a millin-
er's window, as are employed in the endeavor to
do justice to Thalberg's execution of Beethoven's
most heavenly symphony. The use of hyperbole
is so common among women that a woman's criti-
cism is generally without value. Let me insist
upon this thing. Be more economical in the use
of your mother tongue. Apply your terms of
praise with precision; use epithets with some de-
gree of judgment and fitness. Do not waste your
best and highest words upon inferior objects, and
beat that when you have met with something

which really is superlatively great and good, the
terms by which you would distinguish it have all
been thrown away upon inferior things—that you
are bankrupt in expression. If a thing is simply
good, say so; if pretty, say so; if very pretty, say
so; if fine, say so; if very fine, say so; if grand,
say so; if sublime, say so; if magnificent, say
so; if splendid, say so. These words all have
different meanings, and you may say them all of
as many different objects, and not use the word
"perfect" once. That is a very large word. You
will probably be obliged to save it for application
to the Deity, or to his works, or to that serene
rest which remains for those who love him.
Young women are very apt to imbibed another
bad habit, namely, the use of slang. I was walk-
ing along the street the other day when I met an
elegantly dressed lady and gentleman upon the
sidewalk. My attention was the more attracted to
them because they were evidently strangers. At
any rate they impressed me as being very
thoroughly refined and genteel people. As I
came within hearing of their voices—they were
quietly chatting along the way—I heard these
words from the woman's lips: "You may bet your
life on that." I was disgusted. I could almost
have boxed her ears. I remember once being in
the company of a belle—one who had had a win-
ter's reign in Washington. Some kind of game
was in progress, when, in a moment of surprise,
she exclaimed, "My Gracious!" Now you may
regard this as a final notion, but I tell you that
woman fell as flatly in my esteem as if she had
uttered an oath. A lady, fresh from Paris, once
informed me that it would do the residents of a
certain quiet village a great deal of good to be
"stirred up with a long pole." Let us see how
you like this kind of talk.
If you wish to be an "A No. 1" woman, you
have got to "lose the mark," and be less "shif-
tastic." "You may bet your head on that." You
may sing "slightly," "like a martingale," you
may "spin street-yard" at the rate of ten knots an
hour, you may "talk like a book," you may dance
as if you were on "a regular breakdown," you
may "turn up your nose at common folks," and
play on the piano "mighty fine," but "I-tell-you,"
you "can't come to tea." "You may be hand-
some, but you can't come in." "You might just as
well 'cave in' first as last, and 'absquatulate,'
for you can't 'put it through,' 'no how you can
fix it." If you imagine that you may "go it while
you are young, for when you are old you can't,"
you won't "come in," "by a long chalk." "Own
up" now, and "do the straight thing," and I'll
"set you down" as "one of the women we read of."
If you can't "come up to the scratch," why
I must "let you slide." But if you have a "sneak-
in" notion for being a "regular brick," there is
no other way—"not as you know us"—"no sir-
ree-hoss?" If a young man should "kind of shine
up to you," and you should "cotton to him," and
he should hear you say "by the jumping Moses,"
or "by the living jingo," or "my goodness," or "I
vow," or "go it, Betsey, I'll hold your bonnet," or
"mind your eye," or "hit him again," or "take me
away," or "dry up, now," or "draw your sled," or
"cut stick," or "give him particular fits," he
would pretty certainly "evaporate."
I would by no means insinuate that all young
women use slang as coarse as this, but I acknowl-
edge to have heard some of these phrases from
friends whom I really esteem. Is not the use of
these phrases, and of phrases like them, whose
number is legion, a very vulgar habit? It seems
so to me, and I can hear them from the lips of no
pretty woman except with pain, and a certain de-
gree of diminution of my respect for her. The
habit certainly detracts from womanly dignity.
It can be dropped without the slightest danger of
going into that extreme of precision in the use of
language which takes out all the life and freedom
from social intercourse. Slang is bad enough in
young men, and they indulge far too much in it;
but in a young woman it is disgusting. It is not
the outgrowth of fine natures; it is not accordant
with refined taste. Any young woman who in-
dulges in it does it at a very sad expense to her
mind, and manners, and reputation. Therefore,
beware of it; discard it; guard the door of your
lips, and leave it to those coarse specimens of
your sex of whose natures and habits of thought
it is the natural and fitting expression.
One more bad habit of your tongues, and I con-
clude. It is very common for young women to
imagine that all tradesmen have a desire to cheat
them. They will talk to the provision-dealers and
peddlers who call at their doors, and to tradesmen
in their shops, with a harshness that would not
be forgiven in a man. Men become hardened to
this kind of thing, and expect it; and very natu-
rally choose those who suspect them, and accuse
them of cheating—who chaffer, and chespen, and
find fault—for the victims of their sharpest opera-
tions. A young woman who treats every man
with whom she trades as a gentleman, giving him
her confidence, and throwing herself upon his
honor and generosity, will stand the best possible
chance to be fairly dealt by. I except Jews with
China-ware, and men of Celtic origin with short
pipes in their mouths. It is always safe to close
a bargain with such persons before entering into
any operations; but even this may be done with-
out loss of self-respect. If you see that a man de-
signs to cheat you, it is not ladylike to put your-
self upon a footing with him, and undertake to
extort a bargain from him. Dismiss him without
a word. You cannot afford to waste any breath
or self-respect upon him.
Because a man has a thing to sell—because he
stands behind a counter, or drives a cart, he is
not necessarily no gentleman. As a general
thing, those men deserve just as considerate po-
liteness at your hands as if they were in your par-
lor. You have no right to banter them. You
have no right to suspect them—to say harsh
things to them—to depreciate their wares, and to
place them practically in the position of sharpers
and knaves. It is not ladylike for you to put their
politeness to the test. They will not insult you,
and in that very fact vindicate their claim to your
good opinion and polite treatment. You may get
the credit with them of being sharp, hard cus-
tomers, but they will dislike you, and if they
speak of you, will not say anything to flatter you.

FIRST PREMIUM GOLDEN STATE
SHIP-BREAD AND CRACKER BAKERY
AND
Flour Store,
31 Sacramento street,
(Between Front and Davis) SAN FRANCISCO.
DEETH & STARR,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIP, NAVY, AND PILOT BREAD.
Special attention given to preparing the
GRAHAM CRACKER.
Butter, Boston, Pilot, Milk, Wine, Sugar, Soda, Navy,
Water, Pudding, and Graham Crackers, fresh baked Every Day.
73m
NONPAREIL
Golden Medal Premium Wheat!
—AT THE—
World's Fair in London, 1851.
THE SMALL QUANTITY OF THIS CELEBRATED
WHEAT imported for the undersigned for Seed expressly
for the benefit of California Farmers, will be ready for deliv-
ery, in lots of 50 and 40 pounds, next THURSDAY, the 14th
of October. Orders in writing addressed to the undersigned,
care of Messrs. Hughes & Hunter, Exchange Building, oppo-
site the Custom House, will be promptly attended to.
C. W. LUBECK.

GLAD TIDINGS
FOR THE
HOUSEWIFE!!
THE
HYDRO-CALORIC
WASHER!
PATENTED BY
H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON,
Of Portland, Oregon.
The inventors are now prepared to say to
EVERY HOUSEWIFE
IN THE UNION,
That they can show a Machine, that by a
Combination of Heated Air and Water,
The process of WASHING CLOTHES
IS LESSENERED
BY
More than Seventy-five per Cent,
AND WITH
THIS GREAT GAIN,
The Clothes or material washed
ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN
As much as by careful Hand-washing; while
THE COST OF MATERIAL
For FUEL in the Heating Apparatus is
Only One-Fifth
OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY
Family fires, and
MUCH EASIER
For the Laborer!
As an evidence of the ECONOMY OF TIME,
SEVEN DOZEN TOWELS
CAN BE THOROUGHLY WASHED
IN NINETEEN MINUTES,
AND
TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER
CAN BE HEATED.
ALL READY FOR USE.
IN TWENTY MINUTES!
The Inventors offer
A PRIZE OF \$800!
To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented,
of the same size, that can perform
WITHIN FIFTY PER CENT
OF THE SAM AMOUNT OF WORK
That our Machine can perform,
With as Little Damage to the Clothes.
WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK
Our Machines
DO NOT
RUB,
TWIST,
SQUEEZE,
OR POUND
THE CLOTHES.
Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the
proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can
teach each reader, and how
TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!
With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL
Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAUG, San
Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-
rights for twenty-two States and Territories.
These Machines HAVE TAKEN
THE FIRST PREMIUM
OVER ALL OTHERS at the Mechanics' Fair in San
Francisco, and the same at the State Fair, Sacramento.
Two of said Machines have taken the Premiums at
every Fair in the States where shown. And a SPECIAL
Premium was awarded to the Hydro Caloric Washer,
when in competition with the Prize Washing Machines
of the United States, at the Bay District Agricultural
Fair, held October, 1860, at San Francisco, Cal.
We call public attention to the following Agents for
our Machines:
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.
H. L. SHAW, and
B. V. WATSON,
No. 233 L street, between 8th and 9th, Sacramento.
And
DR. C. W. SHAUG, San Francisco,
Agent for State Rights.
The proprietors refer all persons desiring further in-
formation with regard to the practical value of our
Machines to
COL. WARREN, Editor Cal. Farmer,
P. S.—One Machine will be found at all times at our
Agents' Offices, where we invite the public to examine them.
Read the following Testimonials:
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11th, 1860
To all whom it may concern: This is to certify, that I
have used the Hydro-Caloric Washer in my family long
enough to judge of its merits, and have no hesitation in
saying that it is the only invention of the kind with which
I have ever been satisfied. My experience proves it to be
all that is claimed for it by the owners, and I
take pleasure in recommending it to public favor.
F. E. WEYGANT,
Proprietor Tremont House, San Francisco, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13th, 1860
This is to certify, that as a test of the value of Nelson
& Coombs' Hydro Caloric Washer, we gave to Dr. C. W.
Shaug, for washing, two sets of very fine lace window
curtains, that were very dirty. The machine washed them
clean and neat, without the least damage. We
are quite sure that other machines would have rendered
the curtains unfit for use. We are sure that the machine
is worthy of a place in every family laundry, and is
destined to general use.
FRANCIS VERDENAL,
J. B. VERDENAL.
San Francisco, Oct. 14th, 1860
Editor Farmer: Sir—I take this method of inform-
ing the public generally that I have purchased and tried
the Oregon Washing Machine, called the "Hydro-
Caloric Washer," and after a fair trial in practical
washing, I can certify that it is a most excellent
Washer and Self-heater; in fact, it is the only invention
of the kind that I have ever seen that I can call a per-
fect Washing Machine. The economy for heating
water, and the time saved in washing the clothes, and
double the price of the machine in less than
twelve months with proper attention. Therefore I
would recommend said machine to a place in every
family laundry.
T. GORE, Artist and Machinist.

EDUCATIONAL.
SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.
THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS IN-
stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 28th.
The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses,
the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory
Department.
TERMS.
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session..... 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per ses-
sion..... 45
Stationery, per session..... 10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be
preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per
session..... 10
Vacations, if spent at the College..... 35
N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each
one over two pays only half price.
Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philoso-
phy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form
extra charges. School Books are furnished at store
prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.
Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of
Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal. or to Rev. A.
Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
AT BENICIA.
THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence
July 10th, 1860. Parents are requested to send their
sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening
of the session.
For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., ad-
dress the Principal for a circular.
C. J. FLATT, Principal.
The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The Sum-
mer session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence
on Wednesday, 27th July.
MRS. R. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

STOCKTON
Female Seminary.
THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER
the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted
by competent Teachers, will commence on
Monday, September 10, 1860,
And continue FIVE MONTHS.
—TERMS—
For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,
per session.....\$150
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25
For Tuition and Board per annum.....250
Washing per dozen.....\$1.50
Payable Quarterly in advance.
Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end
of the session.
COURSE OF STUDY:
The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have
chosen that course which will be the most practical, laying
those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and
easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to
strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for health-
ful action.
Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-
paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.
THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.
FIRST YEAR.
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's
 Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography,
History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.
THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.
FIRST YEAR.
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetor-
ic, Physical Geography, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,
Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.
THIRD YEAR.
Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christ-
ianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.
The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental
and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,
optional through the whole course.
Pupils can unite, with the consent of parents or guardians,
any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-
ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole
course.
All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board
with the Principal.

Classical School
FOR BOYS.
We have established a Department for Boys. The course
of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular
attention paid to those preparatory for College.
Terms the same as in the Female Department.
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME,
SAN JOSE.
THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will
commence on THURSDAY, August 7th.
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a
polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to
virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy,
and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue
both amiable and attractive.
TERMS:
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition, per session..... 250
Washing, per session..... 50
Physician's fees per session (unless it be preferred to pay
the bill in case of sickness)..... 10
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting form extra
charges, but there is none for the French, Spanish or German
Languages, nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needlework.
Payments are to be made half a session in advance, and no
deduction will be made for half a session commenced, except
in case of sickness.
Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present
at the opening of the session.
DAY SCHOOL.
There is a Day School attached to the Academy for the con-
venience of those parents in the neighborhood who may prefer
that their children should return home every day.
TERMS:
Tuition, including the branches specified.....\$5
Board, per month..... 10
Senior Class, per month..... 15
Primary Class, per month..... 3
Letters may be addressed to the
SUPERIORESS,
Academy of Notre Dame, San Jose.

WM. I. TUSTIN'S
CALIFORNIA
ECLIPSE AND CHALLENGE
WINDMILL.
HAVING SECURED A PATENT (Dated 22d May, 1860)
For My Improvement
on Self-regulating Windmills, I am now prepared to
furnish the Public with
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL
IN THE WORLD.
Parties addressing me at BENICIA, personally, or by
letter through the Post Office, will find a Machine and
Prices to suit the Times—Ranging from \$75 to \$250.
State, Territory, and County Rights, For Sale.
WM. I. TUSTIN.
BENICIA, Aug. 6, 1860.
OIL-CAKE.
A VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE FOR
Milch Cows, Horses, and Cattle.
No Farmer, Dairyman, Stable-keeper, or Stock-Rais-
er, should be without it.
A small lot just received from Japan, ex "Onward,"
and
For sale by
C. W. BROOKS & CO.,
Corner Sansome and Merchant streets.

Literary Shrubbery.

WHO ARE THE GREAT PREACHERS?—The great preachers of the world have been those who were in direct sympathy with human life, and who had an end to gain with the men before them. But with culture and scholarly habits, men have interpreted the word of God, "Follow me, and I will make you a preacher of sermons." The end of preaching is not a good sermon, but a holy heart. Five sermons have nearly ruined good preachers. If ministers cared more for their people, and less for their own sermons, they would be more useful. Preaching has almost ceased to be a living business between a man's heart and the wants of his congregation. Learning, rhetoric, eloquence, are good as collateral influences, but no man will win souls who does not feel the throbbing pulse of his own congregation; who does not know their wants; who does not study their lives; who does not understand how to take the primary truths of Christianity, and apply them to the consciences of men in their daily business life. Such will be certainly efficacious; and such preaching is necessary to the filling of the churches. Were such preaching universal in our time, not only would our churches be filled to overflowing, but thousands would have to be built. For you may depend upon it, there is never a man who preached intelligent truth, and preaches it with a living sympathy for men, that people do not flock to hear him.

THE NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—Percival, the correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, says: The statement which has been going the rounds of society, to the effect that Mr. A. T. Stewart (dry goods merchant in Broadway), who is worth \$20,000,000, and who dines from solid gold vessels, and was the wealthiest man in the city, has occasioned a little jealousy among the friends of Mr. Wm. B. Astor, and they are out with a statement that Mr. Astor is worth \$40,000,000, and that his income is at least \$3,000,000 per annum.

MAJESTIC MOLES.—Major Thomas A. Matthews, of Robinson, Mason county, Ky., has a pair of yardling mules for exhibition at the National Fair at Cincinnati, which he challenges the world to beat, in size and form. The larger is 16 hands 2½ inches high, the other 16 hands 1½ inches high.

SOME YEARS ago, a letter directed to "Zrumfrid," was received at the London Post Office. Unable to find such a person, it was referred to the editor, who found out at last that it was intended for Sir Humphrey Davy, the great chemist.

THE PEKIN VISITOR says: "Coming home a few mornings since, we met a man attempting to walk on both sides of the street. By a skillful maneuver we passed between him."

Two thin shoes make one cold; two colds, one attack of bronchitis; two attacks of bronchitis, one malodorous coffin.

"Never join your friend when he abuses his horse, or his wife, unless the one is about to be sold and the other buried."

"It is safer to be attacked by some men, than to be protected by them."

"The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame."

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGEST (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with a complete set of machinery, and works like a charm. There is attached to the mill four of Erev's Amalgamators.

The mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Cedarville," and will pay a fair price for the mill and machinery. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States.

For particulars inquire of
EDITOR FARMER,
126 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of
HUGH FORSMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

Fine Gardens and Orchards for Private Residence or Public Gardens, at Sacramento.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS, AND one of the best Orchards and Gardens, with large Dwelling House, Barns, and other Buildings, is now offered for sale, giving an opportunity to any person desirous of a fine Homestead Residence, or a place for the business of Orchard and Gardening, or for Public Resort.

The Estate is known as "HUBBARD'S GARDENS," situated on the American River, one mile from the Plaza, Sacramento City, and comprises a fine view of the Sierra Nevada, and all the country round. The Orchards and grounds comprise about 70 acres of the best Land in that section of country; being alluvial bottom land, it is at all times mellow and moist, never suffering from drought.

The Orchard contains 400 Peach Trees, 1000 Pear, 1500 Apple, 1000 Plum, 300 Cherry, 10,000 Vines, and abundance of small Fruits, all yielding largely.

This Residence is on the great road where 10 to 12 stages stop daily. Two lines of Omnibuses run to the House daily, which is now used as a place of public resort.

No place in this vicinity is capable of greater improvement, and to a business man, a fortune can be made in a few years. As a place for raising Market Fruit, and for the enlarging a Vineyard and making wine, it is not to be surpassed, as the soil is of that rich kind so much wanted.

The Title is perfect and can and will be made satisfactory to a purchaser. To a good and responsible Purchaser, terms can be made satisfactory and liberal. Apply to the Proprietor, Dr. W. HUBBARD, on the premises.

Information can be had also, on application to the editor of this paper, who is familiar with the place and can give full particulars.

NOTICE!
Vineyard for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for sale his Beautifully Located VINEYARD "MONTEBELLO," consisting of 16,000 to 17,000 VINES (some of them Foreign). One-fourth of the vines will bear next year. A Young Orchard of 125 choice FRUIT TREES, together with two small Dwelling Houses and a Stable. The place, 35½ Acres in the whole, is entirely a Sidehill situation, with several living springs upon it. The soil is eminently adapted for Vines, and adjoins the well known Vineyards of Col. Harshbarger, Gen. Williams, and Mr. Drees.

Having in view to commence a more extensive plantation, this place will be sold cheap, the owner not being able to carry on both. Terms easy. Apply by letter, or personally, to
CHS. KRUG, Sonoma.
N B—For particulars, inquire of Editor Farmer. (1)

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petaluma Grant." There is a small HOUSE, and an OILYARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the
EDITOR OF THE FARMER,
Or of the subscriber at Sonoma and "Tennie" Hall, residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., E. WHITEHEAD.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; little perfect; terms easy. For particulars inquire of
MILLER & GUNZ,
Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer." (1)

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL. EROVAPOR STOVES,



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!

THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING and CURED-HAIR MATTRESSES and LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fire-proof building, and provided with Besley Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 27½ feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having (ros and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto. The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and Strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under the present Management, on the 1st of January, 1887, as a

First-Class Hotel,

IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, in a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABILITY, also being conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steamboat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most

DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR

FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city. For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Fowls that supplies Eggs and Poultry always fresh, with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matchless Beds, and welcome attention to the comfort of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. BAILEY, Proprietor.
The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. (13)

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPE and PHOTOGRAPH, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Chairs, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

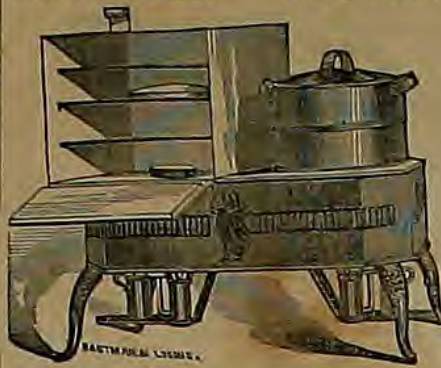
Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY
DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.



Heating Rooms!

And all kinds of Cooking, without the use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!

WILL HEAT FLAT-IRONS in five minutes.

WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.

WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.

WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE!

Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE.

Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.

95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL,

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE,

Corner Front and California streets,

STANFORD BROS.,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use.

No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than any other Burner ever made,

by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER

Was made to give the light of

THREE STAR CANDLES.

More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.

Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,

KEROSENE and COAL-OIL,

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—

90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California,

And on Washington street,

Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—

Front street, corner California.

STANFORD BROS.,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

O Main. E. R. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER.

24

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 68 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1887 and 1888; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1887, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE ON BATTERY STREET,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

charge of MEATS of all descriptions,

and to put the same in good order,

under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,

and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th Inst., the Office of the

Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions

will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON,

Inspector.

12

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 68 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

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BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

charge of MEATS of all descriptions,

J. R. KNAPP, San Francisco.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,



COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the fruit trade, in this market, and a thorough knowledge of the business, they feel confident in their ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-Growers who consign to us, will be kept posted in the changes of the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

14 3m

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING!

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

HUNT'S

Improved Windmill.

The Mill for the Farmer and Stock-raiser.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY,

No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

THESE MILLS ARE CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY

controlled by a woman, or child of 10 years, without the least danger.

These Mills revolve to receive the wind from any quarter, and a peculiarity of their construction is that they require no ratchet; the wind-wheel shaft being on a crank, or iron cap, which revolves on a center, the action of the wind on the wheel always keeps it faced to receive the wind to the best advantage. The wind-wheel shaft has upon its front end an iron wheel around which an iron strap passes, to act as a brake; this brake can be applied with great force by means of rods and levers; a revolving clutch allows the wind wheel to face any direction without requiring a change of position of the brake lever. This lever is used the ground, and force can be applied by it to stop and hold the Windmill in the most violent storms.

These Mills have stood the test of wind and weather for the past three years, and have proved to be the most durable Windmills now in use for pumping water to supply Families, Stock, Irrigating Gardens, &c. &c.

Water in this State is of great value to all who cultivate the ground. On all the coast of California, and for some distance inland, the Dry Season, the wind blows with such regularity as to be depended upon for pumping water.

The Intelligent Farmer has already learned that to raise water by labor of Man or Beast for stock, or Irrigating purposes, is as expensive to him to be thought of, and when he learns that he can have

HUNT'S IMPROVED WINDMILLS,

at a very small cost, built in such a manner as will not require repairs for many years, that will supply his House, Cattle, Stock, and Grounds, with an abundance of pure fresh water, he will at once have one.

Every Farmer knows it to his advantage to keep his cattle out of billy muddholes, where they are frequently swamped in the pursuit of water, and where they drink muddy and unwholesome stuff, which often brings on diseases of which many of them die.

It is besides a great pleasure to have a plentiful supply of water, and to have it without labor. Every Family should have in their house, the stable and the garden. A good Windmill to raise water for a garden, will save enough more vegetation in one season than will pay its cost. A tank of water near a house is also a great safeguard against fire. These are but a few of the advantages of a plentiful supply of water, that might be enumerated.

These Windmills can be set up by any man, by having assistance to raise the heavy pieces, in a single day.

Prices.—8-foot wheel, \$30; 10-foot wheel, \$75; 12-foot wheel, \$100 to \$125, and other sizes in proportion.

A patent has been applied for.

SHAFTS, CASTINGS, &c., for sale. REPAIRING done on reasonable terms. WATER-TANKS of all sizes, at the lowest market rates.

E. O. HUNT, Windmill Builder,

No. 24, Second street, San Francisco.

8 3m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IN SACRAMENTO.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OR FULL BLOCKS,

well situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or exchanged for Real Estate in this city, or for ranch property in the

or Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER. 16

RAILROAD HOUSE,

46 and 48 Commercial street,

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 15 Clay Street.)

There is a very decided improvement in the grain market for choice parcels of Wheat, and several buyers are in the market for shipment to different ports, mostly however, for Europe and New York; \$1.60 is readily offered for all superior grades; poorer qualities have not advanced in equal proportion, as the demand for milling is well supplied, and millers' rates are from \$1.10 to \$1.30. Corn has come in freely, and the demand being limited to two or three mills the price has fallen to \$1.50, the value for good dry; several lots not sufficiently cured to warrant its keeping have been offered, and no purchaser at a figure above \$1.25. Barley in good shipping sacks, clear and bright, has advanced a shade; \$1.05 is now the price. Oats are dull from \$1.25 to \$1.35. Much grain that comes to market goes into the warehouses, as the offers are not satisfactory, and owners prefer to hold their grain.

Wheat... \$1.00	Barley... \$1.00	Oats... \$1.00	Corn... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

Butter... \$1.00	Eggs... \$1.00	Flour... \$1.00	Wheat... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Nov. 16.
Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

The Cattle Market remains the same as our last issue, the market being well supplied with an inferior stock of both Beef Cattle and Milch Cows; there not being a first rate animal of either kind in market. A lot of extra Beef Cattle at the present time would bring a good price; considerably higher than our quotations.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 7c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c.
Veal—first quality, 8c to 12c.
Hogs—Stock Hogs 5c; fat Hogs on foot 5c; Dressed 8c to 10c.
Mutton—dressed, 5c to 10c, according to quality.
Milch Cows—1st quality \$10 to \$15; 2d quality \$5 to \$10.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Nov. 16.

Apples... \$1.00	Oranges... \$1.00	Lemons... \$1.00	Peaches... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

Butter... \$1.00	Eggs... \$1.00	Flour... \$1.00	Wheat... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

MEATS.

Beef... \$1.00	Pork... \$1.00	Lamb... \$1.00	Mutton... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

POULTRY.

Ducks... \$1.00	Geese... \$1.00	Turkeys... \$1.00	Hens... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

FISH.

Salmon... \$1.00	Crabs... \$1.00	Shrimp... \$1.00	Clams... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00
Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00	Do... \$1.00

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.

Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Catalogues.

We invite all Nurserymen, Florists, and Seedsmen, to send us parcels of their Catalogues. We will cheerfully distribute them to all that call at our office, and do it without cost to them, hoping to do them good.

Grape-Vines—Something Rare.

We have for sale several thousands of the Newest and Hardest kind of Grape-Vines and Cuttings known now to Pomological Science. As we shall have only a few purchasers had better order with us and leave their orders in season, in order to secure them.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer make purchases for all who wish our services of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our help, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash, or bill should be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "bobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

\$615,000!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN GIFTS!

January 5th, 1861.

GEORGE G. BRIGGS'

Grand Vocal and Dramatic Gift Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
'MARYSVILLE THEATRE,
January 5th, 1861,

ON WHICH OCCASION THE
Following Magnificent Prizes

Will be distributed among the Ticket holders.

412 PRIZES!

Tickets, \$2.

LIST OF PRIZES:

First Prize—BRIGGS' OLD ORCHARD. This property consists of 165 acres of Yuba River bottom-land, in Orchard, together with the house known as "Briggs' Hotel," and the barns and sheds attached thereto. The Orchard numbers 25,000 Trees, all of the choicest varieties, and is the largest Orchard in the world, and probably the most productive property in the State. The Fruit from this Orchard brought in 1858, \$70,000; in 1859, \$100,000; in 1860, about \$125,000. Valued at \$210,000.

Second Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER ORCHARD—containing 160 acres—24,000 Fruit Trees, in variety, planted in 1857-58, the most of which will be in good condition for bearing fruit the coming year. Valued at \$120,000.

Third Prize—OROVILLE ORCHARD—containing 200 acres, 18,000 Fruit Trees, in variety. Valued at \$90,000.

Fourth Prize—PAXTON ORCHARD, near Marysville, 70 acres of land, 12,000 Fruit Trees, House, and Barn. Valued at \$72,000.

Fifth Prize—HARD ORCHARD, near Marysville, 65 acres, 5000 Fruit Trees, 20,000 Grape Vines. Valued at \$53,000.

Sixth Prize—COLE ORCHARD, near Marysville, 41 acres, 7000 Fruit Trees. Valued at \$42,000.

Seventh Prize—VINEYARD on the Old Ranch, 2 1/2 miles from Marysville, 10 acres, 8000 Vines. Valued at \$8,000.

Eighth Prize—GRAIN FIELD, part of Old Ranch, 220 acres. Valued at \$6,000.

Ninth Prize—GRAIN FIELD, part of Old Ranch, 180 acres. Valued at \$4,000.

Tenth Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER RANCH, 220 acres, meadow. Valued at \$3,000.

Eleventh Prize—PAXTON RANCH, meadow, 50 acres. Valued at \$3,000.

Twelfth Prize—FEATHER RIVER RANCH, meadow, 160 acres. Valued at \$2,000.

400 Cash Gifts of \$5 each, from Nov. 12 to 412. Total \$2,000.

Comprising, altogether, 1801 acres of Land, 101,000 Fruit Trees, 28,000 Grape-vines, and \$2000 in Cash.

The Lands upon which these Orchards are planted are all bottom-lands, and as good as can be found in the State. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Figs, Black Walnuts, Almonds, etc., etc., will be found in these Orchards in great variety, and of the choicest kinds. The character of the Fruit is well known throughout the northern and central portions of the State. All the Vines, and nearly all the Fruit Trees, will be of age to bear a good crop the coming year. We append the following certificate for the benefit of persons not well acquainted with the value of the property:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we are acquainted with most of the above-described property, and that we do not believe its value, as above stated, is over-estimated.

JNO. C. FALL, Marysville,
WM. A. HUDSON, "
JNO. A. PATTON, "
S. P. WELLS, "
R. P. AVERT, Editor Appeal,
CHAS. QVILLAUD, Marysville,
REV. O. C. WHEELER, Cor. Rec. Cal. S. Ag. Soc., Sac.
J. BRYANT HILL & Co., San Francisco,
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., "
HON. S. M. BLISS, Marysville,
D. W. C. RICE, "
JNO. Q. PACKARD, "
J. D. HUMPHREY, "
J. F. LIVINGSTON, Editor Express,
JNO. B. RHOES, Editor Democrat,
Geo. JNO. A. SURICK, Rock Farm,
A. P. SMITH, Sacramento,
SIDNEY SMITH, "
J. L. SANFORD, San Francisco,
COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer.

The distribution of the Gifts will be under the direction of a Committee of gentlemen chosen by the audience on the evening of the Concert.

GEORGE G. BRIGGS, Proprietor.
MARYSVILLE, Oct. 23d, 1860.

LEWIS LILLIE,
Agent for San Francisco,
OFFICE—North-east cor. Sansome and Washington streets,
Two doors East of Sansome.

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street,
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Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.
Sight and Time Bills

American Exchange Bank, New York,
Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

one-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our
Certificates of Deposit, payable at two days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given, their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium, Jan. 1.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,
(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATRE.)

MON. H. SEYMOUR, - - - PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG connected with the establishment as Book-keeper, bears leave respectfully to inform the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has been engaged by Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his office dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

TUE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is well known to the people of California, that it seems not unnecessary to say anything in praise of either the building or its location. The house is situated in the heart of the city, and is in every respect a first-class hotel.

First-Class Hotel,

ing in a central location, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,
and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS
in the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA.
The nearest Hotel to the Landing,
And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED:
MEALS.....50 cents.
LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.
Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute.

HALE & TURNER,

Produce Commission Merchants
No. 1 Clay street, corner of East,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Will make advances on Consignments of Flour, Grain, &c., Store in fire-proof Warehouse, and when desired, insure against Fire risk at low rates.

Jas. Phelan,
J. L. Taggart & Co.,
H. Sage,
San Francisco.
Henry C. Malone,
San Jose.

CALIFORNIA

BLANKETS.

The Subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for
Any Description of Blankets which may
be desired.

Dealers may be supplied by giving reasonable time for the execution of orders; and consumers will not be slow to discover the merits of

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

As compared with those made from mixed materials.

Samples can be seen at the Factory, or at the Warehouse of Messrs. HEYNE-MANN, PICK & CO., 89 and 91 California street, through whom sales will be made, or orders received.

WILLAMETTE

Woolen Manufacturing Company,
SALEM, OREGON.

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO manufacture the following ALL-WOOL GOODS, viz:
Superior fine FAMILY BED BLANKETS, large size;
" " MINERS' and INDIAN do;
" " FLANNELS, white, red, gray, &c., plain & twilled;
" " TWEEDED—assorted colors and styles;
" " CASSIMERES—heavy and light;
" " STOCKING-YARN—assorted colors.

All of which we propose to sell AS LOW AS THOSE IMPORTED of like description. Orders solicited.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
155 Sansome street.

FARM STOCK, &c.

THOROUGH-BRED

French Merino Sheep

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.

ALSO:

NEW MILCH COWS,

Of superior quality, being the selections from fine herds of blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stock in the Atlantic States.

The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these classes of Breeding Stock of the highest grade. To these will be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.

In the first class of Stock named—

THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP—

the undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-Breeders of California those important and material points that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-Raiser, even in a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any country. On these points, he hopes to speak to Stock-Raisers of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes,

for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to commence with Thorough-Breds at once.

HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS,

raised under my own care, can also be furnished, when wanted, with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have the full guarantee of the undersigned as to what they are.

The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch, Feather River, opposite Nicolaus, Sutter county, by

A FLOCK OF CHOICE FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS AND EWES

are now at Hot Springs, Napa county, under the charge of O. A. BULL, a known Vermont Breeder, where all who desire to purchase fine Full-bloods can see them.

FOR SALE.

1000 to 1500 GOOD EWES,
CHIEFLY AMERICAN.

For particulars, inquire of
A. J. THOMAS & CO.,
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Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES,

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
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SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.

SPLENDID SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, OF very superior character, will arrive on the next steamer. They will be the finest that have been brought to this country. Purchasers in want of very superior animals of this class, can see them and learn particulars, upon the arrival of the Steamer, by applying to the Editor of the Farmer; or to

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very superior character for sale. Address Editor Farmer.

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ENGLISH, PHILADELPHIA, AND
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE.

Guaranteed Pure.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES,
AT LOWER RATES
Than ever before offered in this Market.

REDINGTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
103 and 107 Clay street.

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

LONING & FEUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool entrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

California Hams!

SIDES!!
SHOULDERS,
Pigs' Jowls, and Lard!!
For sale at the FARM-PACKING HOUSE of
WILSON & STEVENS,
No. 19 Commercial street.

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID
For Grain-fed Hogs,
At the Farm-packing House of
WILSON & STEVENS,
No. 19 Commercial street.
N. B.—Parties having tules or slop-fed Hogs NEED NOT apply.

CALIFORNIA

Sheep-raisers' & Wool-growers' Association

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION
IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION,
and a copy will be mailed to any person desiring it, on application to the Secretary, viz:

JAMES P. PERKINS,
Sec. Cal. Sheep-raisers' and Wool-growers' Association.
9-3m

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

NUMBER 14.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 126 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

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Address of Marshall P. Wilder.

We are happy to lay before our readers the following address as promised in our last. We take a particular interest in doing so on account of the many great practical truths running through the entire address. We ask our readers to notice that portion of the address relating to the use of manures to fruit trees and orchards, and also the great wrong done to orchards by cultivating other products among the trees, which is condemned by the writer and which this journal has so often rebuked as injurious to the growth and success of trees.

We also call attention to that portion of the address alluding to the importance of raising new seedling fruits. This we believe vitally important to the success of fruit culture, and we cannot but rejoice that one so able and influential as this distinguished friend of Horticulture should thus bring to bear his influence to this subject.

The subject of the revision of *Lists of Fruits* in the catalogue of the society will apply to all catalogues everywhere; it is worthy of note. The affinities of different kinds of fruits is a new feature of discussion, but of great moment. This and other themes will be found deeply interesting throughout the entire address.

The concluding remarks of this able address will repay a careful reading; they are just what would be anticipated from one who has devoted a life to the cause of Horticulture, and to whom the Horticulturists of America are more indebted than to any one man now living for their present success. Here follows the address alluded to, delivered at the Eighth Session of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia, by Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Society:

Gentlemen of the Society, and Friends of American Pomology: By our Constitution, my official position requires me, at the opening of this session, to address you on the art or science of pomology, on the interests, progress, and present condition of our association.

In the performance of this duty, I am happy to meet you in this city of brotherly love, the birthplace of that Declaration which gave us an independent national existence; of that Constitution also, which embodies the wisdom of our venerable fathers, and is the charter by which we hold the inheritance we seek to improve, enjoy, and transmit. Here, too, by a former inhabitant of Philadelphia [John Fitch, in 1788, to his steamboat *Perseverance*], a few years later, was first exhibited the application to vessels of that invisible agent, which now propels thousands of steamers through our navigable waters, which has wrought such wonders in all the useful arts of life, and is progressing upon a stupendous scale of development. Here was organized the first society for the promotion of American Agriculture. Here, also, originated the first association for the advancement of American Horticulture, having, for one of its leading objects, the introduction and cultivation of new and choice varieties of fruit.

Most of the venerable men who were the authors of these institutions, the founders of these civil and social compacts, have fulfilled their earthly mission; but the enterprises which they inaugurated continue, diffusing through the land and the world, the blessings of progressive art, of rural life, of social order, of civil liberty. These fathers have fallen in the great battle of life; and since our last biennial session, others, more intimately associated with us in our favorite pursuits, have passed away never to return. Two of the founders of the society, who have occupied official positions from its formation, will meet with us no more.

DECEASED OFFICERS.

Andrew H. French, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the Vice Presidents of this society, died at his residence in that city, February 13, 1860, aged sixty-four years. He was a gentleman of foreign birth, but thoroughly nationalized; being a great admirer of American character, and a firm supporter of American institutions. He was a pioneer and champion of our cause in the northwest section of our country; a gentleman favorably known and highly appreciated by all who knew him for his pomological knowledge, for his characteristic modesty, for his courtesy of manner, and for his eminent Christian virtues.

We have also to mourn the death of Benjamin V. French, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a member of the Executive Committee, who died April 10th, 1860, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. French was ardently devoted to the cause of terra-culture, in its most comprehensive sense, and has, for many years, held important official positions in the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of his State and country. Few men have been more interested in the cultivation of the soil, and few have been so strongly attached to rural life and rural happiness. Even to the close of life, these were his most cherished objects.

In reflecting on the usefulness and example of our departed friends, on their labors and contributions to the cause of pomology, their honorable life and peaceful death, we shall ever retain a high appreciation of their worth. We cheerfully accord to their memory our gratitude for their valuable services, and enroll their names among the

benefactors of mankind. We mourn the loss of these worthy associates, but our institution still lives, and other friends survive to cooperate with us in advancing the cause so dear to our hearts.

EIGHTH SESSION.

This is the eighth session and twelfth year of our association. Much has been accomplished since its organization, but how wonderful the improvement in every branch of husbandry, and in all that concerns the progress of society since the formation, in this city, of the first association for the promotion of rural art, just three quarters of a century ago! It is profitable to look back occasionally, and see what has been achieved in the past.

Most sincerely do I congratulate you upon the general interest now awakened in fruit culture—the zeal, enterprise, and industry of cultivators in the acquisition and production of new and choice varieties—on the multiplication of local associations and publications, all laboring with us for the promotion of pomology.

In this presence, and on this occasion, I have no speculations or doubtful theories to promulgate. We have had already enough, and perhaps too many of these for our own benefit or others. What we especially need, are the results of the ripe and united experience of the best cultivators, guided by the deductions of science. Some of the recommendations in former addresses I desire to reinforce, for it is "line upon line, and precept upon precept" that makes a deep and lasting impression. New topics, as they arise, are entitled to respectful consideration, and the discussion of them will undoubtedly elicit important information.

REVISION OF CATALOGUES.

It has been our custom, on former occasions to enlarge and revise our General Catalogue by a discussion and vote on each variety. Great advantages have already resulted to the country and the world from the catalogue of this Society, which classifies our fruits, registers those suited to general cultivation; those adapted to particular localities; those which promise well; and those that are pronounced unworthy of cultivation.

It will be remembered that, at the last biennial session, the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee recommended the appointment of local committees in each State and Territory, charged with the duty of producing and submitting to a special committee a list of the fruits cultivated in their respective localities.

From these local catalogues, embodying the ripest experience of the best cultivators in all parts of the country, it will be easy for the society, at its next session, to transfer fruits to the corresponding department of the Society's General Catalogue.

I therefore respectfully recommend, First, That no revision of that portion of our catalogue embracing fruits for general cultivation be attempted at this meeting.

Secondly, That local committees be appointed, each of which shall be charged with the duty of preparing a catalogue of the fruits, in its own locality, on the same general plan as the Society's Catalogue.

Thirdly, That a special committee be appointed at this time, to whom these various local committees shall make their report during the year 1861.

Fourthly, That the Special Committee be charged with the duty of compiling, from these local catalogues, and from the present catalogue of our Society, full lists of all the fruits therein named, properly classified and arranged, with due regard to nomenclature and terminology, and shall submit the same at the next biennial session for its consideration and action. This labor, well performed, will redound to the honor of American Pomology.

These recommendations are not intended to preclude a discussion of the merits or demerits of any variety now on our catalogue. On the contrary, they call for a full and free expression of opinions in respect to any department of the same, as this may aid the labors of the several committees. Neither are they intended to preclude the addition of varieties to the list which promise well.

If this association had rendered no other service except to give to the world its present catalogue of fruits, it would have fulfilled an important mission; but it has done more; it has encouraged and originated many kindred associations, has brought together experienced cultivators, and made them teachers of each other.

By this action and reaction of mind on mind, many of the first principles of judicious cultivation are now fully settled and well understood. Among these are the following, to which I will now only briefly allude, as they have been more fully considered in former addresses:

CULTURE OF TREES.

1. The healthful development of fruit trees, as of other living substances, depends on the regular reception of a certain quantity of appropriate food. This food, whether derived from the earth, air, water, or other natural elements, is conveyed through the medium of the atmosphere and the soil. While we have only an indirect and imperfect control of the atmosphere and other meteorological agents, the Great Architect of Nature has committed the soil directly to our care and treatment.

2. To this I may add the general sentiment in favor of thorough and perfect drainage, beneficial to all cultivators, but indispensable to the fruit-grower.

3. Not less uniform is the experience of the salutary effects of a proper preparation of the soil for fruit-trees, both in the nursery and in the orchard.

These principles are settled in the minds of all intelligent fruit-growers; but they need to be often promulgated and enforced. It should be equally well understood that success depends upon the adaptation of the habits of the tree to the constituents of the soil, the location, and aspect or exposure. A disregard of this principle, and the fickleness of seasons, are among the most common causes of failure, not only among inexperienced cultivators, but among professed pomologists.

More attention should be given not only to the location, but especially the aspect of trees. A common error is to disregard the time of ripening. We plant our early fruits in the warmest and most genial locations. These should be assigned to our latest varieties. For instance, we at the north have too often placed our late fall and winter pears, like *Easter Beurré*, or *Beurré d'Arenberg*, in

northern aspects and exposed positions, where they are liable to injury by the gales and frosts of autumn, whereas we should have given them a southern aspect, and our most fertile soils, to bring them to perfection. The most favorable locations are not so indispensable to our summer fruits, which mature early under the more direct rays of the sun, and in a much higher temperature. This rule may require modification and even revision to adapt it to the south or southwest portion of our country. And here I cannot refrain from expressing the earnest hope that our local catalogues may be framed with a wise reference to this principle, and that the day may not be distant when the Society's Catalogue shall designate the particular locality, aspect, and soil, adapted to each variety of fruit.

But however important these considerations may be, the subsequent cultivation of trees must receive a passing notice, even at the risk of repeating some opinions of myself and others, which are already before the public.

The sentiments contained in the communication of Mr. J. J. Thomas, at our last session, against the growth of any other crop in orchards, especially against relying upon small circles dug around trees in grass ground, as a method of culture, deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance. Equally injurious, in my opinion, is the habit of deep digging or ploughing among fruit trees, thereby cutting off the roots, and destroying the fibrous feeders, which frequently extend beyond the sweep of the branches. However necessary the practice may be of cutting off roots in old orchards, in the process of renovation, it should be carefully avoided in grounds properly prepared, and where the trees are in a healthy or bearing condition. From experiment and observation, I am persuaded that working the soil among fruit trees, to the depth of more than three or four inches, should be carefully avoided. The surface should only be worked with a hoe, or scarifier, for the purpose of stirring the soil, and keeping out the weeds. Thus we avail ourselves of the advantages of what, in farming, is called flat-culture, at present so popular. For the same reason, manure should not be dug to any considerable depth, and some of our wisest cultivators now recommend its application on the surface. So favorably impressed with this practice is the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, that it has ordered a series of experiments with cereal grains and other products in the application of manure on the surface as compared with specified depths beneath it.

The practice of surface manuring is no novelty of our day. An eminent cultivator of fruits, nearly two hundred years ago, said, "Manures should be applied to fruit trees in the autumn upon the surface, that the rains, snow, and frosts may convey the elements of fertility to the roots"; and "that, by this method, one load will do more good than two used in the common way of trenching in to the depth of one foot." Other distinguished cultivators and scientific gentlemen recommend the same practice. Hence we are of opinion that our orchards and gardens should be manured in the autumn, and on the surface, so that the manures may be thoroughly decomposed, made soluble during the fall and winter, and suitable for the nourishment of the tree early in the spring.

In the history of this art, as of most others, it is wonderful how human opinions change. What were once considered as fundamental, are now rejected as unphilosophical or injurious, and those once rejected are now adopted as wise maxims. The doctrine has prevailed, from the time of Columella and Varro, that manures should not be exposed to the air, but should be incorporated with the soil as soon as laid out; whereas, we have now the opinion of cultivators and chemists in favor of exposure to the air and other external agents of decomposition, and that it is not a source of nutrition to the plant until it is thoroughly decomposed. This opinion is certainly corroborated by the practice of skillful gardeners in all past times, who will never use green manure in the potting or cultivation of plants, and only that which has become old and fine.

NEW NATIVE FRUITS.

Changes of opinion have also taken place in regard to the acquisition of new sorts of fruits. Formerly we looked to other countries; now we rely more especially on our own seedlings for the best results. When we reflect upon the great number of new varieties which have, in our time, been raised from seed, and the progress which has thereby been made, no apology need be offered for repeating what has been said in former addresses in commendation of this branch of pomology. It was my first, so it shall be my continual and last advice: "Plant the most mature and perfect seed of the most hardy, vigorous, and valuable varieties, and, as a shorter process, insuring more certain and happy results, cross or hybridize your best fruits."

What wonders this art has already accomplished in the production of new and improved varieties in the vegetable kingdom! How much it has done for the potato, the turnip, and other vegetables—producing, from a parent stock of inferior grade, numberless varieties of great excellence! How it has brought forth, from the hard, acid, and foxy grape of the woods, the delicious varieties that are now obtaining notoriety and extension; from the bitter almond, the luscious peach and nectarine; from the austere button-pear of the forest, the splendid varieties that command our admiration; from the sour crab, the magnificent apples which now constitute the dessert of our tables; from the wild raspberry and blackberry of the hedge, from the native strawberries of the pasture, those superb varieties which crown the tables at our exhibitions. We believe it is now admitted that our native varieties are more hardy, more vigorous, productive, and free from disease than most foreign sorts. Thus we have seedling gooseberries free from mildew, and pears that never crack. Why can we not breed out the black wart from the plum? It has been suggested, by a gentleman of great knowledge, that, by taking the common wild plum, the *Prunus Americana*, of which there are several varieties, varying in color, size, and flavor, we may produce kinds not subject to disease, if judiciously crossed with our best garden sorts; or, if bred between themselves, we might perhaps add new varieties to our species of cultivated plums, which would be healthy, productive, and delicious. This suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration and experiment. Let not this recommendation, however, in regard

to cross-fertilization, discourage the sowing of other seeds, because they have not been artificially impregnated by the hand of man, for they may have been fertilized by the wind, or insects conveying the pollen of one variety to the style of another. In this way have been produced most of the superior sorts of American fruits. How extensive and inviting is the field here opened even to the most common fruit-grower, who, practicing upon this principle through a series of years, can hardly fail to produce some good fruits, although he may not be acquainted with the higher and more delicate process of artificial impregnation. But infinitely superior and more promising is the sphere of enterprise which opens before the scientific pomologist. It is broad as the earth, free as the air, rich as the land of promise. In his hands are placed the means of continual progress without the numerous uncertainties which must ever attend accidental fertilization. He has the sure guide of science, which never misleads her votaries, but elevates them from one degree of excellence to another towards absolute perfection. By these processes, new varieties are multiplying with unparalleled rapidity throughout our country. We rejoice in the intense zeal which has been awakened in this pursuit. It augurs well for the future, whether prompted by the desire either of fortune or of fame. But the spirit of adventure, thus awakened, needs occasionally a little wholesome discipline, lest it foster an undue reliance on immature experience, and tend to quackery, imposition, and fraud.

While we refrain from all personal reflections, we cannot forbear exhorting all, and especially the officers and members of this association, to increased vigilance and caution in the recommendation of novelties, until they have been thoroughly tested by competent judges. As it is human to err, so it is natural to be partial to one's own offspring and friends, and this partiality often sways the judgment of honest and good men.

But a more common and serious difficulty under which we labor, is the promulgation of seedlings by individuals and associations that have not the information requisite to form an intelligent, and therefore reliable judgment. Another evil which increases with the mania for what is new and rare, is the exposure for sale, by flaming advertisement and speculating agents, of old varieties, under new and specious names, varieties which, like Jonah's gourd, were known in their day and place, but have long been consigned to oblivion.

As in the past, so in the present and in the future, let it be our purpose and practice to reject those that are worthless, to withhold our approbation from those that are doubtful, and to encourage the multiplication of those only which are of decided and acknowledged worth. Thus shall we elevate the standard of judgment, and fulfill the mission providentially assigned us. We might enlarge on this and other topics, but the brief period which it is proper for me to occupy in this opening address, restricts me to one or two other considerations.

AFFINITIES.

I would here again recommend a more careful study of affinities between the stock and the graft. Whatever be the opinions in regard to the manner and degree of influence which the cion has upon the stock, or the reverse, the fact of that influence is undeniable. For example, we have certain varieties of the pear, as the *Cross*, *Gollins*, and others, which would not readily assimilate with the stock, however vigorous. We have, in many instances, seen healthful trees sicken and eventually die, by the insertion of these unpropitious grafts. So great was the want of congeniality, that we have seen the stocks throw out successive crops of suckers, and although these were frequently removed, yet the cion would refuse to receive and elaborate the sap in sufficient quantity to nourish it, and the trees would finally die. In such instances, the only way to restore the health of the stock is to remove the graft for a cion of its own, or some other appropriate sort.

As I have formerly directed your attention to this topic, I have only space to embody a few general rules to guide practice.

In deciding upon affinity between the tree and graft, consider:

First, The character of the woods to be united, as whether of fine or coarse texture, of slender or gross growth.

Second, The wood-buds, whether abundant or sparse, plump or lean, round or pointed.

Third, The seasons of maturity, whether early, medium, or late.

These suggestions will suffice to indicate the direction of thought and the kind of investigation to be pursued. A better knowledge of the subject will, no doubt, hereafter be attained, and will reveal some of the inexplicable mysteries which now attend this branch of fruit culture.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Let me for a moment call your attention to the cultivation of the grape. This is now assuming so much importance in our country, that it seems entitled to special attention at this time. Its progress is indeed marvelous. Until within a few years, it was supposed that Providence had assigned grape culture and the manufacture of wine to countries in the south of Europe, and the soil and climate of America were not all adapted to its production. Still later, the theory was promulgated, which has not yet yielded in full to a more enlightened judgment, that no grape could flourish on our Eastern slopes. Now it is known to succeed in almost every aspect where soil and cultivation are suitable, and it is believed that no country on earth is better adapted to the extensive cultivation of the grape than the United States of America. This branch of fruit culture is yet in its incipient state, but it has progressed so far as to authorize the belief that the grape can be grown with success in almost every State and Territory of the Union.

With the progress already made in raising new sorts, it is only a question of time when we shall have varieties adapted to almost every locality. Thousands of cultivators, scattered over our extended country, are each of them raising new varieties from seed, in the expectation of success. While some of them may be valuable, many must, of necessity, be failures, having been originated from natural and accidental impregnation, without any settled or philosophical plan. The laws of reproduction in this department are the same as in other branches of the vegetable kingdom. For instance, in northern latitudes, the great object

should be to produce good kinds, which ripen early and are perfectly hardy. To procure these from the limited number of our native grapes, we must resort to the art of hybridization, taking for the parents those sorts which contain the characteristics we desire to combine. This work has already been commenced in good earnest, and is progressing rapidly in the hands of many practitioners. Illustrations have occurred under our own observation, proving the immediate and happy results from the crossing of native with foreign grapes. A gentleman in my own vicinity has taken, as the mother parent, the *Vitis Labrusca*, a common native grape, and crossed these vines with the pollen of the Black Hamburg and the White Chasselas grapes. Of forty-five seedlings, thirty-seven have borne fruit. All progeny of these have proved perfectly hardy, and have stood without protection for several winters, where the *Isabella* and *Diana* have been much injured. Of the seedlings produced from impregnation of the Black Hamburg, most of them inheriting, in a good degree, the color and the characteristics of the male parent; while those fertilized with the White Chasselas, all were of a reddish color, intermediate between the natural colors of the parents. Thus we see the positive and powerful effect of the art of hybridization in the hands of scientific cultivators, who can, in a measure, control the process of reproduction, and render it subservient to their purpose.

But, to prevent discouragement and sustain perseverance, it should be remembered that, in conformity with the experience of Van Mons, Knight, and other pioneers, a seedling does not attain to perfection at once. To arrive at its culminating point of excellence, it must often be fruited for several years. Others maintain that a number of manipulations are requisite to bring a new variety to perfection. Some varieties attain this much earlier than others, and the same variety reaches it earlier or later in different localities. Hence an originator should not reject a seedling of some apparent good qualities simply because it may have some defect; for this may result from local or external influences. He should, therefore, cause it to be transferred for trial to a different soil and climate. Even grapes of acknowledged excellence are improved by this change. The Concord and Diana of Massachusetts, valuable as they are at home, acquire a superiority in the south and southwest unknown in their original locality, even rivaling the Catawbas and Isabellas of those sections.

It seems to be a general law of Nature, illustrated in our forests and fields, that some trees and grains will flourish in nearly all localities and latitudes, while others are particularly restricted to certain districts. By this arrangement, an all-wise Providence diffuses blessings over our country and climate. Each has its appropriate share in the general munificence of the Creator, together with luxuries peculiarly its own. The grape is common and almost universal; but the varieties of this fruit are mutable and local, capable of endless adaptation by human skill. Hence this field for the culture of the grape, upon the borders of which we have scarcely entered, is, to the intelligent cultivator, full of promise and reward.

While it was formerly supposed that the peculiar, and, to many, the disagreeable, aroma of our common grapes disqualified them for the production of choice fruits and wines, it has proved, we think, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the characteristic designated, by way of contempt, as the fox or pole-cat flavor, will hereafter constitute one of the chief excellencies of our new varieties, when, by the art of hybridization and civilization, this flavor shall have been modified and changed, by alliance with other grapes of excellence that are destitute of this quality. This flavor, thus improved, seems destined to form a distinctive characteristic of an important class of American grapes, even to give them a marked superiority over such varieties as the Black Hamburg, Sweet-water, and such other foreign sorts as are destitute of any especial aroma, and consist mainly of sugar and water. It may yet make our seedlings rivals of the Muscats, the Frontignacs, and other highly flavored foreign grapes of the Old World. Multitudes of seedlings, deriving their origin from our native vines in various stages of civilization, and with a special view to this result, are now on probation in various parts of our country. From these must necessarily arise, in coming time, many sorts of superior quality.

What if the desire for new varieties has become a mania? What if it produce, here and there, personal sacrifices and disappointments? What if, from want of skill, or from adverse causes, many inferior or worthless varieties are produced? The result is certain. The time fast approaches, when the ultimate good will be realized, and when America will become the great grape-growing and wine-producing country of the world.

I admit, in respect to all our fruits, that, as the number of varieties increases, more judicious and severe discrimination in the selection of every valuable, and in the rejection of comparatively inferior, varieties, will be demanded. This is the lesson which past progress teaches us. What would the gardener of fifty years ago have said, if he had been told that his favorite *Bon Chretien*, *Muscats* and *Blanquins*, were soon to be thrown into the shade forever? He would have shown as much incredulity as some of our modern amateurs do when we talk of future progress. The *Duchesse d'Angoulême*, the *Beurré d'Anjou*, *Doyenné Boursneuf*, *Beurré Superfin*, *Bartlett* and *Seckel*, had not revealed to him the vast extent of improvement in fruits which was to be made. What was true, in this respect, fifty years ago, is equally applicable to present varieties. The impossible has no place in the history of progressive science, whether relating to natural arts, or to mechanical industry.

But, gentlemen, I have occupied my share of your time and attention, yet I must beg your indulgence in a few concluding remarks.

We have spoken here, and on former occasions, of the advancement which has been made in pomology, in our age and country. This is to be ascribed in part to the great scheme of Providence which has developed such stupendous results in the march of civilization and all the arts of life. Human pursuits are allied by affinities so intimate, that a remarkable discovery or improvement in one advances them all. Never before has the public mind been so profoundly moved, nor the energies

[Continued on 5th page of this Number.]

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA.
SECOND SERIES.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF NOV. 23, 1880.]

II.—B.

San Joaquin Indians—No. 1.

The Indians of the San Joaquin Valley, and of the neighboring Sierra Nevada; also of the Mountains West of the Valley.

These fragmentary memorials are inserted in the Indianology to prevent their loss. They are valuable as being made on the spot at the time of occurring, etc., and tend to show clearly the everyday life and nature of the Indians.

In the 3d volume (1854) of Schoolcraft's Indians will be found valuable and copious vocabularies of the Indian Tribes between the Calaveras and the Mariposa rivers, made by Col. Adam Johnston, Indian Agent in 1851.

49.—WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS OF INDIANS IN TOULUMNE.

From the Columbia Gazette we learn that the Indians in Toulumne county are gathering in unusual numbers, and make quite a formidable display of arms. Along the line of the two Columbia Ditch Companies, some alarm exists, and several persons, we learn, have left the works of the new company, and come into town. At the foot of Dead Man's Gulch, the Indians attacked several Chinamen, killed one, and the second, in fleeing for his life, jumped into the river and was drowned. Thus two persons have lost their lives by these savages. Would it not be well that the two military companies in our county should hold themselves in readiness for active service?—[May 1856.]

51.—MONTE DIABLO.

The Mexicans, says the Sonora Herald, have an ancient legend with regard to this lone peak, rising so far above Contra Costa's hills. It is said that long ago, ere the civilizing hand of the white man was felt on these peaceful shores, and ere the glittering ore, for which so many have left their childhood's homes, was known to exist in California's hills, two hostile tribes of the "red men of the woods" dwelt at the foot of this rugged peak. For many years they lived in defiance of each other. Many were the skirmishes they had, and neither could feel safe while conscious of the other's hatred. But this could not always be. At length they met in battle array to settle the accumulated hatred of years, at the foot of that mountain peak. Long and bloody was the battle which ensued, and during the whole of the contest a demon in flaming garments was seen on the mountain summit urging them on to destruction. Darkness came, and still with his fiery form that being lingered there, until both tribes were totally annihilated. They were held by his fascination, and compelled to fight until all were embraced in death, and then that demon sang wild songs of joy, and gazed with delight upon the havoc beneath him. Now it is still believed that he dwells on that towering peak, and that devil's home, or Monte Diablo, is the name it bears.—[1857.]

52.—INDIAN CAMP AT STOCKTON.

Near the Centre street Bridge, on the southern side of Mormon Slough, are "encamped" some forty of the Pah Uth Indians, who have loafed about Stockton for years past. They are located under two oaks, about half under each. The trees look rather odd, for there are piled upon the branches and the trunk all manner of "traps," blankets, shocking bad hats and bonnets, skirts of more colors than Joseph's coat of old, rags, and even babies in baskets. Some of the females are rather comely, or would, if they were washed and put in clean clothing. Quite a number of the party, especially the younger ones, talk excellent English. They have been from Carson Valley about two months, and intend leaving for the San José Valley in a few days. They have no tents, and the trees are their homes for the time being.—[San Joaquin Republican, July 1859.]

53.—MARINE SHELLS.

Mr. Osborn, of Old Gulch, favored us with several sea-shells, or rather the trap-door sections of a variety of marine snails, found in most of the Pacific Isles—a species of periwinkles (conchafortificata), having peculiar aricular valves appended to the center. The shells are not fossil, but fresh, with green-tinted water-marks in the fringed interstices. We are inclined to think, from appearances, that they are not over two years out of salt water; yet the note appended to the samples says: "Taken from Nicholas Saffa's claim, out of a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep, Buckeye Ridge." We shall forward the shells to the Society of Natural History, Stockton.—[1856.]

54.—A HIGH OLD CAMP OF DIGGERS IN CALAVERAS COUNTY.

On Central Hill, about two miles from San Andreas, says the Independent, is a Digger rancheria, containing in the neighborhood of three hundred souls, men, women, and children. A friend informs us that they have of late been cutting up some "high old tricks," impelled thereto by the fleeting aristocratic impulses which rare decorations of "red-eye" and "forty-rod" usually generate. One day last week, a party of "bucks" went down to a neighboring claim where three Chinamen were at work, and levied a license-tax of three or four dollars a head on the frightened Johns, who demurring to the procedure, were forthwith marched up to the "camp," and put under strict guard until such time as their avarice should relent. The Johns held out until nightfall, when the Diggers, becoming sleepy, placed a solitary squaw upon duty to watch the prisoners during the night. The Chinamen were wet and maddened by the labors of the day, but they doubled themselves up as best they could, and slept or shivered until morning. In the morning the Diggers proposed to compromise for four bottles of brandy. A treaty to that effect was readily concluded, and the prisoners released. On Friday, a week from yesterday, twenty or thirty of those same fellows assailed three white men in the camp of the latter, beating and injuring one of them very severely. They used clubs and bottles in the fray, and so exasperated did one of the savages become in the heat of battle, that forgetting every thought but slaughter, he actually threw a full bottle of brandy at one of the white men, knocking him down and severely cutting his scalp. We are informed that some reckless scamps, keeping a whisky-shop a mile or two from the rancheria in question, are in the habit of associating with these Diggers and trading them intoxicating liquors. They should be closely watched and brought to punishment. Knowing the extent to which liquor stimulates the revengeful passions of a savage, the man who would be guilty of selling them any, should be treated as the common enemy of society.

54A.—INDIAN MERE OF BURIAL.

To those who have never observed this singular custom, a few words of explanation relative to how it is performed may not prove uninteresting to the reader. When one of the tribes dies, he is generally placed in a sitting posture, and his legs drawn close up to his body. The head is then pressed down on his knees, so as to resemble a ball as much as it is possible to make the human form. When this is done, a hole is dug in the earth from three to four feet in depth, and the

deceased is put in, together with a hatchet his weapons, implements of the chase, and sufficient food for a long journey. The hole is then filled with earth, and a small cone, shaped by their peculiar baskets, raised above the grave. During the process of burial a most infernal howling is indulged in by the squaws, but so soon as all is completed their mourning turns to the most extravagant joy, and they retire from the spot, thinking no doubt that their departed brother is on his way to the happy hunting-grounds of the brave, where the acorn-crop is perennial, and where the grasshoppers never fail.—[Tehama Gazette, May 1859.]

55.—INDIAN SUMMARY VENGEANCE.

A correspondent of the Amador county Ledger, writing from Volcano, says: "Late, in this vicinity, an Indian was shot and fatally wounded by one of his drunken tribe. He belonged in the vicinity of Grizzly Flat, where he had three sisters, who, I am told, received the news of the death of their brother with all the demonstrations of sorrow common to Indian women. I am informed that the murderer was called to account by his tribe. He was placed at a reasonable shooting distance from a number of the warriors, who took deadly aim at him, and he was instantly killed."

56.—INDIAN FIGHT.

The Volcano Ledger says that a few days since, some twenty miles above that place in the mountains, and a considerable distance from any settlement, a collection of drunken Indians, male and female, enacted among themselves a horrible tragedy. There were about twenty in the party, and by some means they had managed to procure a large jug of liquor. After becoming crazy and furious from drinking, they engaged in a fight with each other. When discovered by our informants, one Indian and two squaws were found dead, with their bodies badly bruised and mangled, while the living were in a state of beastly intoxication, and many of them bleeding profusely from the cuts and bruises they had received.—[Oct. 1856.]

57.—INDIAN WITCHES.

The Fresno Indians, says the San Joaquin Republican (Sept. 1858), are killing their doctors or medicine-men. They declare them to be witches, that they cannot cure the sick, and that there will be no more rain or green grass until they are exterminated. Seven or eight of their doctors have in consequence already suffered martyrdom. One of the survivors came running into the camp of Mr. Ridgway, on the Fresno, and asked protection. He was pursued by some sixteen Indians, who demanded him of Mr. Ridgway, and gave the above reason why they ought to have him. Their modest request was refused, but a few days afterwards the doctor ventured out and they got him.

58.—BURIAL OF A FEMALE INDIAN.

On the 5th inst., says the Volcano Ledger, an opportunity presenting itself within half a mile of our station, we had the satisfaction of witnessing the solemnities of an Indian Burial. The corpse, that of a female, rolled up in a blanket, was deposited on the ground near the place where it was to be consigned to its prison-house. Here the ceremonies began. A number of squaws surrounded the body, and commenced the burial "cry"—an unearthly howl, yet it was indicative of great depth of feeling, and was designed, as we are informed, to propitiate the "Great Spirit" on behalf of the departed spirit. Then commenced the work of digging the grave (a hole about three feet deep), which occupied some forty minutes of time. The body was bound with cords and placed in a sitting posture in the grave. As soon as the work of filling it up began, the wailing of the squaws was repeated. Their cries were heart-rending beyond conception. Some of the disconsolate creatures jumped into the grave, and continued packing and stamping the earth about the corpse until it was filled. At this stage of the proceedings, the "pale faces" present were requested by the Indians to leave, which was of course complied with. We may not soon forget the scene, and regret that our pen is not adequate to a just description. The solemnities, rude and uncultivated it cannot be denied, were yet characterized by an earnestness, a sincerity, that we fear, seldom attends the Christian burial. The gorgeous pageantry, the pomp, circumstance, and splendor, with which the remains of Napoleon were received in France, did not exhibit a deeper feeling than was evinced by the wailings of these poor Indian women. To propitiate the Great Spirit, that the departed might forever exist in peace, appeared to be the burden of their song. Never were we more forcibly reminded that Divinity pervades everything; that an idea of the Almighty is innate in the human mind; that His existence is impressed upon the understanding of even the poor savage, whose "life without light" has confined his spiritual intelligence within exceedingly narrow limits.

58A.—VAGRANT INDIANS IN STOCKTON.

There are a great many Indian men and women loitering about Stockton, getting their living by begging and stealing, and there are but few articles that they will not take possession of if they can, by fair means or foul, even to a deceased dog. They have of late become an especial nuisance to families in retired parts of the city, the males of which are absent in the daytime about their occupations in town. The creatures are excessively insolent, and do not fail to remind the ladies of the houses which they visit that they are aware there are no men about, which announcement sometimes causes a little alarm, and articles are handed over to them which the proprietors would prefer withholding. The vagrants do not scruple to steal the ar, pot, or kettle, clothes from the line, or anything else which is not made fast or locked up. A good dog is invaluable in cases of such visits, and the presence of a revolver is equally efficacious in barring the departure of the unwelcome intruders.—[Republican, 1858.]

58B.—A KNOWN, MENDICANT INDIAN.

An old strange Indian has recently settled himself in a valley a few rods to the north-west of Matelot Gulch Reservoir, Toulumne county, who speaks the Spanish and English languages quite intelligibly, and has also a smattering of the German, and is withal quite intelligent. He may be found living in a cave formed originally by a company of miners from Experimental Gulch, in the vicinity, who attempted tunnelling there. We are told he holds no converse or connection with any of our Indians—pretends to a knowledge of unexplored rich diggings, and has actually pointed out several desirable mining spots in the most unlikely locations. His demands for information afforded, it is said, are extravagant; yet if all he promises be true, it might pay.—[Toulumne Courier (Columbia), 1858.]

59.—A FANCY DIGGER.

One of the young aborigine ladies, who have been promenading the levee for a week or two, made her appearance yesterday in a bran new fit, and marched down the levee to the great admiration of the beholders, with the air of an upper-tea young lady through the New York Broadway, with a hundred dollar silk, fresh from Stewart's. This Hiawatha sported very jauntily one of the style of hats so very popular with the Seminary young ladies, and a dress which was actually clean, and fitted well. The waist of the dusky wearer, it is true, was not quite so small as span as that of those who from childhood have been squeezed by corsets and other instruments of torture.—[San Joaquin Republican, 1858.]

60.—ANTIQUITY OF GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

STEWART'S CHECK, CALAVERAS, Aug. 9, 1851. About a mile above the town of Porterfield, or Lower Crossing of Sutter's Creek, Messrs. Parry

& White, while engaged in mining in a flat, at the depth of five feet from the surface, discovered an arastra or mill, such as is now used in grinding quartz. There is every appearance of this arastra having been used, as a quantity of crushed stone was found in it. Extensive veins of gold-bearing quartz and rich ravines have been found in this vicinity, near one of which, worked by Mr. Bigelow, this wonder is to be seen. There is certainly material for the curious and antiquarian.

Dr. NEWTON C. COOLEY.

61.—BURIAL OF MALE INDIAN.

An Indian burial near the Onedda Quartz Mills, which is described by one who witnessed the ceremonies, must have been very imposing as well as interesting to those who are in any way acquainted with civilization. It seems the deceased, an old Indian about 53 years of age, had been dead about six hours, during which time the preparations were made to bury him with all the honors that were due him, as he was a favorite among the tribe. A grave was dug about four feet deep, in a circular form, and as much in diameter. The mourners, consisting of all the tribe present, repaired to the grave, a short distance from the rancho, and assembled in a circle, while those selected laid the body in the grave; the limbs drawn up in a flexed position, and fastened with ropes and strips of cloth, and the head and face were covered with old clothes to hide the view. After a short essay from one of the chiefs, the face and head were uncovered, and the mouth, nostrils, and ears were literally stuffed with shells worn by the tribe to which the deceased belonged, and the wreaths of beads from each squaw wound around the neck and head, till they were completely covered. After which the leader or Captain got down into the grave and stamped upon the body and dust as it was thrown into the grave by all present with their hands. This continued until the grave was filled, with shouting and moaning, by all present. After which the two nearest in kin were laid on the grave face down, when the Captain took handfuls of what he called holy ground and rubbed the feet, legs, and back, and with a small piece of board whipped those parts upon which the earth had been placed. This was repeated several times, till the male and female relatives had all been embalmed with the earth; at the same time the friends of the deceased kept a continual shouting and crying around the grave. After the performance was through the friends were so nearly exhausted that they were almost unable to stand. We have witnessed the funeral ceremonies of some of these tribes, and they all seem to have modes of their own, and are governed wholly by the dictation of the Chief or Captain. Among some the body of the deceased is burned, and some the body is placed perpendicular in a small hole just large enough to admit it, with the head down; and among others with the feet downward in an erect position, and in all cases that we have witnessed, the body and dirt covering it is stamped by one of the nearest relatives, and in one case the mother performed this seemingly cruel and heathenish duty.—[Amador Sentinel, June 1857.]

62.—THE INDIAN TREATMENT OF A MURDERER.

In a row among some Indians who were intoxicated, at Chile Camp, Calaveras county, on Wednesday, July 30th, one man was killed. The murderer fled, and took refuge under a store kept by Mr. Mills. As it was dark, the Indians placed a guard to prevent his escape during the night, and in the morning, as the Calaveras Chronicle states, the Chief sent two Indians under the house to bring him out. They soon returned, saying he was armed, and used his knife with the fury of a demon. They were then told to go in and kill him. The order was obeyed at once, and the man, apparently dead, was brought out, rolled up in a blanket, and taken home. Some slight signs were seen afterwards, when, at a signal from the Chief, a dozen knives pierced the body and was repeated till the corpse was literally hacked to pieces. The body was soon afterwards burned, according to the custom of the California Indians, amid the dismal howling and wailing of his female relatives.—[July 1856.]

63.—WHITE MEN MARRYING INDIAN WOMEN IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Indian women, says the Mariposa Gazette, have been married to white men in numerous instances in Fresno county. They are said to make excellent wives; are neat and tidy, and industrious, and soon learn to discharge domestic duties properly and creditably.—[Dec. 1857.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Hypnotism.

The French scientific journals are full of accounts of the application of the new discovery, Hypnotism. In Cosmos we find a detailed account of an amputation performed while the patient was under its influence in the Hotel-Dieu of Poitiers, on a man aged 34, whose left knee was increased by white-swelling to nearly double the size of the right knee, and was so painful that the least movement produced the most intense suffering. The hypnotism was produced by placing a spatula about eight inches in front of the root of the nose. Looking at this he soon became insensible, in spite of the severe pain which he was in from being taken to the operating-room. Insensibility was produced in ten minutes, and the amputation occupied a minute and a-half. The patient made no sign of pain, and when questioned by the Doctor said he thought he was in Paradise. His features were perfectly tranquil; his eyes only seemed to be wandering in search of the brilliant object which had been before them. Hypnotism is not safe for the patient. M. Giraud-Tenlog says that a lady whom he hypnotized made so free with her confidences, that he for fear of grave results was obliged to awake her. He thinks that the loss of free will and conscience, with the preservation of memory, and the power of speech, does not make up a desirable state. A very singular experiment has been many times repeated in France. It consists in marking a chalk-line along a floor, and placing a hen, whose beak also has been whitened with chalk, in the axis of the line, and nearly touching it. She soon sinks into the most complete hypnotic sleep, accompanied by insensibility and cataplexy; by blowing gently on her eyes she is awakened, and immediately shakes herself, flaps her wings, and runs away with much squawking.

A Substitute for Cotton.

In Case of the Cotton States Seceding.

FLAX can be grown abundantly in nearly all the Northern States, while California can beat all other States in the Union in successfully growing flax. An exchange paper says:

The improvements in the manufacture of Flax-Cotton have been so far perfected that the Boston Rubber Company have converted its buildings into a manufactory of flax-cotton goods.

The machinery is being put into them to make "cotton flannels," half woolen goods, prints, etc. The company expect to make a saving of forty to sixty per cent in materials for all this class of goods.

It is said that flax cotton can be produced in the bale at eight cents a pound, having greater strength and longer staple than cotton.

The average price of cotton by the bale in New York and Boston, is fourteen cents a pound.

Prints have been made from flax cotton which are generally admired for their texture and fineness.

Trials of Mowing and Reaping Machines in France.

Two great trials of these important implements have been made in France this summer; a trial of mowing machines on the imperial farm of Vincennes on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of June, and a trial of reaping machines on the imperial domain of Foulleuse on the 31st of July and the 1st and 2d of August. We think our readers will be interested in the following extracts from the reports of the juries in the two cases, which are translated from L'Invention. The jury appointed to decide on the mowing machine essays say—

"The following table presents the results in the cases of all the machines exhibited which were able to accomplish their tasks:—

FRENCH MACHINES.							Quality of the work.
Names of the inventors.	Number of horses attached.	Number of men employed to each machine.	Time on played for cutting 50 ares — minutes.	Time on played for cutting 50 ares — minutes.	Time on played for cutting 50 ares — minutes.	Time on played for cutting 50 ares — minutes.	
Mazier.....	12 12 1	1	57				Good.
Legendre.....	12 12 1	1	40				Pretty good.
Roberts.....	12 12 1	1	28				Possible.
Lallier.....	12 12 1	1	50				Ordinary.

FOREIGN MACHINES.							Quality of the work.
Names of the inventors.	Names of the contractors.	Names of the exhibitors.	Number of horses attached.	Number of men employed to each machine.	Time on played for cutting 50 ares — minutes.	Time on played for cutting 50 ares — minutes.	
Wood.....	Cranston	Peller	1	1	31		Excellent.
Wood.....	Cranston	Clouston	1	1	32		Very good.
Wood.....	Cranston	Clouston	1	1	31		Very good.
Allen.....	Burgess	Burgess	1	1	29		Perfect.
Allen.....	Burgess	Pledue	1	1	30		Excellent.
Allen.....	Laurent	Laurent	1	1	30		Good.
Brigham & Richertson	Same	Same	2	1	22		Pretty Good.

"In order that the essays at Vincennes should be complete, the jury determined to multiply the experiments. They also caused the machines to operate in the rain, and on parts of the meadow in which the grass was badly lodged. Several machines have triumphed over all the obstacles, and have given the most satisfactory results; so that it was manifest that the prizes proposed by government were very justly won, and the only doubt that arose was in reference to the machine to which the prize of honor should be awarded.

"Although the mechanical mowers have operated only drawn by horses, and although they have been constructed up to the present time for regulating the quickness of the motions of the scythe only by the pace of the horse, there appears to be no doubt that, by simply modifying the gearing, the contractors will be able to make the machines proper to be operated by oxen.

"The machines which have incontestably operated the best are those of the American systems of Wood and of Allen. The jury have placed in the first line the system of Wood, and in the second line the one of Allen. They have put in the third rank the machine of Messrs. Brigham & Richertson. The machine invented by Mr. Wood at Hoosic Falls, New York, is remarkable for its small dimensions, for the facility with which the scythe is dismounted, and for the narrowness of the track in which it can pass; requiring scarcely a wider road than a horse. Its price is only 500 to 600 francs, and it can, without doubt, be reduced to 400 francs. But what distinguishes it above all is the very ingenious disposition of its parts.

"The jury have deemed it their duty to decree the first prize for foreign machines—consisting of a medal of gold and 1000 francs—to the machine of the American system of Wood, exhibited and brought to perfection for transportation on roads by Mr. Pellier, Jr., living at Paris, No. 45 Rue Marais-Saint-Martin. The prize of honor—consisting of a large medal of gold—has been also awarded to the same machine, the best of the international meeting. A medal of gold has been demanded of the Minister of Agriculture for Messrs. Claudon & Co., of Clermont (Oise), second importers of the Wood machine.

"The jury also believe it a duty to make known that the machine of Wood has not been patented in France; that the construction of this machine belongs to the public domain, and that our constructors will be able to imitate and perfect it."

REAPING MACHINE TRIAL.

Foreign Machines.—"In the first line is placed the machine of Burgess & Key; the jury have decreed to it the first prize and the prize of honor. It is known that this machine is none other than the American machine invented by McCormick. It has been improved by Messrs. Burgess & Key, who have added to it three helices, ingeniously disposed to gather the cut grain and throw it on the soil in parallel swathes in the track passed over by the horses. This operation is effected perfectly when the machine cuts barley properly ripe and dry. Only a small number of these machines have come into France; but Mr. Laurent, of Paris, who has bought of Messrs. Burgess & Key the right of manufacturing them, has delivered 150 to our agriculturists, of which three were for Algeria.

"The machine exhibited by Mr. Cuthbert is a happy improvement on the American system of Hussey, and although of a moderate price, is one of the best constructed reapers which have appeared at the conference of Foulleuse. It has merited to this exhibitor the second prize for foreign machines.

"The machine invented and constructed by Mr. Wood, of the United States, has been imported into Europe by Mr. Cranston, who charged himself with operating it before the jury. It has experienced some modifications since the exhibition of last year. The jury have decreed to Mr. Cranston the third prize for foreign machines."

The jury also make honorable mention of the Manny reaper, imported by Roberts, and of the celebrated Bell machine, which they say, was the first mechanical reaper that ever actually operated; having been in use in Scotland since 1828. It is pushed before the horses.

French Machines.—"Dr. Mazier remains at the head of French inventors. He does not cease to make improvements in his machines, which are more simple and less cumbersome than the foreign reapers, and are, therefore, better adapted to the general conditions of French agriculture. He has lowered the price of his machines from 1050 to 800 francs, and has delivered 90 to French agriculturists. Mr. Mazier declared to the jury, with great loyalty, that he owed part of his success to the persevering aid which he has received from his foreman, Mr. Emile Ruffrey. The agriculturists are happy to find occasions to encourage the workman employed in developing their industry. They know well the master is obliged to count on the laborer. It is by benefits on the part of the chief that are maintained those long attachments so frequent now between the masters and the rural agents. The jury have sympathized with the sentiment which actuated Mr. Mazier in his declaration, and have demanded of the minister a bronze medal and 200 francs for Mr. Emile Ruffrey. They are happy to recompense a worthy co-operator in the invention of French mowing machines."

Big Pumpkins.—Our friend Alex. Sanford, of Pittsburgh, raised a squash in his garden this season which weighed 89 pounds. Our friend Wheelock, of Pitty Hill, beat that, however, by just 36 pounds, he having raised and presented to us one weighing 125 pounds.—[Shasta Courier.]

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

L. I. WILDER,

Commission and Purchasing Agency,

No. 55 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-2pt

To the Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
John Street, New York.

OFFER TO THE TRADE THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE assortment of
Garden, Farm, Flower, Fruit, Herb, and Tree Seeds.

Wholesale Price Lists of which may be procured by mail or otherwise, by addressing their Agent,
THOS. DAY, 183 Montgomery street,
San Francisco, Cal.
2-3m



SEED WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of
Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

In California, including
20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed

OF THE NEW CROP.
Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canary Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover,

Etc.; also, Chufas or Earth Almonds, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.

Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist, always on hand.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his Seeds from the best Seed-growers and Nurserymen, is enabled to offer unusual inducements to the Trade and large Ranch-owners.
The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and all other Express Companies connecting therewith, are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking orders for Seeds, and receiving for the same. Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.
Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retailing, in such assortments as desired, furnished.
S. W. MOORE,
Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

New York Seed Warehouse.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.,

111 Sansome street,

One Door from Corner of Clay, San Francisco.
HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING per Express, a very extensive assortment of Fresh

Garden, Flower, Fruit, TREE, AND AGRICULTURAL

SEEDS,

—INCLUDING—
10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure California-raised Alfalfa,

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER, HUNGARIAN GRASS, RED TOP GRASS, LAWN GRASS, RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY, MILLET,

And a variety of other Grasses.

Vegetable Seeds of All Kinds,

GROWTH OF 1860.
TOP-ONIONS, HUNGARIAN AND POTATO-ONIONS, JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, ETC., CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, AND BIRD GRAVEL, BOXES OF SEEDS FOR RETAILING, SUITED FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an experience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco, and possessing unequalled facilities for procuring our Stock from the most experienced Seed-growers in the Atlantic States, Europe, and California.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.

The Length of Human Life.

What ought to be the length of human life? The Psalmist says that the days of our years are "three score and ten," but many of the patriarchs doubled, nay quadrupled, the given period; nay, at that time the sum of human life, on an average, was longer, as now it is much shorter; and we would further answer, that to make an average fall below, is equally false with making it fall above the truth. If we fix the limit of life at seventy, old age must begin very much earlier than the time at which we have fixed it.

But is there a necessity that human life should end at seventy? History and experience say no. There are many gay seniors as lively at seventy as others are at fifty; many are stronger and better men. Is there any comparison to be drawn between the lives of the inferior animals and of men, by which we may judge of the average length of our own? Buffon has told us that all the larger animals live about six or seven times the space in which they continue to grow. Others, and those more scientific, follow after him, have reduced this to five times the length. But the true data are here found compared and arranged by other writers who have followed Buffon and Cuvier. The length of life is a multiple of the length of growth, thus—Man grows twenty years, lives 80 or 100 years; the camel grows 8 years and lives 40; the horse grows 5 years, lives 25; the lion grows 4 years, lives 15 to 20; the ox grows 4 years, lives 15 to 20; the dog grows 2 years, lives 10 to 12; the cat grows 1½ years, lives 8 to 10; the hare grows 1 year, lives 5; and the guinea-pig grows 7 months, and lives 6 or 7 years. The multiple here is 5.

Thus, by physical analogy, we shall find that man grows for twenty years, and his natural term of life should never be less than one hundred. Great prudence in living, immense strength of constitution, and other circumstances, should secure for men even a longer period of existence. But then we go to bed late, and rise late; we strain our faculties, mispend our youth, distress our minds, crib, cabin and confine the body in the very narrowest limits, and then expect the body to endure all this, and when it suddenly grows old, or succumbs, we put down the fault at the wide door of Nature. Was there ever so illogical an animal as man? There are those who doubt whether dogs cannot reason. When they do reason, they will certainly do it better than we do. The growth of man, or rather the termination of growth, is very easily determined. The true sign of the term of animal growth is to be found in the re-union of the bones to their epiphyses. So long as this union does not take place, the animal grows. As soon as the bones are united to their epiphyses the animal ceases to grow. Any person of an inquiring spirit, when picking a chicken, can ascertain this truth. A certain substance like gristle, of very elastic nature, will be found at the end of each bone, and in the very young is so far from being united, that it comes away with the greatest possible ease. This is not thoroughly united to the bones of any animal, until it has ceased to grow. In man, this is when he has reached twenty years of age, and the law, therefore, is not very wrong, when it fixes the term of man attaining the rights and responsibilities of manhood at twenty-one years of age.

Poets have told us that a man may have lived a very long life in a very short space. The value of time is relative. With our increased means of speed, our method of thought, and our manner of acquiring knowledge, there is no doubt but that a man of thirty, who has at school, college, and business, well filled up his moments, has lived longer than the village patriarch who passed his bucolic existence quietly at home. "It may be," cries one hero of our modern writers, "by the calendar of years, you are the older man; but 'tis the sun of knowledge on the man's dial, shining bright and chronicling thoughts and deeds, that make true time." "Aye," says another, "we should count time by heart-beats; he lives longest who knows most, thinks the wisest, and acts the best." Measured in this way, our poets and litterateurs have lived long; but in duration of time, as we shall see, they have found that an active, earnest and sad existence has not conducted to its length. When Jacob was brought before Pharaoh, that monarch, no doubt struck by his appearance, asked, "How old art thou?" And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, "The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years; few and evil have the days and years of my life been, and I have not attained to the days of the years of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage." On looking back, Jacob found one hundred and thirty years a short life; he lived seventeen years after that.

Compare with these years and with those attained by other patriarchs, whom it would be superfluous to quote, the short days of our great thinkers. Spencer died, aged 46; Thomson lived till he was 48; Milton, till he was 66; Coleridge, till 62; Shakespeare, 52; Keats, 24; Byron, aged only 36; and Pope attained, with his poor emaciated, crooked, little body, 68; while Gray lived just one year less; and the meditative, calm and religious Wordsworth lingered on till he was eighty. Yet he said:

Oh, but the good die first,
And we, whose hearts are dry as summer's dust,
Burn to the socket.

With due deference, with every tender recollection for those gone before us, we deny this. It is a poet's thought, and that only. The really good, the hard working in brain and heart, often lived till the end. Oftentimes the timid and tender-hearted turn to the wall and die, as the Frenchmen say, of *chagrin*, when they could they have lived on, would have been a blessing to all around them.—[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Sleep.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers: this is insanity.

Thus it is that, in early English history, persons condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is, also, those who are starved to death, become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The practical inferences are these:

First. Those who think most, who do most brainwork, require most sleep.

Second. That time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate.

Third. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep that they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they awake; and, within a fortnight, Nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system.

This is the only safe and sufficient rule—and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself—great Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer, under the regulations thus given.—[Dr. Spier.]

FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!!

Fruit Trees!

San Jose Valley

NURSERY!



B. S. FOX

Has received from the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

...THIRD...

First Premium!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

—FOR THE—

Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

—ALSO—

THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY'S

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Nursery.

The State Agricultural Society's

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

—AND ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

—ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots,

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."
"MARSHALL F. WILDER,
"Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."
"HOVEY & CO.,
"Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."
"J. VAN BUREN,
"Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."
"H. R. ROBEY,
"Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in my travels through Europe."
"HENRY E. FLYNNE,
"London."

—I NOW OFFER THE—

Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely

Will Find it to Their Interest

To call upon me

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

Though I am interested from Thirty Years' experience,

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orcharding line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

San Jose.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION GRATIS. 9-3m

NURSERY BUSINESS.

ABBOTT'S NURSERY,
FRUIT VALE,
ALAMEDA COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL for the patronage he received during the last season, would again inform purchasers that he has for sale at his Nursery of

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:
5,000 Standard Pears, one, two and three years old;
3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;
15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;
2,000 Dwarf Apples, " " " "
2,000 Plums, " " " "
3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;
1,000 Peaches;
500 Apricots;
20,000 Raspberry Plants;
10,000 Lawson Blackberries;
15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of
CURRENTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
GRAPE-VINES, Etc.,

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.
STEPHEN ABBOTT
Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct. 25, 1860. 10

French Garden
VINEYARD,
SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner, MR. J. B. SÉGER, has just returned from France, bringing with him a com- etc

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING, and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again partnership, one being from BORDEAUX and the other from BOUGOGNE, they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF GRAPE-GROWERS, to our

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
Grape-Vines.

Already well noted for the

MOST BEAUTIFUL KINDS OF GRAPES,

BOTH FOR

TABLE AND WINE.

We have also lately added several varieties,

FROM BORDEAUX AND BOURGOGNE,

Which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

With us will also be found—

Fruit Trees,

One, two, and three years old, of all kinds.

And the best Ornamental Trees, embracing—

ELMS, LOMBARDY POPLARS, AND

SILVER-LEAF POPLARS.

Our whole assortment is in very fine order.

We beg our Friends and Customers to honor us with their confidence, and we will do all in our power to satisfy their wishes.

BS Catalogues sent to applicants.

A. DELMAS & J. B. SÉGER.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 5th, 1860.

30,000 Locust Trees,
1000 LOMBARDY POPLAR,
...AND...200 Hives of Bees,
FOR SALE BY
J. S. HARBISON,
SACRAMENTO.

THE above TREES are straight and well grown; the size varies from one to three inches in diameter and from 12 to 20 feet high. A large proportion of them were transplanted in the Nursery when one year old, consequently will bear removal without loss. The

Salubrious Shade and Valuable Timber

afforded by the

Locust Trees,

they being hard, and of rapid growth, make them

THE VERY BEST TREE TO PLANT

for these purposes. They are also suitable for Hedges, &c. &c.

—

THE BEES,

ARE IN SUPERIOR CONDITION

each hive having the main apartment (containing 225 cubic inches) full of

comb, stores, and bees, and weigh from 75 to 100 pounds the hive. I WILL

WARRANT THEM TO BE FREE

FROM FOUL BROOD, and to remain

so, conditioned that they are not to have flight within

two miles of any hives having said disease.

I will sell the above by the single hive or in lots to suit the purchaser; and if desired, have them conveyed to any part of the State, at my own risk.

For further particulars, apply at the Nursery and Apiary, three miles below Sacramento City, or by letter, directed as above.

11 2m



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder-Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question,

The Very Best Harvester in Use

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANN'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—

EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;

WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD-CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES; self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL,

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM

at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of use.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

38 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.
A. H. Myers, President Cal. Ag. Society.
Wm. Rufus Langley, Editor California Farmer.
E. B. Crocker, Elam Carrington, M. F. Butler, A. R. Hill, E. A. Marsh, Charles B. Cooley, C. S. Lovell, R. B. Woodward, Bernard S. Fox, Jos. Lentell, B. F. Mauldin, W. W. Light, Fred Woodward, T. G. Phelps, John A. Sutt,
C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.
Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.
A. Lamott, H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McRae, W. H. Parks, J. B. Valliant, J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopentine, B. R. Crocker, O. C. Jenks,
O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivat.
Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes, Wilson Elliot, A. Johnson, Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. C. Hurrige, Jos. H. Nevitt, John B. Rogers, K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeitler.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call special attention.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them; as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

Our Agent in Marysville.

As we have been requested to have an Agent in Yuba county, we have appointed Messrs. Williams & Packard, Bookellers, near the Western Hotel. They will always have numbers of the FARMER, and we invite all our Friends in that section to call on them and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our New Proposal.

We have alluded in our past numbers to the publications, the "Two Unions," published simultaneously at New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans. These journals have a very wide circulation, and contain a vast amount of information from every section of the Union, and all the most interesting news of every description on every subject. A large California Edition is published for circulation here. J. Burns, Esq., long and favorably known as our New York correspondent, is the California Editor. His warm attachment to our State, his real energy, and desire to make the resources of our State known abroad, are a guarantee that he will do justice to all our interests. Joseph Warren, a brother of the Editor of this journal, is the Manager for the Eastern States. We have thus secured real friends, those who will do all that can be done to make California known abroad.

Our plan is to Club with these journals, and thus scatter thousands of the CALIFORNIA FARMER abroad in every State in the Union; and in return, offer both "Our Union" and "Presbyterian of Our Union" together with our FARMER, all the three papers, for the low price of \$6 per annum. The two New York papers are now \$2.50—ours \$5; and we will give the three for \$6. All who subscribe now will have their time of commencement dated January 1st, 1861—thus receiving their papers free until that time, and we hope by this liberal offer to increase our list to Ten Thousand copies, and scatter Ten Thousand FARMERS in the Old States, and thus aid in making California and her interests more widely known. Will our friends in this State cooperate with us? We shall send copies of these papers to our subscribers for their examination, and ask their generous cooperation for the good of our State. Our Agents will please act for us in the country. We shall send sample copies to all for this purpose.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We have a valuable and interesting Letter from Wm. Lawton, Esq., the raiser of the Lawton Blackberry. The Letter presents facts upon Pomology of much interest. It will appear in our next.

We have also a poetic effusion from Bertha Bay, and several Letters upon Farming subjects. All will soon appear.

Also, a valuable gift of the first newspaper ever printed in Louisiana before that new country was parceled off into States. The paper bears date July 26, 1803. We are indebted to Judge Bright, of Sonoma, for it. We shall quote from it in our next.

Thanksgiving.

This good old "Family Day," now a National Day, seems to receive the warmest tribute of Dame Nature, for never beamed a more genial sun, or shone a bluer sky, than on that day. Earth, air, and sky, seem genial-minded to meet the same feeling in mortals; and despite of all the dark-shaded pictures that designing Politicians and Stock-Traders create to excite secession, there was a Union of Hearts around many a happy Fireside Home, that day. Let those that enjoyed it, bless God and be thankful. Let them ever be true to the Union—not only of the States, but of family affection, and love—for whoever acts for secession of the one, will always be found wanting in the other. The one is treason against our Country, the other against Humanity, God and Country, too.

It is cheering to notice how universally over this State, this Good Day is being kept. Our Churches were all well attended, and in each appropriate exercises were held. Many of our Preachers were eloquent upon California and her resources; others were zealous for the peace of our Union; others, again, were pleading our Social and Literary Institutions; all were pleading the cause of Righteousness, Peace and Good Will to Man.

The day, throughout our State, was well and happily observed, such as becomes an orderly, law-abiding, sober and prosperous people, which is the highest praise we can bestow. To those, who were without the blessings and enjoyments of that day—no other loss can equal it—they have our sympathy.

Post-Office Neglect.

All over our State, in every county, there are Post-Offices, where every week complaints loud and deep are made against Postmasters and their Deputies on account of their indifference to the duties of their office; and these complaints are justly made. Citizens may call several times for letters and papers, and those in charge of the Post-Office will not even take the trouble to look for them; they simply say—"There are no letters," they guess there are none, and often it proves, when the parties insist upon a search, that letters are found, and valuable ones, too. These are abuses of trust that should and must be rectified! We know of cases where Postmasters have told us that their own business was of too much value for them to attend to the Post-Office, or to neglect their own; yet these men were sworn to do the duties of Postmasters! Again, we know of cases where the wrappers of newspapers have been torn off, and the papers given loose to the subscribers; or it may be, in such cases, somebody's paper. If not, why should wrappers be torn off a regularly mailed paper?

We would ask of our subscribers to do us the favor to inform us if they receive any papers without an envelope, as we always inclose our papers to each subscriber.

Silk-Worms and Mulberry Trees.

We are again favored with a very interesting letter from that zealous friend (Mons. Prevost of San Jose) of those important enterprises, the raising of Silk-Worms, the manufacture of Silk, and the growing of Mulberry trees; although intimately linked together they are separate enterprises, and should each of them be duly considered by our citizens as worthy the earnest attention of all who are so situated as to give the matter serious thought. That the breeding of silk-worms and the manufacture of silk and silk goods will become an important branch of industry in our State in coming years, we have not the least doubt. We believe the amount will be told in millions of dollars annually; and it behooves those who have land suitable to the culture of the mulberry to think of it in season. As is justly said by Mr. Prevost, the *Morus Multicaulis* will do for the worms in their early stages of growth; then other varieties, *Morus Moretti*, *Morus Alba*, and *Morus nigra*.

The coming season there will be considerable interest felt in this enterprise, and a more extended attention paid to it. We shall give space in our columns for the information needed for it, and shall record its progress. We feel that our State is largely indebted to Mons. Prevost and to H. Hentsch, Esq., and all others who have been successful in thus laying the foundation for this truly great work. We would also accord to Mons. Prevost due praise for his zeal in past years, and his efforts and free offering of time and money to prepare the way for the manufacture of wine, and also of sugar from the sugar-beet, to which he refers in his letters, and which we know was true, as we remember well his untiring efforts then in behalf of both enterprises. It is such labors and such men that our Legislature should encourage by a suitable token; and we hope the time is not far distant when such labors will be duly rewarded.

SAN JOSE, November 22, 1900.

EDITOR FARMER—Dear Sir: I have always observed in your paper the great interest you take in our home industry, or in other words, the prosperity of our young State, by advocating every new production that would save us from importing. We concur in the same ideas on that point. My thoughts and efforts always have been towards that great cause. Besides other things I have from the beginning advocated the manufacture of wine. I also spent time and money to help M. Delessert to establish the sugar-beet manufacture, that we are bound to have also in California.

For the past six or seven years, in observing the nature of our fine climate, and seeing that the enemies of silk-worms were not here, I always said that we were in the best silk country in the world; and consulting with Mr. H. Hentsch, who was exactly of the same opinion, we then imported the seeds of the best varieties of mulberry for the feeding of the worms. I have sown them and raised the mulberry. Afterwards, Mr. H. Hentsch imported the silk-worms' eggs; but they are of such delicate nature that when they arrived here they were dead; and they met the same fate the following year. But the third time, last year, we received some from France in better order, and I succeeded in hatching them; and the result is now known all over California. I sent samples of fine silk cocoons to nearly every Fair of our State.

Every person acquainted with the silk culture with whom I conversed on the subject, all agreed that it is the very best country to raise silk; among them was one of my good friends here, Mr. T. J. Miller, who has been engaged in the silk-culture in Switzerland for fifteen years. He had so much confidence in the silk culture in California, that he offered himself to help me in the first trial. This he did; and great praise is also due him for our success; and this success far surpassed our expectations, because I was not certain that the eggs would hatch. I was not prepared, and had not a suitable room for the worms; and to have succeeded against such disadvantages, the only explanation I can give for it is that we are in California; and in fact, it is so, because elsewhere they would have been all dead; but here we have not been able to discover any disease.

Now that we have the California silk before us, and that we also know that it is so easy to raise it here (as you have seen in my letter of September 21, published in Number 5 of your paper), it is of no use to me to come back on these facts.

Now I say, we must all do all we can to raise that important article among us; and to accomplish it we must prepare for it. We must first plant the mulberry, but particularly the varieties that are known to give silk of good quality. With the *Morus Multicaulis* which has been so celebrated since the time of the mulberry fever in the States some twenty-four years ago, we will never see such foolish speculations, because every one now knows that the mulberry can be obtained as cheap as any other trees. The mulberry has such a remarkable growth, and is as ornamental as any other trees, having a fine foliage, that for these reasons it ought to be planted everywhere to ornament our streets, avenues, etc.; and at any time the leaves may become useful, if you choose to raise your own silk. Besides this, plantations will also be made for the purpose of raising silk on a large scale.

I wanted to say about the celebrated *Morus Multicaulis*, that it is very good, but only for the first feeding; that is to say, for the two or three first periods; while after that, the other should be used, because we must have in view to raise Silk of the very best quality.

The coming season, I will have my Worms in a better room, and will not have half the trouble I had the first time. I must close this long letter.

Truly, yours, L. PREVOST.

DEATH OF GEN. HAYES.—Gen. J. P. Hayes died in this city on Saturday night last, after an illness of only twenty-four hours. On Friday he superintended the funeral ceremonies of Maj. Scott, and on Saturday evening was himself a corpse. He was a man of rare social qualities, superior business qualifications, and of great benevolence and liberality. A pioneer in California, he had identified himself with all the prominent enterprises of the day, and his name is intimately interwoven with the history of San Francisco and California.

Success with the Honey-Bees.

We think the following letter will convince almost any reader, that what we said about the value of the Honey-bee in No. 10 of our paper, is true.

Mr. Hamilton is a true student; applies himself to his work; understands it; and has made it profitable: while many others, who know nothing about Bees, went into the business, and lost all. We are glad to give such a letter to our readers. It is worth the reading, and will do good. We are glad to chronicle success to a Working Man: such Mr. H. has been. He has proved himself a "working Bee;" has filled his "hive" for a winter's store. Let "Drones" of all kinds reflect upon this letter. Five hundred dollars changed, in three years, into thirty thousand dollars! and this can be done again, by application and industry. We believe, in coming years, a wiser management will herald great success to many Apianians:

EDITOR FARMER: At the Santa Clara County Fair, I promised you a statement of my success in raising Bees in California. Three years ago, I began with five Swarms for which I paid \$500; and that was my entire capital, except a team worth \$400. I used the common Chamber Hive, the first season, and my increase of stocks was less than three to one. At the beginning of the second season, I introduced and practiced in an imperfect manner, the Langstroth system, and at the close of that season, I sold 103 Stocks, for \$10,300, having 50 Stocks left. During the third, which is the present season, I have practiced the same system in a more perfect manner, and the result of the 50 Stocks has been about 600, which contain full forty pounds of Honey each, or 24,000 pounds in the aggregate. I am selling them now at \$50 a Stock, and I believe that they will be worth twice that money to those who buy them.

For the last two seasons, I have employed one Assistant, who has made most of the Hives. My Hives cost me less than two dollars each. From these facts and figures, it will be seen that the five Swarms, with three years' labor, have paid me a considerable over \$30,000.

I have pursued the study of that wonderful insect, with zeal and enthusiasm; and the more I learn of its habits, and instincts, the more am I filled with wonder and admiration, in view of the Wisdom of Him who created them.

I propose to write a series of articles for the FARMER, on the Culture of the Honey-Bee, if you, Colonel, shall deem them of sufficient public utility to be worthy of publication.

Yours, truly, HIRAM HAMILTON.
Stockton, Nov. 20th, 1900.

Successful Fairs.

The following letter from the efficient President of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society, we publish with pleasure, in order to do justice to the Society over which he presides. The article from one of our exchanges to which allusion is made, and which we published in our State summary, was given as the statement of a contemporary, and with the view that where injustice was done, those interested would take means to place themselves right.

We remember well the interview with the President on our way to Marysville, and took notes of those facts for publication. We are now glad to publish the success of the Contra Costa Society, and their prosperous condition. It is due to them that we make this correction, and we also hope that other papers will make due notice of the "well-doings" of the young and vigorous society of Contra Costa. With these remarks we trust our friend the President, and the Society, will acquit us of intentional error, and accept this as the amende honorable:

PACIFIC, November 20, 1900.

EDITOR FARMER—Dear Sir: In looking over your paper of the 16th inst., I find you copy from the Mercury, that the Santa Clara Agricultural Society is the only one in the State whose Fair was not a failure pecuniarily! And none but the Santa Clara Society have been able to pay the Premiums awarded. Neither one is true of the society over which I have the honor to preside.

Our Fair was considered a perfect success by all who attended it, so far as the Fair itself was concerned. Our Bills are all paid; our Premiums all paid; Diplomas ready for all entitled to the same, and a handsome balance in the treasury.

I hardly think this fair, Colonel, for you to copy "without comment," as having told you within the last fortnight that we were equal to \$400 ahead.

Truly yours, Geo. P. Lovock,
President Contra Costa Ag. Society.

Wine-Making in Marysville.

The Vineyards of Yuba county are beginning to be known. When at Marysville some two weeks since, we had a pleasant call at the residence of C. Covillaud, Esq., the gentleman who laid out the plot of Marysville. We regretted the absence of the proprietor, but we were kindly entertained by his lady, and invited to the wine rooms, where we tasted the several kinds made. We found some very fine wine of '99, some good of the new make, and some very extra brandy of '99.

Mr. C. has not made a large quantity, but what is made was good, but not equal this year to the last, by reason of the lateness of ripening and some mildew. Mr. C. has quite a large vineyard; but we hope every vine-grower will abandon the plan of having any other tree or product in the vineyard save the vine itself. No other product can be grown without taking the value many times from the grape, and of course affecting the goodness of the wine. We were shown some brandy made from the Fig, sent from "Hock Farm," made by the venerable pioneer "Sutter"; it was very fine. This is the first ever made; an entirely new idea. To the General belongs the credit of a new article. The whole grounds of Mr. Covillaud are in an improved condition of cultivation. Another year we shall expect to learn of very heavy crops and extra wine.

New-Year's.

New-Year's draws near. Will those indebted to us remember our wish, and help us in a good work?

Purser Schell.

Who that has traveled on the ocean steamers in the years '55 to '58, does not remember Purser Schell, one of the most polite and happiest souls that ever walked upon the quarter-deck of a steamer? Well, what of it? Nothing, reader; only he has been—been—promoted! He is now Captain, Sailing-Master, and Commodore as well as Purser on his well-stocked Farm at the Embarcadero at Sonoma. A grand Homestead Farm, which we shall take the liberty to name "Ocean Shell Farm," in commemoration of the fact that friend Schell was from the Ocean, and is now a Farmer; and as he was a capital fellow on the ocean, he is now a capital Farmer.

"Ocean Shell Farm" contains about one thousand acres of capital land, and Purser Schell has made some admirable improvements both upon the soil and in the various buildings that constitute one of the principal and main features of a well improved Homestead.

We were exceedingly pleased with the appropriate style and convenience, as well as the good taste displayed by one who had spent so much time on the ocean, in the appropriateness of the various buildings, barns, corn and grain racks, cattle sheds, yards and buildings for domestic fowls, dairy rooms, etc., yards for feeding cattle, and yards for milking. We noticed about twenty-five head of stock of all kinds. We must particularly commend the good taste and judgment that dictated the saving all the straw and husks of the various grains raised on the farm. We noticed also, good tools all under cover, thrashing machines oiled and carefully packed away, corn shellers, hay cutters, by which the straw and husks can be used up to great advantage.

This farm raised five to six thousand sacks of grain, to average, of wheat over thirty bushels to the acre, barley sixty bushels, seven acres corn fifty bushels to the acre.

The dairy stock, working cattle, and horses, were all in excellent order. We saw some very handsome Berkshire and Suffolk swine, and all this kind of stock had well prepared pens, neat places for feeding, and good clean straw for bedding; this we commend. The domestic fowls were fine quality too. Mr. Schell believed his yield of grain would have been much better had he planted more seed to the acre. He only used seventy pounds; the amount should have been one hundred pounds.

After a thorough look over the Farm and buildings, we went into his neat and tasteful "cottage house" and enjoyed a social hour with Purser Schell himself, and—himself; for think of it girls, Purser Schell with all the other blessings that make a comfortable "homestead," has not that best of all blessings, a wife, to share them with him. A bachelor Farmer, never a better fellow, or a more joyous spirit. Where are all the fine girls? Don't all speak at once, for we don't want any but a real genuine good one to be the mate "Shell," and then what a happy home there will be.

In the pleasant interview we had, we learned the particulars relative to the recent attack upon Purser Schell, by robbers, in the streets at Sacramento, when it will be remembered he was knocked down by a slug shot at nine o'clock in the evening, and although parties heard the cry of murder, no aid came to him in time to rescue, and he barely escaped death; and yet after the detection of the robber he escaped by the intricacies of the law, as such villains too often do. Purser Schell showed us the account books he saved from the wreck of the "steamer San Francisco," which was lost some years since on our coast. He was Purser at the time and saved his "cash book" and keeps it as a memento of that perilous time.

Bluestone.

As the season is near, when a large amount of land will be made ready for Wheat, we feel it a duty to call the attention of all who plant Wheat, to the importance of using Bluestone.

We have made inquiries most extensively, and have never yet learned of a case where Bluestone was used properly, that it failed of protecting the Wheat from the Smut.

As there are almost as many ways of using the Bluestone, and the quantity, and as various, as the minds of men: there is a standard amount to be used, and a plan of preparation, that accomplish the thing desired. The proper amount is four ounces to the bushel; the time it should remain in soak is eighteen to twenty-four hours, according to the age or the hardness of the grain. We are satisfied that Bluestone is a perfect remedy of itself; but there are many grain-growers that are in the regular habit of rolling their grain in Lime, after soaking in Bluestone. This is a good plan, can do no injury; but aid in enriching the soil immediately, particularly that around the kernel of grain, to the extent of the quantity of material that adheres to it—besides imparting a vitality to the seed itself.

We have numerous letters from all parts of the State, commending the value of Bluestone as a remedy for Smut—a perfect and reliable remedy; and yet there are many Farmers, who will run the risk of losing their Crop, and almost ruining themselves, rather than going to the expense and trouble of preparing their seed-wheat, with this Insurance against loss of their Crop.

Most earnestly would we advise all, to pause and consider well what they are doing, before they jeopardize their own interest, and that of their families. Bluestone can now be had at a low price, as will be seen by the Advertisement of Messrs. Redington & Co., in our columns. It is of California manufacture, too.

To Work! To Work!

FARMERS and Gardeners, now, gather your manures, and place them around your Trees and Vines, and on your Garden Borders, so that the early rains may wash down the riches of the manures to the soil and the roots of Plants and Trees. This is what should be done, if you wish to realize the full value of the manures. After a few rains, then dig in the manure finely around the Trees, and prepare your Flower Borders, and you will not only see the benefit, but reap it, too.

Address of Marshall P. Wilder.

[Continued from 1st page of this Number.]

of mankind so concentrated upon efforts to relieve toil, to perfect skill, to reward labor, and to multiply the comforts and blessings of life.

Truly, we live in an age of transition and wonder!

The invention of to-day supercedes that of yesterday, and in its turn is to be supplanted by that of to-morrow. No enterprise, however bold, adventurous, or vast, whether the construction of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the laying of the mystic wire in old ocean's bed, or threading it through Behring's Straits, and winding around the globe, is too great for the capital, energy, or intelligence of the present generation.

How wonderful the scale of development in modern society! The old wheel and hand-loom of our mothers have passed away, and given place to the busy hum and clatter of our princely manufacturing; the needle of the weary housewife, pined by day and night for clothing her family, has been exchanged for the ingenious sewing-machine, turning off its ready-made garments, and performing the labor of months in a day; the old printing press of our Franklin, working off by the sweat of the brow only a few hundred newspapers in a day, has yielded to the steam press of our time, throwing off its twenty thousand impressions in a hour; the brush of the artist patiently filling up his outline, touch by touch, through toilsome days, to the pencils of light in the hand of the King of Day, picturing at a flash, the image of yourself, and of all around you; the coaster, creeping cautiously along the shore, dependent on wind and tide, to thousands of steamboats, which now dash over our lakes, rivers and oceans, despite of current or tempest; the old stage-coach, making only fifty miles a day, to our dispatch and lightning trains, running fifty miles an hour; the horse-express and carrier-pigeon, hailed as wonders in their time, to the electric telegraph, which, quick as thought, speaks with a tongue of fire, the languages of the earth.

Discoveries, inventions, and improvements, equally remarkable, characterize all the arts of husbandry. Witness, in place of the forked stick of the ancients, or the wooden plow of our boyhood, the improved iron plow of every model, and adapted to all kinds of soil and situation; and, still more marvelous, the Steam Plow, moving as a thing of life across the prairie, turning up its numerous furrows at once, and leaving behind it a wake like that of a majestic ship. Witness also, instead of the rude hook, the sickle, or the scythe of the farmer, slowly and tediously gathering his crops, our mighty moving and reaping machine, cutting down its ten to twenty acres in a day.

Behold the improved methods of cultivation: the vast number of nurseries and orchards, springing everywhere as by enchantment; the novel processes of reproduction, multiplying plants in endless profusion, and as by the stroke of a magician's wand. Witness the interminable lists of varieties now in cultivation, increasing with each revolving year; the restless and anxious desire to obtain everything new and promising from whatever country and sea-girt isle it comes; the refined taste for choice fruits rapidly extending through every gradation of society; the standard of pomology, like the star of empire rising in the east, moving still onward to the west, and exciting the attention and astonishment of mankind.

But this progress results from no supernatural power. It is rather an illustration of human capability, acting in conformity with natural laws, and in harmony with the benevolent designs of the Great Husbandman, for the amelioration of society, and the display of His infinite Wisdom and Love, "sought out of those who take pleasure therein." It exhibits the conquest of mind over matter, the dominion of man over Nature, improving, adorning, and elevating her to the highest and noblest purposes of her creation.

Inspired with these sentiments, let us take encouragement, and press on in the career of improvement, ever remembering that study and experience make the man; and that, for the highest attainment and the greatest success, we must depend upon the culture of the mind as well as of the soil.

Survey the globe through every zone,
From Lima to Japan,
In lineaments of light 't is shown
That Culture makes the man.
All that man has, had, hopes, can have,
Past, present, or possessed,
Are fruits which Culture gives, or gave,
At industry's behest.

Hotels in Marysville.

The City of Marysville is as well supplied with good Hotels, as any city in our Union. The "Merchants," under the control of Churchill, the energetic proprietor, stand strong in the esteem and regard of the traveling public as a Family Hotel, and having parlors, saloons, and suites of rooms, and always presenting a first-rate table, and prompt and courteous attendance, has secured a name and fame that will abide with the people always.

The "United States," with Shields at its head, will indeed prove a shield and a "Home" for thousands of the traveling public. The "United States" is a Castle of a Hotel, and can accommodate its hundreds. This Hotel has one hundred rooms, and can lodge two hundred persons. The proprietor has done a noble thing in offering a fine Library of five hundred volumes of choice Books for the benefit of the patrons of the Hotel. This Hotel can be classed among the best of our State.

The "Western Hotel" has long been known as the "Stage Hotel of Marysville," and has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Moody & Smith, and will now take high rank as a Home for the great mass of Farmers and travelers. Mr. Moody was formerly of the prosperous "Empire Ranch," one of the best Farms in the State; and now that he stands as a proprietor of one of the best Hotels in our State, the Farmers must not forget to call and make their home with him. The "Western" will be conducted on the cash principle—pay and eat—and thus, like the great and successful "What Cheer House" of San Francisco, the proprietors mean to give the best fare for the lowest cost. Messrs. Moody & Smith, of the "Western," have one hundred and fifty beds, and can receive a host of friends, and welcome them all.

The "St. Nicholas" is a fine Hotel now being improved and embellished, and making ready for the public.

The "Dawson House" is one of those good, quiet, and pleasant Homes, where all will be pleased. Mr. Dawson, it will be remembered, was of the "Dawson House," Sacramento; and now that another "Dawson" has opened, we hope his friends will not fail to call and give him a kind remembrance.

There are other good Hotels in Marysville, but we had not time to visit them during this visit; we will do so at another time.

THEATER BURNED.—A destructive fire occurred on Tuesday morning, which destroyed the Lyceum Theater, in the second story of the block corner of Montgomery and Washington streets. The loss is heavy. Many of the actors and musicians lost their wardrobes and instruments, and much damage was sustained in the stores below from water. It is not known how the fire originated. We regret to record that a young man named A. F. Barber was so severely injured by falling from an awning to the stone sidewalk that he died on Wednesday.

STATE SUMMARY.

In Humboldt county a crop of Wheat, of the variety known as White Flint, yielded sixty-five bushels to the acre.

In Alameda county, Messrs. R. S. Farrelly and L. Stone have each purchased a farm on the Peralta Ranch, near San Leandro, for a consideration of \$100 an acre.

The export of copper ore by way of Stockton from the new mine in Calaveras county, is increasing. On Thursday last twenty-five tons were shipped on a schooner.

The "Miner's Cabin," the name of one of the big trees of Calaveras, was blown down in the gale of Friday, the 16th inst. It was one of the largest of the group, being some thirty feet in diameter, or about sixty feet in circumference. Its age is supposed to be three thousand years.

The official returns of all the counties in the State, with the exception of one, which we have as complete, and one as reported, give, says the Sacramento Union, Lincoln, 39,015; Douglas, 35,394; Breckinridge, 34,333; Bell, 8,928. Total vote so far, 129,338; Lincoln's plurality over Douglas, 621; Lincoln over Breckinridge, 4,512; Douglas over Breckinridge, 4,191.

Some of the exports of Los Angeles to San Francisco are given by the Southern News, as follows: By steamer J. T. Wright, on the 2d Nov., 210 sacks corn; 104 sacks beans; 13 sacks wool; 8 sacks walnuts; 182 dry hides; 222 boxes grapes. By brig Pride of the Sea, 185 sacks corn; 28 rolls leather. Per steamer J. T. Wright, on the 9th, 163 sacks corn and beans; 84 dry hides. By steamer Senator, on the 16th, 439 dry hides; 1 box merchandise; 8 pipes wine; 1 barrel preserved peaches; 3 sacks walnuts; 496 boxes grapes.

Eleven teams, belonging to John C. Fall—averaging six yoke of oxen to the team—loaded with clear sugar-pine lumber, arrived at Sacramento on Tuesday, from the Diamond Mills, about twenty miles above Diamond Springs, in Eldorado county. The lumber amounted to 26,000 feet, and this quality commands readily in market, at wholesale, \$30 a thousand. The string of teams, while on their way down J street, extended from Second to Seventh streets, and formed a most imposing sight, which was admired by all spectators.

The Northern Light Flaming Company, says the Columbia Times, have at last succeeded in running their tunnel through the hills separating Campbell's Flat and its vicinity from Wood's Creek, having expended more than a year's time and many thousands of dollars in its accomplishment. But we believe that the Company will make a large profit by their investment, as the district to be worked by means of the dome is very valuable for mining, but heretofore it has been found impossible to work it for want of a deep dome.

SACRAMENTO IS PROSPERING. The Bee of the 22d inst. says: "Of late our own observation and the remarks of others have led us to believe that Sacramento, our own beautiful City of the Plains, was never in a more thriving or prosperous condition than at the present time. During business hours, the sight of J and K streets, crowded with teams, and a view of the levee, with its piles of merchandise, bear us out in the assertion that there is a healthy action in trade and business of every description, and that the celebration on the 29th of the present month should be one of unfeigned thanksgiving to the giver of all good. A walk through the city will show that buildings are springing up in every direction, and that mechanics of every trade are busily employed."

On the Eel river Salmon-Fishery, the Humboldt Times of the 10th inst. says: "The Salmon commenced to come into the river earlier this season than usual, but there was no great run prior to the first of this month. They were caught steadily, but not by any large hauls, up to this time, amounting in the aggregate, at the various fisheries, to about eleven hundred barrels. About the first there was a large run—being the main one of the season—but the river rose at the same time, and the Salmon all passed up stream and were lost to the fishermen. Within the last few days, since the river fell, they have caught a few, but the best of the season is considered over. This makes the second season in succession that they have lost the principal run of Salmon in consequence of the rising river. The fish this season are considered superior in flavor to any heretofore caught on this stream. The Eel river Salmon generally command a better price in the San Francisco market than those caught in the Sacramento."

THANKSGIVING-DAY IN THE CITY.—The sun rose unobscured by a single cloud, and all Nature seemed to participate in the general feeling of contentment and gratitude. The morning bell summoned the religiously inclined to the various churches, where the different pastors delivered interesting and instructive sermons to large and appreciative congregations. Returning from "the feast of reason," the worshippers dispersed in various directions: some to the Mission, others to Hayes' Valley, and a large number to their residences. The streets were lively and presented a cheerful aspect; each wayfarer looked as if some particular piece of good luck had happened to him; while an ignorant observer could not but have thought that every passer-by was a Wide-Awake confident of an office. The savory odor of roasting turkeys permeated the atmosphere, sharpened the appetite, and by the time the cook announced dinner ready, all were eager to commence the attack on the tempting edibles; while the homeless who were hungry enough not to receive an invitation to dine out, filled the various restaurants. The funeral of young Barber, who was injured at the Lyceum fire, was the only saddest circumstance throughout the day, at the close of which many a heartfelt prayer ascended to the throne of God for the future stability of our beloved institutions.

The Delinquent Tax-list of the City and County of San Francisco, for 1880-81, has been published. Although not quite so long as the list of last year, it occupies fifty-seven columns of a supplement in a morning paper. The amount of taxes on the property advertised for sale, according to an estimate in the Alta, about \$200,000. The number of delinquents is 5,500. The expenses to property attending publication and sale are: five per cent on the taxes, fifty cents for advertising, irrespective of the value, and two dollars for certificates. The total assessment this year, amounts to \$25,367,499, and the rate of assessment is \$2.50 on each \$100 of the valuation. All real property sold for taxes in the State is redeemable in six months, on payment of fifty per cent additional to the purchaser. In case of sale, and no redemption, the statute renders a tax-deed prima facie evidence of title, but it also confers to the grantee absolute title to the property, irrespective of all previous tax-sales, mortgages, judgments, or incumbrances of whatever kind.

By THE POST EXPRESS, the principal matter of news relates to the Secession movements in the South in consequence of the election of Lincoln. There is a good deal of talk and bluster, but whether it will end in that is considered doubtful. The financial barometer, the stock-market, is sensibly affected, and there is no disguising the fact that serious fears are entertained for the integrity of the Union. Yet, when the first excitement has passed away, it is hoped the large portion of the conservative men of the South will come to the rescue, and the danger be averted. As to the election news, while all the North, except New Jersey, has gone for Lincoln, it is yet uncertain who has carried most of the Southern States. It is now conceded that Bell has carried Virginia.

The Interests of Sheep-Breeding and Wool-Raising.

We were pleased to receive a call from J. B. Perkins, Esq., of Yolo, the active and efficient Secretary of the "Wool-growers' Association." We were happy to learn from Mr. P. that there is an increasing interest in this Association; that he is receiving many letters of inquiry touching the plans of the Society, all expressive of a true interest. Mr. P. also informs us that he has had quite a number of very interesting letters from the most intelligent and influential Sheep-raisers of Oregon, all expressive of their interest in the enterprise. We are indeed glad to see this fraternal feeling from Oregon. Let us unite and help each other in every good word and work.

We hope all the Wool-growers of Oregon and California will unite and join this Association, and make it very effective, for their united good. We are sure no better man could have been selected than Secretary Perkins to correspond and awaken a true interest. We hope soon to be able to publish their plans complete, and begin the work of establishing the Wool Depot of the Sheep-growers of California and Oregon.

Briggs' Gift Entertainment.

In regard to various inquiries in regard to the great Gift Entertainment, advertised in our columns, Mr. Briggs sends the following communication to the Marysville Appeal:

Editor Appeal: Having received a great number of letters of inquiry within the past few days, respecting the "Title," "Value," "Time of Drawing," etc., of the property in our Gift Entertainment, I beg the use of your columns to answer publicly those inquiries.

1. I have the "Grant Title," the "Settle's Title," and the "Possessory Title." I am not aware of any person claiming any part of our lands. My title is indisputable and unimpeachable.

2. The trees will produce, on an average, more than 200 pounds of Fruit, each, next year; which, at 3 cents a pound, would amount to more than the whole property is valued at in our schedule.

3. The drawing will come off on the 5th day of January, if I have to employ 1000 men to dispose of the tickets during the month of December.

4. I will hold myself in readiness to redeem every ticket, at two dollars each, if the drawing does not come off on the 5th day of January, or within ten days thereafter.

5. I will give \$1000 to any person that will prove that I have made a promise within ten years past that I have not fulfilled.

Our doubts are trifling, and make us lose the good we might win, by trying to invent.

Respectfully yours, G. G. Briggs.

Fruit Trees!

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Grapes, Green-House Plants,

ETC., ETC.,

—AT THE—

San Jose Nursery.

Always on hand the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, Etc., Etc. ALSO, ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS. A great variety of EVERGREENS, cultivated in pots to insure their growth.

My collection of ROSES received the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair at San Jose. The best varieties of MULBERRY TREES for Silk Culture.

—ALSO— CALIFORNIA GRAPES, OF ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD, By the hundred or thousand, FOR SALE AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

The Trees and Shrubs carefully labeled and packed up in bundles or boxes, according to the distance they have to go. CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION. Direct to

L. PREVOST, San Jose, California.

Or to my Agents, MR. DELARIGNE, 89 Clay street, or MR. L. PINCHARD, Sonoma, California.

143m

SEEDS! SEEDS!

To Dealers, Farmers, Gardeners, AND OTHERS.

We offer the most extensive assortment of Fresh Field, Garden, Fruit, and Flower Seeds, on the Pacific Coast, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, comprising in part:

15,000 POUNDS ALFALFA CLOVER, PURE, the growth of 1880;

2000 lbs Red Clover Seed;
1000 lbs White Dutch Clover Seed;
2000 lbs Timothy Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Hungarian Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Mule Seed;
1000 lbs Lucerne Clover Seed;
75 bushels Red-top Grass Seed;
75 do Kentucky Blue Grass Seed;
75 do Rye Grass Seed;
25 do Mixed Lawn Grass Seed;
10 do Faintin Grass Seed;
10 do Sweet Vernal Grass Seed;
10 do Crested Dogtail Grass Seed;
500 lbs Sugar Beet Seed;
500 lbs Large Red Mangel Wurzel;
250 lbs Long Blood-Beet Seed;
400 lbs Early Turnip Blood-Beet Seed;
250 lbs Blue-Russ Turnip Seed;
200 lbs Early White Dutch Turnip Seed;
200 lbs Red-top Turnip Seed;
200 lbs long Orange Carrot Seed;
200 lbs Large White Belgian Carrot Seed;
500 lbs Assorted Onion Seeds;

Together with all the Varieties Required.

Boxes of one hundred papers Assorted Seeds put up expressly for dealers.

A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade

Catalogues Sent on Application.

All Orders sent by Mail or Express will meet with prompt attention. Address J. P. SWEENEY & Co., Seedmen, No. 108 California street, San Francisco.

143m

For New York---Direct.

The A1 Clipper Ship Endeavor,

Capt. A. DOANE

Will have immediate dispatch for the above named port. The Endeavor is a No. 1, carries about 1900 tons, and is a sharp Clipper.

For Freight, apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

143m

For Sale.

250 ACRES OF LAND, ADJOINING THE CITY OF OAKLAND, beautifully located. Handsome trees, water, etc., by ARBINGTON & SHIPLEY.

Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Armory Hall, San Francisco.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

91 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento.

ALIMENT, 155 Second street, Marysville.

J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.

S. W. WOLF, Nevada.

F. F. BARRS, Placerville.

J. LEWIS, San Jose.

MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. V. BEAN, Petaluma.

143m

SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a

First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the

FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they

should exhibit for a Premium at ALL the Fairs of 1880.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1880.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1880.

IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OF ALL THE FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN, Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

91 Montgomery street

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A

VINEYARD

OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street,

In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE,

The Product of His Own Vines,

manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons,

and he has therefore a much greater interest in the reputation for purity, and the standard value, which his Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than in any profit he may derive from his present limited sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE,

and assures the public that they are what he represents them, and that they do not contain any substance not derived from the GRAPE.

Agents—S. MOLITOR & CO., with whom all orders may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity. Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not be charged for filling or corking.

A. HARASZTHY.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal, constantly on hand and for sale by

C. H. EASTMAN, Oregon street, between Battery and Front, Opposite Custom House.

IT IS A FACT!

THAT GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE NEVER took a First Premium, or anything like a First Premium, OVER Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine in California in 1880, or ANY OTHER YEAR, except what they received at the Sacramento Fair in September, 1880.

There were TWO REPORTS by the one Committee at that Fair, and have been published.

ONE AWARDED

WHEELER & WILSON

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE OTHER TO

GROVER & BAKER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Breeders,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS.

Now Landing, from Golden Fleece,

—A LOT OF—

UNION FARM and PLANTATION

MILLS!

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

Green, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, and Oregon, Washington Territory

11

FIRE INSURANCE!!!

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,

Hartford Insurance Company,

One of the oldest American Insurance Companies,

AND OTHER WELL KNOWN AND RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES, OF HARTFORD, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA,

OFFER TO INSURE

DWELLINGS AND FURNITURE,

Stores, Warehouses,

And other insurable property,

On the most favorable terms.

MARINE INSURANCE

Upon WOOL, GRAIN, and other Productions of the State, or Merchandise, shipped abroad.

ALL LOSSES PAID HERE

Immediately upon adjustment,

OFFICE:

N. E. corner Clay and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, 16

NEW ENGLAND

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Company.

Hartford Connecticut.

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS!

CHARTERED CAPITAL.....\$500,000

THE NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, is ranked among the most responsible Companies at the East

The following Gentlemen constitute its BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Nathan M. Waterman, Hartford J. B. Powell,.....Hartford

Allyn S. Sullivan, " E. N. Kellogg, " Hartford

E. D. Tufsey, " G. C. Foyne, " "

J. Watson Beach, " A. P. Fiske, " "

Pliny Jewell, Jr., " H. J. Johnson, " "

Chas. R. Chapman, " Geo. O. Hawley, " "

O. D. Boynton, " Geo. D. Phelps, New York

Horace Bond,.....Simsbury

GEORGE J. JEWETT, Sec. N. M. WATERMAN, President.

RISKS taken at as low rates as by any other responsible Company, and LOSSES paid in San Francisco, immediately upon adjustment, by the undersigned, authorized Agent for California.

W. FAULKNER, Agent, 132 Sansome street, San Francisco.

JAMES R. GARNISS, Surveyor. 20-17

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER THE FINEST

lot of

Pear Stocks

Now to be seen in the State. The Stock are one and two years old, of excellent growth.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and

AT LIBERAL RATES,

If applied for and engaged in season.

MARK FARNEY

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

SOMETHING GOOD IN EVERY ONE.

BY P. CLARK.

Is every breast there is a well of feeling,
Whose depths are moved at the appointed time,
Disclosing precious jewels, and revealing
Love, Hope, and Faith, or Energy untamed.

The heart of every sinful man containeth
A hallowed spot, as pure as childhood's dream,
Which, 'mid the poison round it, still retaineth
Some crystal drop from Truth's eternal stream.

The tear of penitence, the sigh of sorrow,
The agony of soul for life mis-spent,
The promise of improvement for the morrow,
Are all to Heaven on Mercy's pinion sent.

The heart beneath a smiling mask may smother
Its anguish, though by fiercer trials torn;
Then judge not harshly of thy erring brother,
God only knows the sorrows he has borne!

THERE!

O, to be there,
Where never tears of sorrow
Shall dim the eye, nor aching pain nor care
Shall overcome our morrow!

O, to be there!
O, lovely home!
Thy fragrant, thornless flowers
Drop not nor die, but everlasting bloom
Crown all thy golden hours!

O, lovely home!
Oh, let me go!
Death shall not there discover
Our loving hearts! Rivers of pleasure flow
At God's right hand forever!

O, let me go!
For Thou art there,
Who unto me hast given
Eternal life, making me pure and fair;
And this, to me is Heaven,
For Thou art there!

A Few Hints to Farmers' Wives in Regard to Fruit.

The cultivation of fruit is a subject much discussed, but a thrifty and choice selection, ripening in succession, is exceedingly rare. Most farmers regard such a collection as a luxury beyond their reach. Now, we are a plain, unpretending farmer's wife, and we wish to impress it on all such, that fine, luscious fruit is a cheap, wholesome and profitable luxury, within the reach of every one of them. It is a notion of ours that not only the house, but the yard, gardens, orchards, and vineyards, should be entirely under the care, management, and supervision, of the mistress, and the profits arising from them to belong to her. And it is in the power of every industrious, energetic, persevering mistress to collect around her a selection of trees, shrubs and vines, that shall add to the value of the farm, the beauty of the homestead, and the comfort and pleasure of many. To convince them that this is not simply "book talk," we will tell them our experience.

At the very ripe age of sixteen, we became a wife, and, not very long after, a housekeeper. We soon found that a whole day devoted to in-door work and nursing baby, was not only irksome, but productive of headache and other indispositions; so, for recreation and amusement, we turned our attention to horticulture and orcharding; and having no experience to profit by, we took for guides and mentors, the "American Farmer" and "Southern Planter." We settled in the woods, among the tall oaks; but by no means industry, at the end of six years, we had every comfort and convenience around us, and a garden and orchards stocked with a choice variety of many kinds of fruit. After making this place an Eden, we disposed of it. This summer we visited it, and we wish we could find language to describe the fruitfulness and beauty of the peach orchard. It seemed to us a living picture, a glowing gem! Such a fine show of beautiful fruit we never saw before. There hung the peaches in tempting display: the brightest golden yellow, the deepest purple, the Maiden's Blush, the white, the darkest red, the mottled, the red cheek—all so beautiful, we could not choose between them. This orchard we planted the seed of ten years ago, and for the last three years it has produced full, heavy crops of fruit. And other fruits were the peaches so plentiful, but all other fruits usually cultivated in the best orchards and gardens were in abundance. We confess to a feeling of covetousness, when we viewed these treasures, also to a spice of pride, when we remembered that the owner was indebted to us for them all.

For three years we have been living at a very old place. We found here a good many fruit-trees of the commoner kinds, and we determined to make a collection of the choicest kinds that could be procured. We commenced by planting peach-stones and apple-seeds, and budding and grafting; and also trimmed and measured the old trees; and the first year we sold ten dollars' worth of surplus fruit, which we laid out in dwarf pear-trees. The last two years, the proceeds of our fruit sales increased so much, that we not only added to our orchard and garden, but made an addition of eight standard volumes and a religious newspaper to our library. In the past three years, we have planted 300 trees, and have ordered 190 for the coming November. Our collection comprises selections from the apple, pear, peach, nectarine, plum, apricot, quince, cherry, mulberry, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry and rhubarb; and we have attempted the cultivation of the cranberry. This collection has been our own work, we making the selection from reading and comparing "Cole" and "Downing." We also superintended the planting, and each and every tree is classified and described in an orchard book.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that it takes a long time to bring young trees in bearing. In 1859, we gathered fine, large, juicy, luscious fruit, from dwarf pear-trees planted in December, 1853; these trees were then four years from the bud. This year we have gathered pears from a tree three years from the bud, that averaged half a pound each; and we have a very small tree of the same age, that has on it one mammoth red-cheeked beauty, that looks as if it would brave the storms of New England. We also have, this year, a few apples on our trees, set in 1856, and our prune-trees bore a smart chance of beautiful, delicious fruit. The smaller fruits of the same age have borne more abundantly. Last, but not least, we have a vineyard of thirty thirty-two-year-old vines of seven varieties. All of this, and much more, has been our work, and we have neglected none of our other various and numerous duties. Should circumstances permit, the farmers' wives may bear again from a lover of

HOME COMFORTS.

We commend the above to the close attention, especially of all young wives. It is undoubtedly a true experience, and shows in plain terms what thoughtful care and diligence may effect. Our correspondent repeats and has practiced on what we suggested before, that not the house only, but the yard, gardens, orchards, and vineyards, should

be entirely under the care, management, and supervision, of the mistress, and the profits arising from them to belong to her. So it should be, and the "in-door work and nursing baby," with their consequent headaches and other indispositions, would give place to active out-door exercise of mind and body, and its consequent health and strength. And while father and mother might be gathered in our gardens and orchards, and vineyards, if all the mothers spent half their time there, and all the children with them! And how would "Home-comforts" and home-beauties abound in all the land!—[American Farmer.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.—The Scientific American furnishes the following statistics as evidence of the amount of annual labor saved by sewing machines: The annual sewing labor upon ladies' gaiter boots and shoes in Massachusetts is \$2,500,000, and it would cost four times as much if it were done by hand, and the saving to the consumers is therefore \$7,500,000, the price of the articles being reduced one-half since the introduction of the sewing machine. In a single shirt manufactory in New Haven, Connecticut, there are weekly made 800 dozen shirts, 400 machines are used, each one of which, with an attendant, does the work of five hand sewers. Since the introduction of sewing machines, this establishment saves annually \$240,000. Allowing an annual wear of two shirts a piece to each male citizen of the United States, a saving in proportion to the above would amount to \$11,680,000 in the single article of shirts. A large clothing house in New York uses twenty machines, does a business of \$1,000,000 annually, and pays annually \$200,000 for sewing labor. In this they effect a saving of \$75,000 by the use of machines. This concern makes one hundredth part of the clothing manufactured in New York, which makes the whole amount of business in that line done in New York \$100,000,000, on which is effected a saving of \$7,500,000 by the use of the sewing machine. It is estimated that New York manufactures one-tenth of the entire amount of clothing in the United States, which would give the gross amount of sewing labor in the United States at \$200,000,000; \$75,000,000 upon every \$200,000 of this will give a saving of \$75,000,000 to the country in the single article of clothing, the price of which by this invention has been reduced greatly during the past ten years.

AN EXPENSIVE WIFE.—The Albany Courier states that the wife of one of their wealthiest merchant-princes wore a dress at the Academy of Music Ball, the three bonnets of which alone cost a thousand dollars each; the lace used upon the dress costing two hundred and fifty dollars a yard, and was made in that city.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.

FROST & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., offer for sale for the Autumn of 1880 and Spring of 1881, one of the largest stocks of STANDARD AND DWARF FRUIT TREES, and all kinds of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, PLANTS, &c., in the United States. The Grounds at the present time contain over

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, devoted entirely to the cultivation of Trees and Plants. The stock is so extensive in its different departments, that they are enabled to furnish the entire order of their correspondents, of the different kinds, of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices.

FRUIT-TREE STOCKS

We have in large quantities, which promise to be unusually fine the coming Autumn. We have given special attention to the growing of choice varieties of Apples, and also furnish in large quantities SEEDLING PEARS, APPLES, CHERRIES, and PLUMS, one and two years old; also, QUINCE and MAHLEB STOCK, for dwarfing the Pear and Cherry respectively, one and two years old.

PACKING, ETC.

The greatest care and caution are given by us to the packing of Plants, the labor of which is performed by men who have had many years' experience in the business; so that parties can depend upon receiving the articles in good order. The result of our experience in packing Plants for California, the past season has been such that our customers have almost universally expressed themselves very much pleased with the condition in which the Plants reached them.

AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT WE MAY HAVE TIME TO SELECT AND PREPARE THE PLANTS FOR SO LONG A JOURNEY, AS, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS, NO ORDERS CAN BE FILLED SATISFACTORILY TO OURSELVES WHICH ARE NOT RECEIVED BY US PRIOR TO THE 15th OF NOVEMBER.

CATALOGUES.

A Wholesale Catalogue, No. 6, is published in July of each year, EXPRESSLY for the California trade, containing our lowest rates for Trees in quantities, of such sizes and ages as are desirable to be shipped to California from the Atlantic States, copies of which will be mailed FREE to all applicants. For more full and complete information, we would refer to the following full set of Catalogues, which we publish annually, for circulation at home; copies of all will be mailed free to all applicants.

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit.
No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., etc.
No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Greenhouse Plants, etc.
No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue of Trade-list.
No. 5—Descriptive Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs, etc.
Address: GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

N. B.—We shall be happy to facilitate those who desire to import from this House with information, etc.

NEW SEEDS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, VIA ISTHMIUS, A large and varied assortment of Garden Seeds, put up expressly for us in hermetically sealed cases by J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York.

Our stock contains a great variety of GARDEN VEGETABLES, also, GARDEN AND FIELD PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASSES, BULBOUS ROOTS, ONION SETS, OSAGE ORANGE, BLACK LOCUST, Etc.

The reputation Thorburn's Seeds have sustained for years past in the Atlantic States and California, is a sufficient guarantee to planters who want reliable Seeds, and we invite them to examine our assortment.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.
P.O. Box 124, Marysville.

November 1st, 1880. 12-4m

Lawton Blackberry Vines.

50,000 VINES OF THIS NOBLE VARIETY of Blackberry. The wonderful crops produced the past year make it the most productive and valuable berry known. No fruit pays better. Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

5000 POUNDS SUPERIOR QUALITY JERUSALEM ARTICHOKESES will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Editor of the California Farmer. Samples can be seen at the office of the Farmer.

GLAD TIDINGS

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE!! THE HYDRO-CALORIC WASHER!

PATENTED BY

H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON, Of Portland, Oregon.

The inventors are now prepared to say to EVERY HOUSEWIFE IN THE UNION.

That they can show a Machine, that by a Combination of Heated Air and Water, The process of WASHING CLOTHES IS LESSENED

BY More than Seventy-five per Cent, AND WITH THIS GREAT GAIN,

The Clothes or material washed ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN As much as by careful Hand-washing; while THE COST OF MATERIAL FOR FUEL in the Heating Apparatus is

Only One-Fifth OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY Family fires, and MUCH EASIER

For the Laborer!

As an evidence of the ECONOMY OF TIME, SEVEN DOZEN TOWELS CAN BE THOROUGHLY WASHED IN NINETEEN MINUTES, AND TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER CAN BE HEATED. ALL READY FOR USE. IN TWENTY MINUTES!

The Inventors offer

A PRIZE OF \$300!

To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented, of the same size, that can perform

OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK That our Machine can perform, With as Little Damage to the Clothes.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK

Our Machines DO NOT RUB, TWIST, SQUEEZE, OR POUND THE CLOTHES.

Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can teach each reader, and how

TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!

With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL. Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAU, San Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-rights for twenty-two States and Territories.

These Machines HAVE TAKEN THE FIRST PREMIUM

OVER ALL OTHERS at the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco, and the same at the State Fair, Sacramento. Two of said Machines have taken the Premiums at every Fair in the States where shown. And a SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded to the Hydro-Caloric Washer, when in competition with the Prize Washing Machine of the United States, at the Bay District Agricultural Fair, held October, 1880, at San Francisco, California.

We call public attention to the following Agents for our Machines:

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Washington street, San Francisco.
H. L. SHAU, and B. VOTAW, No. 223 L street, between 8th and 9th, Sacramento, Agent for State Rights.

The proprietors refer all persons desiring further information with regard to the practical value of our Machines to COL. WARREN, Editor Cal. Farmer, P. S.—One Machine will be found at all times at our Agents' Offices, where we invite the public to examine them.

Read the following Testimonials:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11th, 1880. To all whom it may concern: This is to certify, that I have used the Hydro-Caloric Washer in my family long enough to judge of its merits, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the only invention of the kind with which I have ever been satisfied. My experience proves it to be all that is claimed for it by the owners, and I take pleasure in recommending it to public favor.

F. E. WEYGAND, Proprietor Tremont House, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13th, 1880. This is to certify, that as a test of the value of Nelson & Coombs' Hydro-Caloric Washer, we gave to Dr. C. W. Shau, for washing, two sets of very fine lace window curtains, that were very dirty. The machine washed them clean and neat, without the least damage. We are quite sure that other machines would have rendered the curtains unfit for use. We are sure that the machine is worthy of a place in every family laundry, and is destined to general use.

FRANCIS VERDENAL, J. B. VERDENAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14th, 1880.

EDITOR-FARMER: Sir—I take this method of informing the public generally that I have purchased and tried the Oregon Washing Machine, called the "Hydro-Caloric Washer," and after a fair trial in practical washing, I can certify that it is a most excellent Washer and Self-heater. In fact, it is the only invention of the kind that I have ever seen that I can call a perfect Washing Machine. The economy for heating water, and the time saved in washing the clothes, will double the price of the machine in less than twelve months with proper attention. Therefore I would recommend said machine to a place in every family laundry. T. GARD, Artist and Machinist.

BANKERS, ETC.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 100 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA,

Sight Bills

Bank of Commerce, - - - - - Boston.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

American Exchange Bank, New York,

Available in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent per Month Interest Allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with one per cent premium. Jan 1. MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG connected with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The proprietor will only remark that IT IS IN THE CITY OF NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated,

and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

ST. GEORGE

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE

well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GERRARD & SPERRY,

Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing,

And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED:

MEALS (Single Rooms).....50 cents.

LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc.

22-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 92 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUTIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED

WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS,

FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

James Graves.

H. F. WILLIAMS,

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

FRUIT

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 67, 69 and 71 Merchant street,

Opposite Washington Market. SAN FRANCISCO.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Bascom Institute, San Jose.—The 32nd session of the Bascom Female Institute, will commence on Wednesday, 27th July.

MRS. M. C. HAMMOND, Principal.

STOCKTON Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on Monday, September 10, 1880, and continue FIVE MONTHS.

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session.....\$150
For Tuition in Music, per session.....50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing.....25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each.....25
For Tuition and Board per annum.....250
Washing per dozen.....\$1 50
Payable Quarterly in advance.
Fees received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available to women's life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christ's anity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

People can unite with the course of parents or guardians. Pupils can unite with the course of parents or guardians.

Persons of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as for the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, August 24th.

The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15

Board and Tuition per session.....35

Washing and mending of articles washed, per session.....45

Stationery, per session.....10

Medical attendance, and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session.....10

Vacations, if spent at the College.....35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.

Payments to be made half a session in advance.

Literary Shrubbery.

True Views Upon the Gospel Influences.
The Boston Watchman and Recorder, publishes from a letter from the celebrated Spurgeon, his views upon the best way to reach the great masses of the people with the gospel:

It is my firm belief that the salvation of London will not come from our colleges and seats of learning, but from her dens and haunts of poverty. I look for an army of converted sinners from St. Giles and Whitechapel, men whose fury in sin will be exchanged for energy in goodness, whose gratitude for pardon will endow them with hearts of fire and whose acquaintance with the language of the masses will give them tongues of fire. Books may educate ministers for the pulpit; only experience and study of men can prepare a man to touch the hearts of the masses. We need preachers who will study, not their shelves, but the streets and lanes; not paper and printing alone, but human nature in all its varied developments. The division between the ministry and the people is far too wide; they will never be moved by professional skill; the orator of the masses must be one of their bone and flesh of their flesh. My own success, under God, is due to a sympathy with humanity and an observant eye which delights rather to view man than man's works. This is not attainable by any amount of research among our learned tomes. We must walk the hospitals if we would be surgeons, and we must mingle with the people if we would reach their hearts. The language of the class room is not the speech of the people, and if we would be understood, we must leave our high stilt behind us, and walk on their level, thinking and speaking as one of themselves. We need converted prize-fighters and regenerated burglars to reach their fellow criminals; and sweeps, cobblers, street-sweepers, and such like, will be the right material for mighty preachers of the truth. Only Thou, O Lord, put to thy hand. Do not imagine that I depreciate a regular education; on the other hand I own its utility; but for the vast mass, something else is needed, and I have tried to indicate it.

Is Lightning a Material Substance?—The following description of palpable material lightning, said to have been seen in Colchok, Conn., and authenticated by name and date, is communicated to the New Haven Journal and Courier. Mrs. Cecelia White, daughter of Asa White, Esq., during the shower, was sitting in or near an outside door, and near an open window, when she saw, apparently, a distinct current of lightning enter the window, and darting across the room, pass out an open window opposite. She immediately quitted the room through which the current sped, found in two different places upon the carpet a substance burning with a bright white flame, and emitting a strong sulphurous odor, which, after observing for a time, she extinguished. There being no fire in the house at the time, the fact seems conclusive that they were drops of the fluid which had fallen, or been ejected from the current in its passage through the apartment.

"There are some men who are fortune's favorites, and who, like cats, light forever upon their legs; dillappers, whom if you had stripped naked and thrown over Westminster Bridge, you might meet on the very next day, with big wigs on their heads, swords by their sides, laced coats upon their backs, and money in their pockets."

Religion vs. Tobacco.—The Ohio Methodist Conference adopted the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas, the use of Tobacco is a great evil, and leads to other evils; therefore, resolved by the Ohio Conference, that after the present session, we will not receive any person into full connection who persists in the use of Tobacco."

At a printers' festival, the following toast was given: "The Editor and the Lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

Fine Farm near Lakeville

A FINE FARM OF 300 ACRES OF valuable land, three and a half miles from Lakeville, and four and a half from Sonoma. All under good fence; one division only. Good Water and Wood. There is a two-story Dwelling House on the premises, suitable for stock, etc., a small Orchard of 60 assorted Fruit-Trees, 1000 Grape Vines, with the right kind of land for 200,000 Grape Vines. The whole will be sold at a bargain. If applied for soon. Inquire of
EDITOR OF FARMER.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. The Engine is TWENTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of Prentiss's Augers. The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Grass Valley," and will pay a large per cent. on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States.
For particulars inquire of
EDITOR OF FARMER.
128 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of
HUGH FORMAN, on the premises.

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petaluma River." There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for raising or stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the
EDITOR OF THE FARMER.
Or of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Temple Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; little perfect; terms easy. For particulars inquire of MILLER & GUNZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer."

P.J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM Marble Works,
K Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, etc., etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
P. J. Devine & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
—BY—
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
125 Sanson street.

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.



Jackson street, above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL!
THE TABLES OF THIS HOUSE ARE
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO
BE THE BEST ON THIS COAST.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are always Clean, Airy, and Sweet, and better provided with SPRING AND CURLED-HAIR MATTRESSES AND LINENS than any other House in the State. It is one of the largest Hotels in California; a fireproof building, and provided with Hot and Cold Water throughout the House. It has a frontage on Jackson street of 27 1/2 feet, by 175 feet deep. There are no dark rooms in this house, all having free and open frontage, with pure air, which is of great advantage to a California climate, there being no large buildings adjacent thereto.

The undersigned invites the attention of the Traveling Public, and strangers in particular, to the merits of this House. It was established under its present Management, on the 1st of January, 1877, as a

First-Class Hotel,
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The Lessee and Manager, with a delicacy not wishing to encroach upon the merits of other Houses, cannot but recall the marked favor with which his enterprise has been received by a discriminating public, to a constantly increasing patronage of the FIRST RESPECTABLE HOUSE, showing conclusively the SUPERIOR MODE in which the Hotel is conducted.

It is Contiguous to all of the most Popular Places of Amusement, the Principal Thoroughfares, the Fashionable Promenades and Steam-boat Landings;

Thus rendering it at all times the most DESIRABLE STOPPING PLACE FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

During their sojourn in this city. For a year past we have studied how we can maintain a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and at the same time effect some reduction of price below three dollars per day to our friends. We are happy to announce to you that we have succeeded in our efforts.

We have obtained a reduction of our heavy rental; and we have now under cultivation, in the suburbs, a Rancho, which produces our Vegetables fresh from the ground; with a Dairy that secures us the purest Milk and Cream, and a stock of Poultry that supplies Eggs and Poultry dishes fresh with many other economical advantages. By this means we can promise our friends that we shall even improve upon the proverbial excellence of our Table; and the same matched Beds, and selection of attention to the comfort of our Guests, will continue to be the pride of the Hotel International.

We have Elegant Suites of Family Rooms, together with highly furnished single apartments for Families or Single Gentlemen, which, together with the untiring energy of the Proprietor, makes this House one of the most Popular Hotels in the United States. For comfort and luxury this house is not surpassed.

JOHN J. HALEY, Proprietor.
The International Coach will always be found at the landing of the steamers, to carry passengers to the Hotel. 115

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price. Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$2000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price. Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$2000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States prices. Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures. Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
at corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

C Main.
E. H. Winchester,
MAIN & WINCHESTER,



MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, & C.,
No. 68 Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 and 1878; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

EROVAPOR STOVES,



Heating Rooms!
And all Kinds of Cooking, without the use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!

WILL HEAT FLAT-IRONS in five minutes.
WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.
WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.
WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE!
Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE.
Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.
95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL,
90 Montgomery street,
Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE,
Corner Front and California streets,
STANFORD BROS.,
PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use.
No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than any other Burner ever made, by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER
Was made to give the light of
THREE STAR CANDLES,
More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS
FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.
Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades,
KEROLINE AND COAL-OIL,
At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—
90 Montgomery street,
Four doors south of California,
And on Washington street,
Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—
Front street, corner California.
STANFORD BROS.,
PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE ON BATTERY STREET,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS,
I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE
charge of THE FURNITURE of all descriptions,
and to put the same in good order,
under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,
and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON,
Inspector.

FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,
AND
BEDDING!

46 and 48 Commercial street,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
**FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
AND
MIRRORS,**
128 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE
The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever
Offered on the Pacific Coast,
Which we will sell
AT LESS PRICES
THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.
128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco; S. M. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

Is always supplied with the Best and Choicest selection of the Market, and the Tables will always present as many Luxuries as any Hotel in the State; while with EVERY DISH KNOWN From which to make a selection, BOARDERS WILL ONLY PAY FOR WHAT THEY EAT.

THE CASH SYSTEM
Is the only plan of this House; by this means a LOWER CHARGE can always be made to REAL PATRONS, no loss arising from Bad Debts.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE
Carry Passengers from the Ocean and River Steamers FREE OF CHARGE.

BATH-ROOMS, with Hot and Cold Baths, at 25 cents, are connected with the Hotel.

The Railroad House,
Is Thorough Fire-Proof.

HEALTH, COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND SAFETY,
Is the Motto of this House.

JOSEPH A. DORR,
PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of the RAILROAD HOUSE will never employ Runners, being determined to make the CHARACTER of his HOUSE and his EXERTIONS to please his PATRONS, the best "Trumpet-tongued Hackers" be can employ, aside from the legitimate medium of the Press.

BENSLEY WATER-CURE
AND
MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in Sacramento.

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, ON STOCKTON STREET, corner of Pacific, to be known as

DR. SMITH'S
Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution,

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially have our patients been, for the past year, those afflicted with Rheumatism, Inflammation and Chronic, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia and Constipation, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Scrofula, Aids, Spinal Affections, Urterine Derangements and Nervous Debility.

Reader, do you want to be restored to health, and know how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman? a lawyer? a merchant? a farmer? an artist? a man of letters? Are you a mechanic? a laborer? a miner? a student? Are you a sick woman, worn down with work or of feeble constitution? or a girl, delicate, nervous from study, and predisposed to consumption? You may rely on it, that there is no place in California where all your peculiar ailments can be so healthfully treated, and home comforts so abundantly supplied, as at the INSTITUTION and HOME of DR. SMITH.

DR. SMITH was one of a class first trained from the first regularly chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic) Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution on the Pacific Coast, based upon the principles of Hygienic medicine as therein taught.

Those who have been doctoring under the "old school," with poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not been cured, and with the best use of a more rational system, may be assured that DR. SMITH is the best authority in the State. He has treated over two hundred and fifty patients, with unparalleled success. Six of the number had been given up by their physicians as incurable, who by his varied applications and remedies restored to work by his varied performing may cure through home treatment by advice. Every lady treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints, nervous weakness or uterine derangements, returned home either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electro-Chemical Warm Bath in connection with Water Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases.

My objects in removing to the Bay are these: I desire to extend my influence as far as possible in the cause of health and physical improvement, believing it to be an object worthy the physician's highest ambition. And San Francisco being a center around which gather more interest of States, and a larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in contact with and give more the advantages of my experience, than elsewhere in California. I desire, patients recover one-third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and dietetical reform are invited to visit the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter. Circulars sent, on application, free of postage.

BATHS.
Single Baths.....\$1. Plenum Baths.....\$10.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street. - - SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as well as the largest and best factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

**UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY,
UNDER CLOTHING,**
And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
IN SACRAMENTO.**
ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OF FINE BLOCKS, well situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or exchanged for Real Estate in this city, or for farm property in other Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., No. 45 Clay Street.)

The quality of Grain arriving has materially declined, and a healthy demand exists. The consequence is, more favorable prices are realized. There is an export demand for Barley, and all that is offered in the market finds ready purchasers at \$1.02 to \$1.10. Oats are sought by those who wish to speculate and store. The demand for Wheat is in excess of receipts. Shippers are ready purchasers for all that is choice. There are also large quantities of Flour being bought for exportation. The demand for Corn is very limited, and the market decidedly dull. With these remarks we submit you the to-day's market prices of Grain and Produce.

Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs. 1.02	Potatoes, 100 lbs. 70c
Barley, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Sweet, 100 lbs. 1.00
Oats, 100 lbs. 1.02	do Carolina, 100 lbs. 1.00
Corn, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
Flour, 100 lbs. 1.00	do White, 100 lbs. 1.00
do extra, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Red, 100 lbs. 1.00
do superfine, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Blue, 100 lbs. 1.00
do fine, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
do medium, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Black, 100 lbs. 1.00
do low, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Grey, 100 lbs. 1.00
do extra, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Brown, 100 lbs. 1.00

(Corrected by Ring & Howell, Washington Market.)

Butter, Cal., 100 lbs. 25c	Cheese, Cal., 100 lbs. 15c
do Eastern, 100 lbs. 25c	do Western, 100 lbs. 15c
do Extra, 100 lbs. 25c	do Medium, 100 lbs. 15c
do Low, 100 lbs. 25c	do High, 100 lbs. 15c
do Superfine, 100 lbs. 25c	do Fine, 100 lbs. 15c
do Medium, 100 lbs. 25c	do Low, 100 lbs. 15c
do High, 100 lbs. 25c	do Superfine, 100 lbs. 15c
do Fine, 100 lbs. 25c	do Medium, 100 lbs. 15c
do Low, 100 lbs. 25c	do High, 100 lbs. 15c
do Superfine, 100 lbs. 25c	do Fine, 100 lbs. 15c

San Francisco Cattle Market. Nov. 30. Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. Whitton, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have no change to note in the Cattle Market this week.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTER PRICES.
Beef—American, first quality 7c; 2d quality 5c; 3d quality 4c; Spanish, 1st quality 5c; 2d quality 4c; 3d quality 3c.
Veal—1st quality, 8c; 2d quality, 7c; 3d quality, 6c.
Hog—Stock Hogs 4c; fat Hogs on foot 5c; Dressed 8c; 10c.
Lard—dressed, 5c; 10c, according to quality.
Mutton—1st quality 4c; 2d quality 3c; 3d quality 2c.
Pork—1st quality 4c; 2d quality 3c; 3d quality 2c.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Nov. 30.

Asparagus, 100 lbs. 1.00	Mushrooms, 100 lbs. 1.00
Artichokes, 100 lbs. 1.00	do cultivated, 100 lbs. 1.00
Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
Broccoli, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Purple, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cabbage, 100 lbs. 1.00	do White, 100 lbs. 1.00
Carrots, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
Celery, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Red, 100 lbs. 1.00
Corn, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Blue, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cress, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cucumbers, 100 lbs. 1.00	do White, 100 lbs. 1.00
Eggplant, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
Garlic, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Red, 100 lbs. 1.00
Green Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Blue, 100 lbs. 1.00
Green Peas, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
Horseradish, 100 lbs. 1.00	do White, 100 lbs. 1.00
Lima Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
Lettuce, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Red, 100 lbs. 1.00
Onions, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Blue, 100 lbs. 1.00
Parsnips, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00	do White, 100 lbs. 1.00
Radishes, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
Spinach, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Red, 100 lbs. 1.00
Sweet Corn, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Blue, 100 lbs. 1.00
Tomatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
Turnips, 100 lbs. 1.00	do White, 100 lbs. 1.00
Watermelons, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
Winter Squash, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Red, 100 lbs. 1.00

Apples, 100 lbs. 1.00	Crab Apples, 100 lbs. 1.00
do cooking, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Sweet, 100 lbs. 1.00
do Eating, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Green, 100 lbs. 1.00
do Large, 100 lbs. 1.00	do Yellow, 100 lbs. 1.00
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VOLUME XIV.

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Letter from New York.

Discussions on Pomology. Another New Blackberry brought to Notice, though known long since.

We are pleased to lay before our readers another letter from our Correspondent, the well known Producer of the famous Lawton Blackberry, and of which so much is now doing in this State, both in raising the fruit for market, and in making it into Wine. The Letter will interest our readers, and we hope to have letters often from the same source.

EDITOR FARMER: The attendance at the Biennial Meeting of the American Pomological Convention, held in Philadelphia, in September last, embraced a larger number than usual of most intelligent amateur fruit-growers; and Pennsylvania had the honor of furnishing the largest proportion; Ohio was ably represented, and some of her delegation displayed a knowledge of the varieties of fruits, and adaptation to localities, which could only be obtained by the most industrious research and intelligent scrutiny. New York and New Jersey may almost be said to form one delegation, as their productions find the same market, and in their Clubs and Associations in and around New York city, they are in constant intercourse. There are more amateur fruit-growers, with a practical knowledge of the subject, in Connecticut, in proportion to its size, than in any other State; but in Boston and its immediate vicinity, the amateur fairly luxuriates; the harshness of their climate, and many obstacles unknown to other States, are carefully and patiently overcome, and the amateur rides his hobby; which in most cases, he supports, by the sale of his surplus products; and this plan should be encouraged everywhere. We are such business, practical men from necessity and education, that the first question is generally: "Will it pay?" and as the answer may generally be in the affirmative, the amateur can hope to make his labors in the garden conducive to health, and a delightful relief from the toils and anxieties of business, or of severe study, with pecuniary returns of importance to persons of limited income. I speak of amateur cultivators particularly, because to them we are really more indebted for improved fruit, and in fact for all rural embellishments, and even superior farming and a thorough knowledge of science applicable to the art—than to nurserymen in one branch, or farmers in the other.

The *Rubus Lacinatus*, or Jagged-leaf Blackberry, to which I called the attention of the Convention, is a beautiful trailing vine, with large singularly serrated and jagged leaves of a brilliant green, flowering one month later than the Lawton, and bearing an abundant crop of large fruit, with the same difference in time. The peculiarity of the former is (in our climate) that it continues in bearing for six or seven weeks, while all the berries will ripen upon the latter in two. I do not suppose it will be extensively cultivated by fruit-growers; but in every garden, a few vines should be planted. I have furnished correct drawings of the fruit and leaf, for publication in one of our journals; and when it appears, I will send a copy. The origin of this plant is unknown, but Willdow, the celebrated German Botanist, describes it in his enumeration of plants in the great Botanic Garden, at Berlin—Berlin 1811. And a regular botanical description, with an accurate colored plate of the stem, leaf and flower—may be found in Watson's "Dendrologia Britannica"—London, 1825. It is not mentioned in Miller's Botanical Dictionary—London, 1807; and I infer that it was introduced into the Garden at Berlin, and remained without distinction for many years, and thus the history of its origin lost. In works of later date, it is merely enumerated as a hardy plant, without any favorable notice of the fruit.

The summer has been most delightful and singularly productive; and now that the clouds of autumn pass their dark shadows upon the rich foliage of our forest-trees, there is a mellowness and beauty in rural scenery here at the North, that enable us to enjoy our country-homes, after our crops are garnered. Apples will be abundant; the Newtown Pippin, Vandevere, Pearmain, and several other old varieties (that have failed for many years past), in my neighborhood, and I believe throughout the country, have produced abundantly. I have one tree, measuring eight and a-half feet in circumference, and more than one hundred years old, in full and bright foliage, and loaded with large and perfect fruit (Pearmain),

so that I believe the decay of our old trees, is very generally more owing to neglect and exhausted soil, than to age. Old orchards should be thinned out, the most vigorous trees retained, scraped down, the soil cultivated and manured with ashes, lime and a general mixture of marl, street-manure, leaves, and everything that can be handily collected. At any rate, this process has enabled me to resuscitate a number of trees more than fifty years old, and they are now considered an ornament to the place, and are as productive as any young trees. Very truly, yours,

WM. LAWTON.

New Rochelle, Oct. 22, 1860.

The Making of Wine—Its Uses and Abuses.

We have received the following Letter from a Subscriber, making a series of inquiries relative to the Wine Question. Knowing the author to be engaged largely in raising the Lawton Blackberry, we suppose the question is with the writer: "Should I convert my Blackberries into Wine?" We publish the Letter, and hope to draw out a series of replies, relative to the importance of making Pure Wines only. We shall give our own opinion hereafter:

FACT VALL (Brooklyn), Nov. 16th, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: Reading an article in the "Ladies Department" of your paper, headed "Jams, Jellies," etc., lead me to believe that the Editor was opposed to the use of Wine, at least as a beverage. The thought then came into my mind, that if you do not advocate its use, you, at least, brought it before the people in a manner to encourage its manufacture, and speak much of the revenue that the people of this State will receive from the sale of it. Now, this is an important question, and one which, I suppose, can find its advocates and opponents—so I thought, thus, to say a few words, hoping to do some good, by inducing some person to throw such light on the subject, as will show who is in error. The idea of how much money we can draw out of our neighbors by the sale of it, should be left entirely out of the question; but if it should be considered thus: "Will the Wine (fermented juice), of Grapes or Berries do those who drink it any good? Will it do them any harm? Will it do more good than harm? Those are the questions—who will answer? If it will do good, then its manufacture should be encouraged; then all those suitably situated, should be induced to produce it in such quantities as to enable the laboring men to enjoy its blessings; at least, such fruits as cannot be consumed should thus be saved from waste. But if, on the other hand, it is injurious—ought not its manufacture and use be opposed, discouraged, at least not countenanced, by those who see it; and had not the fruit better go to waste, than be thus used? Your friend, as ever,

I. B. R.

Who Raises the Best Hops?—Correction.

EDITOR FARMER: Dear Sir—I see an article in the Farmer of 10th Nov., taken from the Sacramento Union, on the cultivation of Hops, which I think does me injustice, and gives credit to parties where it is not due.

The Union says the most attractive article on exhibition in the Vegetable Department of the last State Fair, was a pole of Hop-vines, reaching from the floor to the ceiling (twenty feet), growing with the greatest luxuriance, and literally matted with large, strong, and healthy Hops. And it says this specimen was sent to the Fair by J. C. Mandeville.

I claim the credit of placing that pole of Hops on exhibition, and they were the only Hops at the Fair that would sell in an Eastern market. I sold some of my Hops to a man in this city that had been brewing for twenty-six years, for fifty-five

cents a pound, and he told me that the Hops (Mr. Ray's) that took the premium over mine, were not worth over twenty-five cents a pound to him. He gave a number of reasons why they were not good, which would take too much space to state here.

There are two great considerations in planting a Hop-yard: the first is, to get the right variety of Hop, for there are numerous kinds, the same as there are in Fruit; and the second is, to be sure and have the male at certain distances in the field. In his letter, Mr. Mandeville says that a male vine grew within fifteen feet of the sample pole that he sent to the Fair. I will say, without fear of contradiction, that there was not a male plant grown with any of the samples sent to that Fair, except my own. Any old Hop-grower can tell, the moment he puts his eye on a Hop, whether they have been fertilized by the male plant.

I am not disheartened because I did not get the first premium on my Hops, for any exhibitor knows it is no test of an article whether they get a premium or not at any of the Fairs. I got the second premium on a Field of Hops, because Messrs. Bushnell, Allen & Co. had a larger field than myself.

One of the Visiting Committee said I had the best Hops that he had seen anywhere; but he would have to give the first premium to Messrs. B., A. & Co., because they had the largest field. Parties that intend to plant a Hop-yard will save time and money by looking well to the variety they plant. Get a sample of Hops from the yard that you intend to plant from, and if you are not a judge, show them to some good brewer or old Hop-raiser.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 4th, 1860.

Merino Sheep in Vermont.

We give the following Letter from the Secretary of the Addison County Agricultural Society, in reply to our remarks upon that Society, in relation to their premiums on Merino Sheep. The Secretary must have greatly misunderstood us, if he supposed we said the Addison County Society gave no premiums on Merino Sheep. We said that we were surprised there were no prizes on French Merino Sheep; that all the attentions seemed to be directed to the Spanish, to the exclusion of the French. Will the Secretary please explain how it was? But here is the Letter:

MONTPELIER (Vt.), Nov. 8, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: By a copy of your valuable Paper, which I have received, I see that you state that the Addison County (Vt.) Agricultural Society offer no premiums on Merino Sheep. This is an error. One Society pays a liberal list of Premiums on Merino Sheep; and our County, without any question, can make a better Exhibition of thorough-bred Merinos than any other county in the United States. We rejoice to see your California Farmers turning their attention to fine Sheep, and have great faith in their ultimate success.

I have noticed, with some surprise, the attacks of A. L. Bingham, upon Hon. Rollin J. Jones, and the Stock he has been introducing in California. Without any disparagement to Mr. Bingham's Stock, it seems to me that these are unfounded, for the Stock which Mr. Jones took out was worthy of the attention of Sheep-breeders in California or elsewhere.

Mr. Jones is one of our largest Farmers and Sheep-breeders, and we think the Breeders of California can rely upon him, in good faith, in his honorable efforts to introduce the first-class Sheep of Vermont into the Golden State.

I notice, with pleasure, that *Norfolk Chief*, owned by Francis DeLong, Esq., of Maria county, won the First Prize at the Petaluma County Fair, in

September last. He is one of the finest Black-Hawk Horses ever raised in Vermont.

Very respectfully yours, E. S. DANA, Secretary of the Addison Co. Agricultural Society.

Flavoring Wine with the Blossom of the Grapes.

Geo. W. Knight, Esq., in a communication to the Melbourne Argus, presents an article from the Universal Magazine dated 1766, and suggests its importance to wine-makers of the present day. It is well known that the blossom of the grape has a very aromatic flavor, and although the experiment cannot be tried till another year, it will be well to make the experiment in California, as we are rapidly progressing as a wine-making country.

Pluck the flowers of the vine when they are just come forth, and in full blossom; dry them in the shade, but by no means in the sun or a strong heat; powder and preserve them. Take what quantity you please of this powder, tie it up in linen, and hang it in the cask when the new wine begins to ferment. Nothing is more natural, and nothing more efficacious in giving wine a high flavor, than this powder. The quintessence of the virtues of a plant lies in the flowers. By drying them slowly, the evaporating subtle particles are concentrated, and they may be preserved a long time without losing their virtue. When the wine ferments, it acts on these fine particles, and the motion thereby occasioned is sufficient to mix them with the wine, which by these means contains all the virtues of the grape and flower.

I know not whether this has ever been tried in the colonies; yet I make not the least doubt but that it would be attended with equal good fortune, or success, in any place where vines are planted, as nature is always the same, and never varies.

A Sugar Manufactory.

CAN it be possible that with all the advantages we possess in California for the manufacture of Sugar and Sirap from the *Sugar-Beet*? that no man or men will undertake such an enterprise? It cannot be that any intelligent mind could doubt of complete success in such an enterprise, after they had given the subject a careful investigation.

If a Glass Manufactory, a Pail Manufactory, or a Broom Factory, will pay, then a Sugar Manufactory will surely pay. If a Woolen Manufactory has so well proved that this business will pay so well that a second one is now nearly ready to go into operation, then a Sugar Manufactory must be richly profitable; for the value of the Sugar and Sirap consumed in California is vastly beyond all the trade in Blankets of this State and Oregon put together.

We have, in conversation with parties upon this matter, learned that the only fear was that they would not find the Beet grown in sufficient quantity to keep a Factory in operation. We hope this objection will be removed, and that our Farmers will go largely into the business of raising the Sugar-Beet, as it will do admirably for feeding Stock, if no other use is made of them. We wish success to the man or men that shall start such a goodly work.

BENICIA IS IMPROVING.—We notice with much pleasure some very excellent features in the general improvements of Benicia. There have been quite a number of handsome buildings erected on the main street, which adds very much to the appearance of this City of the Straits. We notice also an improved sidewalk and road down to the landing. All these bespeak progression. What Benicia wants is an increased number of permanent settlers upon her "hill-sides," to bring them into a high state of cultivation. This should be done, and then Benicia, with her "golden slopes," would present a beautiful sight to the eye of all who pass and repass on the great thoroughfare from the Bay.

Spare the Birds.

"With sonorous notes
Of every tone, mixed in confusion sweet,
The forest rings."

The season of planting is near, and with it come myriads of Birds to gather up the worms and various tribes of insects that lay imbedded in the earth until the plowshare rolls them up to view of these insect-catchers, that will ever be found to follow in the wake of the plowman.

Spare then the Birds, say we! They may gather up a few grains of your seed, but they will save you ten to one that the worms would destroy. It is cruel to destroy the Birds, when they come as the Friends of the Farmer. What music so sweet to the ear at early morn, as

"the gentle Lark, weary of rest,
From his moist cabinet mounts up on high,
And wakes the morning, from whose silvery breast
The sun ariseth in majesty!"

Then "spare the Birds." Read what Audubon says of the immense number of insects found in the craw of a single Wren, a Thrush, or a Robin. Farmers should protect small Birds. They are much cheaper than Insect-Powders.

The following Birds may be classed as great insect-destroyers, and should be remembered as the Friends of the Farmer and Gardener: King-bird, Whip-poor-will, Cuckoo, Woodpecker, Martin, Chimney-swallow, Wren, Cat-bird, Blue-bird, Meadow-lark, Ground-bird, Rice-bird, Robin, Chipping-bird, Blue-jay, Small Owl, Night-hawk, Sparrow, Thrush, hang-bird, Black-bird, with several more. These, if cared for and protected, not only remove insects from the earth and trees, but from flowering plants and vines around the dwelling, and will build their nests amid the fragrant roses that encircle your windows. They will richly repay you for all your care and protection. They will sing you a sweet lullaby as you go to your rest, and wake you with their morning hymns, until your higher nature shall say:

"Bird of the pure and dewy morn!
How oft thy heavenward lay
Floats up where life and light are born,
Around the rosy day."

"A free, wild spirit unto thee is given,
Bright minstrel of the blue celestial dome!
For thou wilt wander to yon upper Heaven,
And bathe thy plumage in the sunbeams' home;
And, soaring upward, from thy dizzy height,
Do free and fearless wing, be lost to human sight."

Prune your Roses and Garden Plants.

THE season is upon us when the roses, geraniums and all garden shrubs and plants are beginning to start their new growth; now is the time for pruning and heading down. This should not be delayed; a careful, judicious and close pruning will secure an earlier and more vigorous growth, and a great and more profuse flowering and stronger and better flowers too.

Now is the time to take off the strong cuttings of the rose and geranium and all other plants and shrubs that are wanted for increase. When the pruning is well done, then the borders that have not been enriched should be immediately attended too. A good dressing of old rotten manures should be spread on, and the whole be deeply and finely spaded up and finely raked. When the rains come the result of the work done will be quickly manifest, by the strong and healthy growth that will be manifest.

Neapolitan Wheat.

We gave notice some time since of the arrival of this new valuable Wheat. It is the variety of which the best and purest Straw is taken for Bonnets; and the object is to introduce Straw Braiding into our State, and thus add another great branch of industry and wealth to California.

Having received a moderate quantity, we have put it up in small parcels, for free distributions among our Subscribers, the weight of the parcel being too bulky for mail. Subscribers of the FARMER can call at our office, or send their friends, and we will deliver them a parcel. We wish, however, they will plant carefully, tend well, and send us a report of their success. This Wheat should be planted in drills, sowed very thin, and cultivated from the seed we present them this year: they will raise enough to secure a crop the third year worth \$500.

Winter-Keeping Fruit.

TRADERS in Apples and Pears at this season of the year can do a great public service if they will carefully note down in their various places of business the time of keeping of the various Apples and Pears of which they are making sales. Such records, made in this city, at Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and San José, will when comparisons are made, be of great value to our Fruit-growers; and sellers of Fruit can do this with but little trouble.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—We call attention to the cut of fine Southdown Sheep, we present this week. This represents some of the splendid Sheep of this breed owned by J. D. Patterson, Esq., the well-known Stock-raiser. This breed of Sheep is highly esteemed by many persons in this State, as being suited to our wants for wool and mutton, as well as for crossing with the common Sheep.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
SECOND SERIES.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF NOV. 30, 1891.)

II.—B.

San Joaquin Indians.—No. 2.

The Indians of the San Joaquin Valley, and of the neighboring Sierra Nevada; also of the Mountains West of the Valley.

64.—THE YOSEMITE INDIANS.

The Mariposa Democrat of July 1856, in its account of the discovery of the Yosemite Falls, in 1850, gives the following memorial of the Yosemite Indians: "Captain Boling next proceeded to Lake Mono, near the Mono Pass. The journey was forty miles in length, and over the worst of trails—the snow being in places over twenty feet deep. This Lake is a large basin, elevated on a conical rock, covering an area of nearly one hundred acres. In places where it was not frozen over, it was filled with ducks and geese, and no doubt, abounds in trout. Here Captain Boling succeeded in capturing over a hundred Indians. With nearly one hundred and fifty Yosemite, Captain Boling started for the camp of the Commissioners, which place he reached without further trouble or delay. The backs were made to carry the baggage of the tribe, while the women and children were permitted to travel unincumbered. This the Indian warriors considered a great indignity, and said that death was preferable to this disgrace. This tribe did not long remain with the Commissioners; they returned again to the homes of their fathers, and shortly afterwards paid a visit to the Mono tribe, who live beyond the Mono Pass, and from whom, on leaving to return to their Valley, they stole a number of horses. Indignant at this breach of hospitality, the Monos rallied their men and pursued the Yosemite, determined on revenge. Tenaya collected all the warriors of his tribe, and placing himself at their head, met the advancing enemy. A battle ensued, some five miles from the Valley. Tenaya was slain—his warriors defeated—and the women and children carried into captivity. So terrible was the revenge, and so vigorous the pursuit of the Monos, that but six of the Yosemite tribe remained to tell of the misfortunes of their people, and mourn the loss of their country and their wives. Tenaya, on one occasion, said that long after his death his voice would be echoing among the hills of his native home, as he had often, at night, heard the voices of his fathers in the Valley. Such is the end of this once powerful tribe. Their trails are dim—their people are scattered or destroyed—and their watch-words, yet, their tribe and their sufferings will never be forgotten; for thousands shall come from abroad to view, with wonder and delight, the majestic scenery of the Yosemite Valley."

64X.—TRADITIONS OF THE CROWCHILLAS.

Mr. Howe, in the Golden Era of October 1856, gives the following story of the Indians on the head waters of the San Joaquin, given him by his Indian guide:

Midway between Fort Miller and the Six Mile Cañon, on the bank of the San Joaquin river, is a mound, guarded on two sides by a ravine, which forms the bed of a stream during wet weather. This spot was occupied as a fort during the year 1849, by some miners who had been attacked by the Indians while at work, and from the time they threw up their embankments they were un molested. It is called Fort Defense, and upon our return our guide called our attention to it, and while we were resting there, related the following: "No-ta-ya-ya was the only daughter of our old chief, and she always said she would not have a warrior husband that would have more than one wife; so Ka-kay-no promised to live for her, and he alone, if she would be his bride. Ka-kay-no and No-ta-ya-ya lived in the village for two years, happy as the birds that flew over their home, and they were the envy of their village friends, and many a maiden cast glances of concealed wishes at the noble form of the one-eyed warrior, and many a brave laughed at the man who would live for one woman alone. One day while Ka-kay-no was walking by the river side he saw a group of merry, happy children, climbing upon an old man, now pouring water from a gourd upon his gray locks, then wiping them dry, and now running with a handful of sweet roots or berries for their aged relative, who was unable longer to gather them for himself; and the old man's happiness made the brave Ka-kay-no sad, and tears ran from his eyes like gum from the pine on a hot day. He returned, sad and dejected, to his lovely wife, and for three days kept within his home, refusing food for sorrow. The fourth day he went out, and as he sat beneath a pine tree, musing upon the past, and upon his childless heart, the running waters of the river at his feet sang him to sleep, and he dreamed that Sa-ta-yo was by his side, singing in his ears her song of love; that she was his wife, and near them two children were at play upon the skins he had gathered in the chase. He laid his head upon her bosom and fell to sleep with joy. He awoke, and that night took the fair Sa-ta-yo by the hand and led her to the spot where he had slept, and then related his vision. She fell into his arms, a willing prize, and No-ta-ya-ya sat for days in the door way of her house, swinging herself backward and forward in grief, and would not be comforted or reconciled to her husband's broken vows. Time passed, and No-ta-ya-ya moved her house from the village to this spot, and she seemed happy again, and Ka-kay-no spent a greater part of his time with her. All at once Ka-kay-no came no more to the village, and many were the inquiries about him, before they inquired of No-ta-ya-ya. She said she had killed him, and cut his head off and thrown it in the river, at the spot where he had taken Sa-ta-yo for a wife; that she had buried his body there, and Sa-ta-yo should not have it. No-ta-ya-ya died here, and they burnt the house and her body with it, and no one put her ashes upon their face in mourning, and once a month, at the moon's last quarter, the body of the brave Ka-kay-no goes from this spot to that big pine on the river bank, looking for his head!"

65.—A LETTER FROM THE SIERRA NEVADA.

An old friend of ours, living in the mountains, communicates the following highly interesting information of the Indians of parts of the Tulare valley, and the tribe living in Calaveras county. It is certainly very singular that our mountain papers do not take more trouble to hunt up the existing facts relating to the names, languages, customs, habits, religion, etc., of the Indian nations of the Sierra Nevada. The letter is dated "San Andreas, Calaveras county, October 18, 1856. You will know that nothing has interested me more, during my long residence in California, since 1847, than the history of the California Indians. Our command, under Col. Beckwith McKee, was with the Indian Commissioners sent out in May, 1851, to treat with all the various tribes from the Klamath to the Colorado; and my situation afforded me ample time and opportunity to study Indian character and language. I became acquainted with some of the chiefs such as P. Tomki, who was the greatest chief of the Tulare. Pagwachee, and Fredericks, the latter a Mission Indian. On the King's river, over 1500 Indians assembled on the treaty ground; they were the finest formed and best looking Indians we had yet seen in California. Seven different dialects were spoken; the most musical and harmonious of which were by the Monos or White Indians from

the east of the Peaks. Since then I endeavored to study the history of the Yachimese, the tribe that originally lived at Stockton. They are now settled on Amador's ranch, in San Ramon valley, about twenty-five miles from Martinez. When I lived at the New Almaden quicksilver mines, several legends of an extraordinary nature were given me in reference to the trade of vermilion, that was anciently procured from the cinnabar. When the mine was first discovered by the Padre, who was called by an Indian to see a mine of living water, the Indians had excavated several hundred feet into the mountain; and after two years operations by the company, some fifty skeletons were discovered which had been buried by the earth caving in on them, while at work getting the vermilion. The Indians thought the mountain was the abode of evil spirits, and they took out the metal and burned it, to invoke favor to their mining operations. The mercury was thus evaporated and inhaled by the savages, killing hundreds at a time. Thus did the evil spirit of ignorance work their ruin. They also state, that all their trade in paint was carried on by means of boats; and that their neighbors came from a far-off mountain of great beauty and much snow. No doubt the Sierra Nevada. And I believe that these legends were the dim outlines tending to show a period when all the valleys of the Tulare and coast range were inland seas; and that the Islands spoken of, and especially the 'horn of the Evil Spirit,' described by Beechey, was Mount Diablo. Miners in Calaveras county have found in sluicing out old rancherias, pieces of cinnabar, deposited there probably thousands of years ago; which, to my view, is a link in the incomplete chain of our geographical history. I believe that these pieces of cinnabar were brought here in boats. But I am digressing. The tribe of Indians around here are fine looking athletes of a more than medium height. Their lingo is less of a guttural than the sea-coast tribes. I think there are about two hundred in the vicinity. Old 'Polo' used to be their chief. Polo and his tribe were, in 1850-51, horse-thief Indians. Polo was killed in 1852, on the Mokelumne river, by an ex-lieutenant of Stevenson's regiment. In this place is a live 'Cumachee.' He has been here since 1851, and speaks the lingo of the Polo tribe, also his own, and English, too. This country is crowded with Chinese; they are like flies on the hill-sides, and frogs in the rivers—but they all work and live within their means. If a Chinaman has money he spends it freely, and lives on the fat of the land. If a Chinaman is poor, ten cents worth of rice per day is sufficient. All the luxuries brought into this town, are imported by Chinamen, from San Francisco, and the Chinamen are the consumers thereof. Chickens, eggs, and a hundred kinds of esculents are laid out in nice rotation on their stalls. All who can afford, purchase, and it would astonish you to see the quantity of the highest priced luxuries they consume. I noticed the *Aulone* (oyster) and *beche la mer*, and various kinds of sea kale in their shops. The men all work; the women are common, yet I notice half a dozen little children (their mothers' honest wives), born in California, running around. I am endeavoring to trace a parallel with Indian and Chinese words; many similarities are traceable, and although their pronunciations are so different, yet when the two words are spelled out, filling in letters for sounds, the similarity is striking. For instance, the frequent use of the letter O, a sound only (but O is the only letter that will give it), is indispensable in both tongues. The Sandwich Islanders use the letter A, as a keystone to their vocabulary—while the English has E the most numerous, and the Germans the U.

65X.—GOLD KNOWN TO THE INDIANS BEFORE 1846.

There are stories in the country that the Indians of the Sierra Nevada were on several occasions seen with pieces of gold as ornaments, by the Spanish Mission expeditions sent out by the priests and officers yearly, between 1810 and 1833, to the Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, and who sometimes penetrated into the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada. The priests always discouraged the hunting for gold as highly prejudicial to their system and to the interests of the Indians. Our miners have often turned up in deep diggings and claims, signs of ancient mining, both of silver, gold and cinnabar. There is a small hill inhabiting the Sierra Nevada which it is said the Indians sometimes shoot with their arrows to look for grains of gold in their crops, and which seems to be not all a fable, as the fact has been noticed two or three times in the newspapers of the mining localities.

66.—WAS THE TULARE VALLEY EVER AN INLAND SEA?

An intelligent correspondent of the Stockton Journal, writing from San Luis Gonzaga, says: "Most of geologists reason that the Tulare Plains were, at some past period, an inland sea. In connection with this theory, I will refer to one fact not heretofore published. It is that of the visible remains of a large river once passing through the Coast Range a little south of the Mission of Soledad. I have been shown a true copy of a rude map executed by Juan Bautista Anza, A. D. 1774, of the Tulare Valley and adjacent sea-coast range of mountains. The original of this map was in the archives of Monterey, and was executed by the early missionary explorers; it is dedicated to Father Palou. There are, in this map, but three Passes laid down, viz: San Fernando, San Miguel and Santa Anna (called by the Indians Notonot). [A copy of this map is said to be in the possession of United States Commissioner Bartlett, of the Mexican Boundary Survey. The proper name of the pass spoken of is not Santa Anna, but after a man, Santana.—T.] Of Santa Anna Pass I have heretofore written, and will add that it is the opinion of those acquainted with its advantages, that a railroad could be brought through that route from the Tulare into the southern corner of Gilroy township, without a tunnel or an inclined plane. The Pass through to Monterey would be almost a dead level, via the Parajaro River and Salinas Plains. This Pass is one of the most singular formations in this remarkable region of country. The fissure—for it is little better—has evidently been formed by the wear of a daily and yearly flow of a large body of water, the broad waves of which, for centuries, 'like a flood from the heavens,' with a voice of grandeur and more than giant's strength, have been aiding the work of time in crumbling those adamantine hills, which peer up in their desolation as if not governed by natural laws, but had been left, as before creation, 'without form and void.' On the adjacent cliffs almost the centuries of the age of the world can be counted, as one by one the current chiseled those seams into the rocks—from the top, over two hundred feet, down to far beneath the present bed of the ravine, which is now nearly filled up by the wash of winter rains, are these marks like letters on the finger-board of time; an era when the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and all the waters from the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, found vent through this channel to the Salinas Plains, and thence to the ocean in the Bay of Monterey. Nearly opposite Dry river, twelve miles south of Soledad, is the southern outlet of Santa Anna Pass, which has been the most direct route from the lakes as appearance would seem to indicate. At that point, near the base of a very high mountain, has once been a waterfall, equal in height, volume, and strength, to that of Niagara of the present day. The course of the river is easily traced from this point, eastward about ten miles, when another phenomena occurs in the shape of an abrupt precipice (a freak performed by the same body of water, but at a more recent period) descending about two hundred feet, and safely overcoming the different obstacles, the same

grooves or watermarks being observable, step by step as you go down—as also remains of petrified shellfish, etc. From this point to Santa Clara valley (the soil being of a more friable nature) it continued to wash and wear a channel broader and deeper until it consumed the present arroyo which eventually drained the source from whence it came. Thus, instead of passing clear through to the Salinas, the river formed an outlet to the ocean by wearing the channel through the neighbors of the north used to pass by this route through to the lakes, and trade their paints (vermillion from New Almaden) to the Notonotes, and other southern tribes. I am also informed that a tribe of Indians near Sacramento have a similar legend. In absence of better proof, the following conclusions appear to be facts:

1st. That the Bay of San Francisco is of recent formation, and previous to that time the valleys of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Santa Clara were the largest of a series of lakes, similar to our present northern lakes.

2d. That these lakes and their tributaries were drained by one outlet, similar to the St. Lawrence and Detroit.

3d. That the Salinas plain was the channel, and the Bay of Monterey the outlet into the ocean, as evidences exhibit.

4. That just opposite Dry river, there once has been a waterfall of greater height and magnitude than Niagara, and that the whole volume of water concentrated from the Sierra Nevada, had no other outlet.

5th. That through a freak of nature, earthquake, or other cause, the course of the river was latterly in the centre of the Coast Range, inclined northwesterly and ultimately washed out the present Santa Anna Pass, which leads into the region of San Felipe and Parajaro, and that for centuries that was the channel of the great river (outlet) of the lakes.

6th. That at a still later period an earthquake rent asunder the Coast Range of the Bay of San Francisco now is, and that the formation of our present system of rivers is the result of that event and natural gravitation of water.

These are sad and silent conclusions of which the Indian seldom speaks; yet, I have, by a seeming carelessness, drained *his secret*, with many others, that are as fables in their families. These mountain dells are silent now—

"No more the Indian's woe of war,
Shall start the peaceful air;
No more the Notonote's death canoe,
These freighted billows bear."

I have heretofore carefully examined the Passes, where the Potomac breaks through the Blue Ridge, and the Hudson through the Highlands, as also the Youghiogheny through the Chestnut Ridge, and neither of them furnish such conclusive proofs of a long and constant flow of water as do the cliffs of Santa Anna Pass.

"An old Indian, a short time after the forming of the Mission of Santa Clara, told the Padre he knew where there was a spring of living water, but that there were also evil spirits who killed all who trespassed, and therefore he dare not conduct him to the place. The Padre, however, prevailed on the Indian to conduct him to the spot, which was on the top of a mountain, and which proved to be a vein of native cinnabar, so rich that the mercury reorted by the heat of the sun, and condensed by the moisture of the soil, had filtered through the earth so as to form small pools of the liquid. The evil genius was, of course, salivation and death, produced by inhaling the fumes of mercury and arsenic from the metal, which the Indians burned as an evil spirit. The tribe that had possession of the mines were wealthy as they monopolized the trade in vermilion, a point over in demand with white savages. These Indians done a considerable commerce with their neighbors of the North, who visited them in canoes. It is a fact that Mr. Forbes, after opening the mines over eighty feet, found the skeletons of some ten or a dozen Indians, who had crouched in to get the vermilion, and had been buried by the earth caving in on them.

This story is a little airy, and contains the basis of the old tradition of the Indians of the Bay and valleys, that the Bay of San Francisco was the center of a series of lakes and estuaries on each side of its present locality, except westward, and that the present Golden Gate was opened by volcanic and earthquake action within the memory of the traditions of their forefathers. The topography and appearance of the country, with innumerable physical facts, greatly strengthen this theory however.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair Ground.

The Fair grounds of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association are probably the most beautiful in the Union. The inclosure comprises some fifty acres of land, gently swelling in an undulating manner, adorned with a prodigality of natural beauty, and everywhere bearing the graceful impress of art, which contributes still more to invest it with superior attraction. The lawn, with its thick covering of rich grass, is plentifully shaded by native forest-trees, whose refreshing shade is sought by the many thousands who daily visit the grounds during the Exhibition, and whose rich foliage, awakening into gentle motion by the passing breeze, gives a wild beauty to the scene which so agreeably assimilates with every human taste.

On a gentle swell of land is the immense Amphitheater—the largest in the Union. This large and circular structure incloses the arena, where the pride of "animated nature," horses and cattle of every hue and condition, and the "nobles of their strain," are brought to test their claims to the liberal prizes offered by the Association. The seats rise one above the other from the arena, so that all of the spectators can have a view of the attractions of the ring, and twelve thousand persons can be comfortably seated; while the vast promenade encircling the upper and lower tiers of seats, easily afford room for twenty-four thousand more; so that this immense structure is actually capable of containing thirty-six thousand persons, and, according to a statement made by Mr. F. G. Cary, the accomplished editor of the "Cincinnati," is larger than the Coliseum at Rome.

Underneath the promenade, and on a level with the lawn, are eighty-one booths, where refreshments of every kind are sold to the visitors; and which, in the absence of hotels, furnish ample satisfaction to the craving palate. In one of the most commodious parts of the amphitheater, is an apartment devoted exclusively to members of the press; another to the directors and judges; one for the accommodation of guests invited by the association; and in the center of the arena is a pagoda, in which is seated a band of musicians, who, by appropriate music, still more swell the elements of enjoyment. During the exhibition, the most popular place, the center of attraction, is the amphitheater; around and about it the busy thousands revolve in constant motion, with hearts untrammelled by the fetters of every-day care—seeking, with avidity, whatever would increase and lighten the pulsations of pleasure. A busy, bustling world is there in miniature; leaving all misfortunes behind them, and intent to live for the day, in the wild ecstasy of delightful recreation.

Contiguous to the amphitheater, are the buildings and tents devoted to the mechanical department and all kinds of machinery, and for the display of vegetables and agricultural products; they are all of large dimensions, and suitable to the respective purposes. On the west side is the Floral Hall, and on the north side, embedded among the forest-trees, is Art Hall; each bearing the same significant of the purpose for which it is

designed. In a fitting locality is a large cottage, blending the beauties of Gothic and Grecian architecture, and devoted exclusively to the "fair" who visit the Exhibition. On the grounds is a gallanarium, capable of accommodating any quantity of the feathered domestic tribes; and skirting the one-half of the immense inclosure are erected hundreds of stalls for the accommodation of every variety of stock which are entered for the Exhibition. Eight fountains, in appropriate localities, continually play their jets of water, one of which is drained into a fish-pond, and the others are at all times ready to replenish with water a basin, which has been formed near the stalls for the accommodation of stock.

EXTENT OF THE BUILDINGS.

Amphitheater.—Diameter, 305 feet; circumference, 915 feet.

Arena within the Amphitheater.—Diameter, 225 feet; circumference, 675 feet.

Floral Hall.—Diameter, 76 feet; circumference, 228 feet.

Art Hall, an oval structure.—85 feet in length.

Agricultural Department.—200 feet by 30.

Mechanical Department.—120 by 100 feet.

Machinery Department.—200 feet by 40. In this department there is an engine, to test the various machinery brought for exhibition, so that the spectators can see the actual trial of their respective claims.

There is also an ample carriage department, and some other structures of minor importance.

The pagoda is forty-five feet in height, divided into three stories, and the pole around which it is built has a height of one hundred and fifty feet. There is a gallanarium containing ninety apartments; a magnificent Gothic cottage, containing four superb saloons for ladies; and sheep and pig-pens, and cattle and horse-stables by the hundred.

Where is the Shovel?

"NATHAN, where is the shovel? Here I've been hunting long enough to do my work twice over, and can't find the shovel."

The farmer was very wrath.

"I don't know where 'tis, father, summers about, I suppose."

"Nathan, you have left the shovel where you have worked, I know. Why don't you always put the tools in their places?"

"Where is the place for the shovel, I should like to know, father?"

He couldn't tell. It had no place. Sometimes it was laid in the wagon, and occasionally accompanied that vehicle when harnessed up in a hurry.

Sometimes it was hung up with the harness to fall down when not wanted, or get covered up where it was. A great deal of shoe leather had come to naught by that shovel. It had at times more than the obnoxiousness of Sir John Franklin, and defied discovery. So it was with all the other tools.

They would seem to vanish at times and then come to light, rusty as old anchors.

The farmer's barn was crowded. He had no "spare room" there. There were several in his dwelling. But the barn was always crammed—it was a kind of mammoth sausage—stuffed every year. So there was no room for a special apartment for tools. In his imagination he never saw his hoes hung on a long cleat, his chains all regular in a row, his rakes and forks hung overhead, certainly he was never anxious for such convenient room.

Why?

His father never had a tool-house, and his father was called a good farmer.

So he was, then, in his day, but there are better husbandmen, now, let me say, and I desire to shock no one's veneration.

Did they find the shovel? No! They might as well searched for the philosopher's stone, seemingly. Nathan started for Mr. Goodman's to borrow one. Their work must be done, and borrow he must.

"I don't know as you can find one in my tool-house," replied Mr. Goodman.

Nathan noticed that he bore down on some of his words like a man on a plow-beam. Didn't he mean something? Nathan went to the tool-room thoughtfully. A door on wheels opened with a slight push and there were Goodman's tools, enough, Nathan thought, to equip a company of Sappers and Miners. Hatches, axes, saws, tree-scrappers, grafting-tools, hoes, diggers, shovels, spades, pick-axes, crow-bars, plows, barrows, cultivators, seed-sowers, sieves, trowels, rakes, dills, pitchforks, chains, muzzles, ropes, crow-tine, baskets—all were there, neatly and compactly arranged. It was Goodman's ark; to save him from the deluge of untrifft. Here every night the tools were brought in and wiped clean and hung up in their places. The next morning a job could be commenced, Goodman knew. His partitioned off a large room in his barn for tools. It was central and easy of access. It was a pleasant place for a visitor, the tools were of the best kind. Every new shovel, or rake, or fork, before being used, was oiled with linseed oil, which left the wood smooth and impervious to water. Goodman frequently says, "I had rather have the few hundred dollars I have spent for tools, so invested, than the same in railroad stock. It pays better."

Now, there is no patent on Goodman's plan, and I hope many will go in it: the more "successful imitation" the better.

Natural Life of the Honey-Bee.

The following communication is published in the Country Gentleman, from M. M. Baldrige, of Middleport, New York: "The majority of persons who have the care of bees entertain the idea that the worker-bees live many years. Their conclusion is drawn from the fact that colonies sometimes inhabit the same domicile a long period—fifteen or twenty years—never thinking that, as fast as the bees die off naturally and from other causes, they are continually replaced by a new progeny. The natural life of the honey-bee worker does not exceed six months, and, from recent experiments, I believe, does not exceed, in the summer season, three months. By the aid of the Italian or Ligurian bee, this may be easily and satisfactorily tested. On the 2d of July last, I gave to a very powerful stock of native bees a pure Italian queen. To-day, September 15, this stock was examined to ascertain what proportion of the bees were of the Italian race. Taking out the frames one by one, both sides of the comb were carefully inspected, and, so far as I could ascertain, at least nine-tenths of the bees were purely Italian. Also, on the 17th of July, I gave an Italian queen to another stock of native bees. This stock was also examined in the presence of a friend, who assisted me in the examination. Examining the combs, as before, we did not find in this stock a single native bee! This change has taken place, as will be observed, in less than two months. Since the 17th July, I have taken out of this colony combs of maturing Italian brood—giving them to other stock—more than enough to make a good colony of bees. Thus, it will be seen that the natural life of the honey-bee, in either of these instances, would scarcely exceed three months; also, that it requires only a few months to change an apiary of native bees to those of the Italian race.

A writer asks, if any one can inform a poor man the best way to start a little nursery? The Houlton Times says: "Certainly! Get married."

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE,
No. 110 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome. . . . SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of
Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
In California, including
20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed
OF THE NEW CROP.
Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canary Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover, Etc.; Also, Chufas or Earth Almonds, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other Bulbous Roots.
Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist, always on hand.

The undersigned, from his long experience in the business, and his extensive facilities for procuring his Seeds from the best Seed-growers and Nurserymen, is enabled to offer unusual inducements to the Trade and large Ranch-owners.

The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and all other Express Companies connecting therewith, are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking orders for Seeds, and receiving for the same. Orders by mail also promptly attended to. A liberal discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment. Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate and faithful attention.

Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retailing, in such assortments as desired, furnished.

S. W. MOORE,
8-6m Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

New York Seed Warehouse.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.,

111 Sansome street,

One Door from Corner of Clay, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING per Express, a very extensive assortment of Fresh

Garden, Flower, Fruit,**TREE, AND AGRICULTURAL****SEEDS,**

—INCLUDING—

10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure California-raised Alfalfa,

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER,

HUNGARIAN GRASS,

RED-TOP GRASS,

LAWN GRASS,

RED CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

MILLET,

And a variety of other Grasses.

—ALSO—

Vegetable Seeds of All Kinds,**GROWTH OF 1890.**

TOP-ONIONS, HUNGARIAN AND POTATO-ONIONS, JE-

RUSALEM ARTICHOKES, ETC. CANARY, BEMP,

RAPE, AND BIRD GRAVEL, BOXES OF

SEEDS FOR RETAILING, SUITED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice

Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an ex-

perience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco, and

possessing unequalled facilities for procuring our Stock from

the most experienced Seed-growers in the Atlantic States,

Europe, and California.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

—

Geo. F. Silvester

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the Trade generally that

he is now opening an entire new stock of

FRESH SEEDS at his NEW SEED STORE,

85 Washington Street,

And will be in constant receipt of all kinds of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, and Agricultural**SEEDS,**

By every steamer during the season. From long expe-

rience of the business in this city, he fully understands

the wants of all who purchase Seeds, and has taken great

care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disap-

pointment and loss of crops. Farmers, Gardeners, and

others will do well to call and examine his stock before

purchasing elsewhere. All Seed guaranteed Fresh and

True to Label, and sold at the lowest market rates.

Parties in the country can rely upon their orders being

faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He

has in store and offers for sale the following varieties of

Grass and Clover Seeds:

Kentucky Blue Grass, Mixed Lawn Grass,

Italian Live Grass, White Dutch Clover,

Timothy Grass, Red Clover,

Red Top Grass, Lucerne,

Orchard Grass, Alfalfa (pure),

Hungarian Grass, Millet.

An Ancient Newspaper.

We have been favored with a valuable gift by Judge Bright, of Sonoma, being No. 3 of the first volume of the "Missouri Gazette," bearing date St. Louis, Louisiana, July 26, 1803, published by Joseph Charless, Printer in the Territory. This was before the Territory of Louisiana was divided into the several States that now make up this rich and fertile section of our country.

The Gazette is eighteen inches square, and contains all the newspaper information: the News, Advertisements, Letters remaining in the Post-Office of the entire Territory, etc. To give an idea of how rapid was the means of communication then, the news from London bears date April 21, and was received July 21. We can now send messages to London and receive answers in less than forty days. We append the note received from Judge Bright with this valuable present, which we shall frame and preserve, returning our sincere thanks for his kindness.

It is just and proper that we should here state that the Judge is an early Pioneer to California from Missouri, and has been one of the most energetic and active of men, and always engaged in the best enterprises, aiding with his time and means, Schools, Churches, and all public enterprises. We regret to know that sickness has attacked him now, but earnestly hope he will soon again be enabled to be among his fellow men in his usual good works.

Sonoma, Nov. 23, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: Dear Sir—When you published that flaming account of the St. Louis State Fair, I greatly desired to put you in possession of a relic of a day of small things, that it might follow in the next number; but sickness has prevented until the present.

I send you the Missouri Gazette, first volume, 3d number. Your good judgment will readily perceive that it was the only paper in the Louisiana Purchase, out of which so many noble States have been formed. Yours, with respect,
S. D. BRIGGS.

N. B.—In the year 1821 I breakfasted in old Franklin (Mo.), with the Editor and his mother.

We shall copy some items from this ancient paper, to show the style of those days:

Sales at Auction.

I WILL SELL

TO the highest bidder for Cash, on Tuesday the 3d of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Labady, in the Town of St. Louis, an Invoice of goods amounting to between 7 and 800 dollars, viz: Best Cognac Brandy, that has been more than three years in Cellar at this town, Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Straws, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, Saddlery, Oenewig Tobacco, &c., &c. And a large quantity of well assorted Castings and Hardware.

As the sole object of the sale is to raise the aforesaid sum of money, the goods must be sold, fetch what they will; therefore great bargains will be given.

Jerh. Connor, Auctioneer.

St. Louis, July 23d, 1860.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

To Dealers, Farmers, Gardeners,
AND OTHERS.

We offer the most extensive assortment of Fresh Field, Garden, Fruit, and Flower Seeds, on the Pacific Coast, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, comprising in part:

15,000 POUNDS ALPACA CLOVER, PURE, the growth of 1860;

8000 lbs Red Clover Seed;
1000 lbs White Dutch Clover Seed;
2500 lbs Timothy Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Hungarian Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Millet Seed;
1000 lbs Lucerne Clover Seed;
75 bushels Red Top Grass Seed;
75 do Kentucky Blue Grass Seed;
20 do Rye Grass Seed;
25 do Mixed Lawn Grass Seed;
10 do Fainton Grass Seed;
10 do Sweet Vernal Grass Seed;
10 do Greatest Dandelion Grass Seed;
500 lbs Sugar Beet Seed;
500 lbs Large Red Mangel Wangel;
250 lbs Long Black Beet Seed;
300 lbs Early Turnip Beet Seed;
250 lbs Late Turnip Beet Seed;
200 lbs Early White Dutch Turnip Seed;
200 lbs Late Dutch Turnip Seed;
200 lbs Long Orange Carrot Seed;
200 lbs Large White Helix Carrot Seed;
500 lbs Assorted Onion Seeds.

Together with all the Varieties Required.
Boxes of one hundred papers Assorted Seeds put up expressly for dealers.

A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade

Catalogues Sent on Application.

All Orders sent by Mail or Express will meet with prompt attention. Address:
J. P. SWEENEY & Co., Seedsmen,
No. 108 California street, San Francisco.

Fruit Trees!

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,

Grapes, Green-House Plants,

ETC., ETC.,

—AT THE—

San Jose Nursery.

Always on hand the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c., &c.
Also, ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS. A great variety of EVERGREENS, cultivated in pots to insure their growth.

My collection of ROSES received the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair at San Jose.
The best varieties of MULBERRY TREES for Silk Culture.

—ALSO—
CALIFORNIA GRAPES,
OF ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,
By the hundred or thousand,
FOR SALE AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

The Trees and Shrubs carefully labeled and packed up in boxes or crates, according to the distance they have to go. CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION. Direct to

L. PREVOST,
San Jose, California,
Or to my Agents,
MR. DELABIGNE,
59 Clay street, or
MR. L. BIRCHARD,
Sonoma, California.

143m

FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!!

Fruit Trees!

San Jose Valley

NURSERY!



B. S. FOX

Has received from the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

...THEIR...

First Premium!

—OF—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

—FOR THE—

Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

—ALSO—

THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY'S

First Premium

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Nursery.

—AND—

The State Agricultural Society's

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

—AND ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

—ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots,

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."
"MARSHALL P. WILDER,"
"Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."
"HOVEY & CO.,"
"Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."
"J. VAN BUREN,"
"Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."
"H. B. HOVEY,"
"Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in my travels through Europe."
"HENRY E. FLYNN,"
"London."

—I NOW OFFER THE—
Largest Stock of Fruit Trees
Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely
Will Find it to Their Interest
To call upon me
Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE,
I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT
No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever
PAY SO WELL AS
TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,
And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orchard line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,
San Jose.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION GRATIS. 93m

NURSERY BUSINESS.

French Garden
VINEYARD,
SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner, MR. J. B. SÉGER, has just returned from France, bringing with him a com. etc

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING, and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again in partnership, one being from BORDEAUX and the other from BOURGOGNE, they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.



WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF GRAPE-GROWERS, to our

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
Grape-Vines.

Already well noted for the

MOST BEAUTIFUL KINDS OF GRAPES,

BOTH FOR

TABLE AND WINE.

We have also lately added several varieties, FROM BORDEAUX AND BOURGOGNE, which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

With us will also be found—

Fruit Trees.

One, two, and three years old, of all kinds.

And the best Ornamental Trees, embracing—

ELMS, LOMBARDY POPLARS, AND SILVER-LEAF POPLARS.

Our whole assortment is in very fine order.

We beg our Friends and Customers to honor us with their confidence, and we will do all in our power to satisfy their wishes.

Catalogues sent to applicants.
A. DELMAS & J. B. SÉGER.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 5th, 1860.

30,000 Locust Trees,

1000 LOMBARDY POPLAR,

...AND...

200 Hives of Bees,

FOR SALE BY

J. S. HARBISON,
SACRAMENTO.

THE above TREES are straight and well grown; the size varies from one to three inches in diameter and from 12 to 20 feet high. A large proportion of them were transplanted in the Nursery when one year old, consequently will bear removal without loss. The

Salubrious Shade and Valuable Timber afforded by the

Locust Trees,

they being hardy, and of rapid growth, make them THE VERY BEST TREE TO PLANT for these purposes. They are also suitable for Hedges, &c. &c.

THE BEES,

ARE IN SUPERIOR CONDITION each hive having the main apartment (containing 200 cubic inches) full of comb, stores, and bees, and weigh from 75 to 100 pounds the hive. I WILL WARRANT THEM TO BE FREE FROM FOUL BROOD, and to remain so, conditioned that they are not to have slight within two miles of any hives having said disease. I will sell the above by the single hive or in lots to suit the purchaser; and if desired, have them conveyed to any part of the State, at my own risk. For further particulars, apply at the Nursery and Apiary, three miles below Sacramento City, or by letter, directed as above. 11 2m

ABBOTT'S NURSERY,

FRUIT VALE,

ALAMEDA COUNTY.



THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL for the patronage he received during the last season, would again inform purchasers that he has for sale at his Nursery of

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:
5,000 Standard Pears, one, two and three years old;
3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;
15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;
500 Dwarf Apples,
2,000 Plums,
3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;
1,000 Peaches;
500 Apricots;
20,000 Raspberry Plants;
10,000 Lawson Blackberries;
15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—
A large quantity of
CURRANTS,
GOOSEBERRIES,
GRAPE-VINES, &c.,

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. STEPHEN ABBOTT.
Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct. 25, 1860. 10



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched beels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 SACRAMENTO STREET,

San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 15th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.
Wm. Rufus Langley, Editor California Farmer.
E. B. Crocker, H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McKee, W. H. Parks, J. B. Valliant, J. Merrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopfenstein, B. R. Crocker, O. C. Jenks,
C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.
Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.
A. Lamott, H. M. Houston, Ed. Davis, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McKee, W. H. Parks, J. B. Valliant, J. Merrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopfenstein, B. R. Crocker, O. C. Jenks,
O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davidson, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. C. Hargrave, Jos. H. Nevitt, John R. Rogers, K. Shattuck, H. Cronkite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harbison, Charles Zeiler.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..... DECEMBER 7, 1860.

Our New Proposal.

We have alluded in our past numbers to the publica-

Our Present Number.

OUR EXCHANGES WITH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE OLD STATES.—We ask the various Secretaries of Agricultural Societies in the Old States to whom we have been in the habit of sending our journal, to excuse an unintentional error which occurred, in not sending them our journal, recently. In placing the list upon a record it was omitted. We trust it will be excused, and that we shall receive their volume as usual; they will receive ours regularly.

THE DRY WEATHER.—Considerable anxiety is felt by large Stock-owners, at the continued dry weather. Stock begins to feel the drought; in some places, by reason of want of food, starvation and death have resulted to some considerable extent.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—We are constantly hearing high commendations bestowed upon the American Exchange Hotel and its energetic and gentlemanly Proprietors. Mr. Seymour has done a great deal in the little time he has been Proprietor, to advance the best interests of his Patrons, and they know how to appreciate it, by keeping his House full "all the time."

EVAPOR STOVES.—We learn that Messrs. S. and F. Brothers, of our city, are selling large numbers of these celebrated Stoves, and all that are needed to make them universally popular is a wider knowledge of their utility and great economy. The same House are having an unprecedented success in the sale of their Coal-Lamps, of which they have a splendid stock of new and elegant patterns.

Aggregate vote for a Convention.....	59.
" against a Convention.....	12.
Aggregate vote to Pay the Debt.....	62.
" to Repudiate the Debt.....	8.

The weather during the past week has been dry and considerable frost was to be seen on a couple of mornings. This has produced a change, and last night we had some rain. It is a curious fact (as we have noticed) in the "weather department" of this State, our rains are always preceded by a "cold snap" of two or three days. Therefore, no matter what time of year we need not expect a rain-form till we have had a day of Jack Frost to immediately precede it.

STATE SUMMARY.

The owners of the steamer J. T. Wright have placed her on the route from this city to Sacramento. Wonder how long this opposition will last?

As a gentleman was riding from La Porte to Marysville, his mule trod on a stick, and one end of which flew up, impaled and killed the animal.

San Bernardino county voted to repudiate the debt. This and Contra Costa county are the only ones that voted for repudiation.

We notice reported among the imports at Stockton, lately, quite a large amount of potatoes. Can't they raise their own potatoes in that rich agricultural region?

The county of Calaveras has recovered a verdict of \$7935 of the boardmen of George D. Brush, late Treasurer of that county.

The election for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city took place last Monday, and resulted in the choice of David Scannell. The salary is \$4000 a year for three years.

Several sleighs, manufactured in Marysville for the California Stage Company, passed through Red Bluff lately on their way to Oregon, to be placed on the mail route this winter.

As Mr. L. D. Helms, on the morning of Sunday, November 30, was sitting with two gentlemen, in front of his house, in Salt Point township, Sonoma county, some villain fired at him, from some bushes, with a rifle, and killed him instantly. He had no family.

The quartz mills of Las Marias, Fremont's estate, sent to Mark Brumagim & Co., bankers of this city, lately, the sum of \$52,380, the result of the last fifteen days' work. This would make a total of \$64,760 per month.

The mail steamer Uncle Sam, with the New York mails and passengers of the 15th ult., arrived here Thursday morning. She brought 430 passengers, and 255 tons of freight, with three horses, and twenty-four sheep.

The Central Hill Mining Company, at Murphy's, who lost their suspension flume in the late gale of wind, have determined to substitute galvanized iron pipes instead of the old flume. These pipes will be safer from accidents by wind or fire, more durable, and in the end cheaper than ordinary flume.

A little child two and a half years of age, whose parents reside in Kearny street, between Sacramento and California streets, died last week from the effects of eating matches. The child accidentally got hold of a box of matches and had eaten of the noxious substance from a number before it was discovered.

Col. Fremont and others have laid out a new town upon the Pacific coast, between Monterey and Santa Barbara. There is no bay or harbor at that point. It is said that it is proposed to have freight landed at the new town, to be conveyed (via San Miguel Pass) to Visalia and Tulare country.

A horrible murder was committed last Saturday evening in the house of P. A. Woodworth, on Hawthorne street. The victim was a mulatto girl aged 17 years, who was killed by her suitor John Clarkson. He was jealous of her, and while they were eating supper, seized the girl and cut her throat with a razor. Clarkson is now in confinement.

A singular fatality has existed for some time among horses in Franklin township, about sixteen miles below Sacramento, on the river, says the News. Thomas Hunt has lost all but four out of a drove of twenty-five or thirty head; James Whitcomb, from thirty to forty; and L. A. Willard, nearly one hundred and fifty head. The same disease prevailed there last year at the low water season, and it is supposed to be caused by alkali water.

It is proposed to erect a large building in Stockton, for the purposes of a city market and public hall. The ground floor is designed to be 200 by 80 feet, and will be occupied as stores and market stalls. The second story will contain a public hall, 75 by 100 feet, exclusive of a ladies' parlor, dining room, dressing rooms, etc. The plan was furnished by Mr. H. L. Leonard, Architect, of Sacramento. The estimated outlay, says the Argus, is \$23,000.

A sample of Chinese sugar-cane sirup, manufactured by William Bouton, twelve miles below Sacramento, on the river, was lately received by the Union, which says: It looks well, and tastes well. He made one hundred gallons this season from two acres of the plant, and he judges that not more than one-fourth of the cane has yet been pressed out. He will go more largely into the business next season. If the southern States leave us, it will be a good thing if we can make our own sugar and sirup. Let us begin at once.

The enterprising proprietors of the Big-Tree Grove, Messrs. Sperry & Perry, have erected a new hotel at that place, of sufficient capacity to accommodate a large number of visitors. It will be ready for occupancy early in the spring. The building is 64 by 32 feet, three stories high, and contains 24 sleeping apartments, besides a large dining hall. The building is lathed and plastered throughout. The proprietors contemplate making many improvements in the walks, carriage-ways and general appearance of the Grove next year, whereby it will be rendered one of the most pleasant spots to spend a few days in relaxation from business, which the State affords.

The Republican Electors for this State, having received their certificates of election from the Governor, met at the office of the Secretary of State, Sacramento, on Wednesday, 5th December, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice President of the United States. Chas. A. Washburn was elected President of the meeting, and Chas. Crocker Secretary. The Electors then proceeded to ballot. The following is a copy of the certified lists for transmission to Washington: "The Electoral College of the State of California, composed of Charles A. Washburn, W. H. Weeks, Charles A. Tuttle, Antonio M. Pico, as per certificate of John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California, met on the 5th of December, A. D. 1860, at the Capitol of the State, and cast their votes, by ballot, as follows: For President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, received four votes. For Vice President of the United States, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, received four votes." The electors then proceeded to ballot for the election of a messenger to convey the electoral lists to Washington. The candidates were William H. Weeks and Antonio M. Pico; and William H. Weeks was chosen messenger on the fourth ballot. The College then adjourned sine die. By our statute, electors receive the same pay and mileage allowed to members of the Assembly. The Electoral Messenger leaving for Washington by the steamer of December 11th. Commenting on the above, the Union remarks: The habit into which Presidential Electors have fallen of voting for themselves as messenger to deliver the vote of the State at Washington, is a political abomination which should be abolished. Of the four Electors, it appears that two of them voted such for himself as messenger—in plain terms, the messenger was elected by his own vote. Such proceedings are wrong, and Electors ought to be made by law ineligible to the office of messenger.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION QUESTION.—Some of the papers and a number of lawyers and politicians are discussing whether a majority of the vote cast for members of the State Legislature would not suffice to carry the Constitutional Convention question in the affirmative. Be this point decided as it may, the reflection will occur to every thinking man, that the late election, though perhaps a legal, can hardly be said to have been a fair, expression of popular opinion on this subject. The great and exciting issues involved in the late contest so completely engulphed all minor issues, that, except in our city, little attention was devoted to aught else. Many persons were regardless of the question, and some did not even know they were voting on the point.

Briggs' Gift Entertainment.

In regard to various inquiries in regard to the great Gift Entertainment, advertised in our columns, Mr. Briggs sends the following communication to the Marysville Appeal:

BRIGGS' RANCH, Nov. 10, 1860.
EDITOR APPEAL: Having received a great number of letters of inquiry within the past few days, respecting the "Title," "Value," "Time of Drawing," etc., of the property in our Gift Entertainment, I beg the use of your columns to answer publicly those inquiries.

1. I have the "Great Title," the "Settler's Title," and the "Possessory Title." I am not aware of any person claiming any part of our lands. My title is indisputable and unencumbered.

2. The trees will produce, on an average, more than 200 pounds of fruit, each, next year; which, at 3 cents a pound, would amount to more than the whole property is valued at in our schedule.

3. The drawing will come off on the 5th day of January, if I have to employ 1000 men to dispose of the tickets during the month of December.

4. I will hold myself in readiness to redeem every ticket, at two dollars each, if the drawing does not come off on the 5th day of January, or within ten days thereafter.

5. I will give \$1000 to any person that will prove that I have made a promise within ten years past that I have not fulfilled.

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to invest."

13 Respectfully yours, G. G. Briggs.

Large Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

made with the large and well

known Nurseries which they name

below, will be enabled to offer to their patrons, the

LARGEST STOCK OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

that can be found at any of the sale depots in this city.

TREES, BOTH FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

TOGETHER WITH

GRAPE-VINES.

WILL BE OF THE

Very Best Character, and from Nurseries bearing

a high reputation.

WE SHALL OFFER THE

Entire Stock of Fruit and Ornamental

Trees, Plants and Shrubs,

From the well known

Shell-Mound Nurseries,

Alameda County.

Which are now to be closed out entirely.

We shall also have the ENTIRE SALES of that

EXCELLENT NURSERY OF SANTA CLARA,

L. A. GOULD, PROPRIETOR.

From these Nurseries, and their ample stock, we can

SUPPLY ORDERS TO ANY AMOUNT,

and we feel confident that all parties desirous of purchasing

will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

Lawton Blackberry

We shall also offer 25,000 LAWTON BLACKBERRY,

Strong and Healthy Plants.

Great care will be exercised in Packing Trees

and Plants, so that they can be safely sent to any part

of the State with perfect security.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

We are also the SOLE AGENTS of the well known

Seed-grower of Alameda county, D. L. PERKINS,

Who has by several years of careful preparation, won a

deservedly good name as a seed-grower.

All the Seeds sold by us will be

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE,

and will be sold at as Low Rates as any in the country.

Another very important fact should be established in

the minds of purchasers of Seeds: when the same care

has been used as by Mr. PERKINS in growing seeds—

they will prove that they are equal to the very highest

quality of imported Seeds, and can be sold at less prices.

Bees. Bees. Bees.

We are also ready to offer those who want,

200 Hives Honey-bees,

in lots to suit, in the very best possible condition,

Full Hives, and at the lowest market price.

The undersigned invite their friends from all parts of

the State to call on them, when in the city, or send their

orders, and they shall be filled with fidelity and dispatch.

Trees or Seeds purchased at our establishment,

will be carefully packed without any extra charge.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

60 Merchant street, and 39 Washington street,

153m SAN FRANCISCO.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

BOX-FACTORY

The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture

BOXES, of all kinds and all dimensions, at the shortest

notice.

Having superior facilities for working up lumber, with

all the newly improved machinery, orders to any extent

can always be filled, on the best terms.

LUMBER of all kinds, for making Boxes, to any

extent.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

Market street, between Beale and Main,

San Francisco,

THE PIONEER

Gilt Moulding Manufactory,

ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

805. 218 and 217 JACKSON STREET,

Near Dupont street, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A LARGE STOCK OF GILT

and Rosewood Mouldings, Looking-Glass and Picture Frames,

and Ornamental Frames of every description. These articles having

formerly been imported, are now MANUFACTURED HERE

equally as good, and sold MUCH LOWER than the largest

importing establishment. All kinds of GILDING an

RE-GILDING done at the lowest rates.

A. WAGNER & CO., 218 and 217 Jackson street,

near Dupont.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY

SEWING

MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED:

From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from

common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE

EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF

ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-

QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.

HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND

MAKE THE STRONGEST AND

MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

91 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento.

ALFMENT, 156 Second street, Marysville.

J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.

S. W. WOLF, Nevada.

F. F. BARSS, Placerville.

J. LEWIS, San Jose.

MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma.

14 6m

SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT re-

ceive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive

the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT re-

ceive a First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute

Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive

the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS'

INSTITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that

they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS

OF 1860.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT

taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs

OF 1860.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken

SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.

IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT

the STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WIL-

SON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE

FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO

SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and

willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or

ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or

MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose

Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct

STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the

above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN,

Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co

91 Montgomery street.

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A

VINEYARD

OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has

established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street,

In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE,

The Product of His Own Vines,

manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his

Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons,

and he has therefore a much greater interest in the

reputation for purity, and the standard value, which his

Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than in

any profit he may derive from his present limited

sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE,

and assures the public that they are what he represents

them, and that they do not contain any substance not

derived from the GRAPE.

Agents—S. MOLITOR & CO., with whom all orders

may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity.

Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not

be charged for filling or corking.

A. HARAZZETHY.

COAL.

ANTHRAHITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN-

COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal,

constantly on hand and for sale by

C. H. EASTMAN,

Oregon street, between Battery and Front,

Opposite Custom House.

IT IS A FACT!

THAT GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE NEVER took a First Premium, or anything like a First Premium, OVER Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine in California in 1860, or ANY OTHER YEAR, except what they received at the Sacramento Fair in September, 1860. There were TWO REPORTS by the one Committee at that Fair, and have been published.

ONE AWARDED

WHEELER & WILSON

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE OTHER TO

GROVER & BAKER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Breeders,

—AND—

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS

THE MORNING GLORY.

[We should be untrue to our own nature were not to express our deep admiration of the following glowing and beautiful poem from our truly gifted correspondent "Bertha Bay." To say this poem was beautiful, is faint praise; there are grand and noble lessons, in these stirring lines that all should learn. They are touched with a "spirit voice" that must reach the heart and do good.]

I sat alone beneath a vine,
That overhung a lovely bower;
And gazed to see it dotted round,
With many a sweetly smiling flower.

I came again when noon was past,
But not a flower could then be seen,
The vine indeed was clinging there,
With nothing but unvarying green!

"Deceiving; weak and worthless vine!"
I cried in a reproachful way,
"Why unfilled the promises
You gave me at the dawn of day?"

"For then you sweetly gazed with
The type of what was pure and true;
For all your flowers most faithful vine,
Were purely white, and brilliant blue."

"So like the erring human heart,
That promised well when life began,
But let its beauties fade away,
Before life's booming noonday sun."

"Reproach me not" the vine replied,
"My flowers were all too frail and fair,
To look upon the noonday sun,
Or breathe the noonday's sultry air."

"My blossoms are not lost or dead,
But like a faithful heart that grieves,
The wealth of flowers you marked at morn,
Are hidden deeply in my leaves."

"I fold them from the blaze of day,
To keep them fresh, and fair, and pure,
Not that their charms have passed away,
But that their sweetness may endure."

"Nor deem that every heart has changed,
That hides beneath a mask of wiles;
Love's holiest treasures well beneath
The lips they breathe in careless smiles."

"Not every brow that seemeth cold,
Has lost the light of love and truth;
Not every heart that seemeth old,
Has lost the fresh perfume of youth."

"For they are weak who give their hearts,
To every prying knave a prey;
Are wise who lock their grief or love's,
Most deeply in the breast away."

"This lesson learn, have not the soul
To each emotion's quick command,
Think, could you sparkling spring be pure,
If stirred by every careless hand?"

"Fear not to keep your holiest thoughts,
Away from every human eye,
Keeping your heart in solitude,
Would not unfit it for the sky."

"So when to-morrow's sun appears,
Giving the sky his rosy hue,
I will again unfold my flowers
Of purity white and brilliant blue!"

"They will as sweetly meet the sun,
Walking in his glorious way,
As if they ne'er were hidden from
The burning heat of yesterday."

"Most noble vine! I'll learn of you,
And at the font of wisdom drink,
So shall you be my teacher still,
For you have learned my heart to think."

"Nor will I ever lightly judge
A stranger brother all untrue;
For when my thoughts are harsh again,
Most noble vine, I'll turn to you."

"For though the eye be seeming cold,
Or full perhaps of worldly care,
Yet will I hope in Christian faith,
To find some hidden beauty there."

"So shall I rectify my heart!
So shall guide mine erring tongue;
Where many a hard unkindly thought,
And more unkindly word has hung."

"For know that from the sweetest flower,
The spider vilest poison sips;
I'll turn the unkindly thought away,
Nor let it e'en profane my lips."

"There's bitterness enough for all!
I'll scatter kindness while I can!
So may I close my eyes in death,
And be at peace with God and man!"

BERTHA BAY.

Labor-saving Machines.

"Mrs. Emerson, do pray, tell me how you find so much time to read! Here I see you have the Atlantic Monthly, All the Year Round, and Harper's Magazine, besides quite a number of weekly periodicals, which you read, and I often hear you speak of recent publications, history, novels, etc., etc., as though you had read them all. Now, I wish to know how you find time to do all this reading and do your own work, too! You have as many children, to sew, wash, and cook for, as your neighbors. Your children are always clean and neatly dressed, and I always see them at church with you. I have worked every night this week till twelve o'clock, to get my washing and ironing done, and make a suit of clothes for Johnny and Lucy to wear to church on Sunday. 'Tis now Saturday, and I have Johnny's finished, but Lucy's dress is only cut out. I came over to see if you would help me an hour or so. If you'll believe me, this week's mail is yet unopened; I scarcely had time to read the letters, much less the papers, and Mr. Taylor has been away this week on business!"

"I will answer your questions one at a time, if you please, Mrs. Taylor. When I was first married I made a resolution that my husband should never excel me in literary attainments, so that he should never have an excuse to spend his evenings away from me on account of not having intellectual literary entertainment at home. Therefore I made it a point to read all the first-class newspapers and magazines, and also the last modern publications of all kinds. I determined that mental culture should be a part of my life's work, as much as attending to my household affairs is; and to do this requires an economical and judicious disposition of one's time. If life had been nothing to me but work, eat, drink, and sleep, I should not have followed the course I did; but life to me is an eternity—something beyond to-day and to-morrow. Every day not merely brings its routine of duties, only drudgery to those who take no higher standard of life than to get through with it somehow; but it brings me work, which is a great pleasure to me, because it is healthy, economical, and helps to secure a harmonious devel-

opment; it brings me the time for study and reading, and the inexpressible pleasure of spending my evenings in social converse with my husband. I have never known an evening to grow dull, or time to hang heavily. My work is so systematically arranged that it almost does itself. Why, I have a Washing-Machine, which saves all the labor of washing the clothes. I have a patent Churn, which does my churning in three minutes. I have a Sewing-Machine; and the remarkable and interesting part of it is, my husband does all my sewing!"

"Do tell me how you ever managed to induce him to do that! Why, my husband often reminds me of the man whose child fell into the fire when his wife was out of the room; she heard it scream, and came running in, and lo! it was still in the fire; she asked her husband why he did not take it out? he coolly said because he did not want to get into the habit of doing housework!"

"I prepare my sewing for the machine, and my husband never goes to work for half an hour after eating, and he spends that time sewing on the machine, and does all the sewing for the family in one hour and a half. When we bought the Sewing-Machine it was not convenient for me to go to the city, and Mr. Emerson learned to sew so that he could teach me, and now he is very willing to do all the sewing, and I have not been able to discern any condescension on his part in so doing, nor to detect any habit of doing housework!"

"Well, Mrs. Emerson, if you will not think me impertinent, I should like to know how you could afford to get a Sewing-Machine? They cost a great deal of ready money for Farmers in ordinary circumstances!"

"I will tell you with all my heart how I could afford it, and consider it no impertinence whatever, for this is a point I wish all women could understand and carry out. We have an Expense-Fund and a Saving-Fund, and all the money over and above the actual expenses is put into the Saving-Fund, and at the end of each quarter we make an equal division of the money in the Saving-Fund, and we each make what disposition we please of it, without the other asking any questions. Well, after we had been married a year, I counted my money, and found that by doing without my usual silk dress for the next year, I could get me a Washing-Machine, a patent Churn, and a Sewing-Machine; and then I had fifty dollars left for sundries. This was when the Sewing-Machines first came out, and I have been able, without so much as asking my husband about the propriety of it, to sell my old machine and get one with all the improvements. By this means I am enabled to take all the papers I want, and have bought five hundred volumes for our library, and have money enough at interest to buy a piano for my children, so soon as they are old enough to want it."

"You have finished my work and taught me a lesson I shall not forget very soon. In the first place, I will obtain the labor-saving machines, and regulate pecuniary affairs afterwards. Whose Sewing-Machine and Washing-Machine do you use?"

"Why, Grover & Baker's Sewing-Machine, of course—the best there is. The new invention of the Union Hemmer is a decided advantage over all other machines, even if there were no other advantage. I can make seven different widths of hems, from the smallest possible hem you can imagine to one as wide as is ever needed. You see how beautifully that dress is hemmed which we have finished?"

"I should like to know how much it cost you, if you please?"

"Oh! yes; it cost \$125. You see it is a very fine one. If I couldn't get another, I wouldn't sell it for \$1000. It will not cost you anything to learn, if you buy one; they take the greatest pains to teach you everything in relation to them—sew, hem, embroider, and gather. Since I think of it, if you cannot go to the city now, if you will send for a machine I will teach you to sew with great pleasure."

"Thank you! it will be a great favor. And the Washing-Machine—what one have you?"

"I use the Hydro-Caloric Washer, advertised in the Farmer; one of the best machines yet offered to families, as will be seen by the numerous cards of approval. It is by using such labor-saving machines that I gain the time for the improvement of my mind, and this qualifies me to fulfill the duties of companion, wife, and mother, and to offer a higher social entertainment to the friends that visit us. Now, my dear friend, if you will take my advice you will realize its beneficial influences on yourself and family."

Danville Water-Cure, New York.

"Nature as a mistress is gentle and holy."

"To obey is to live."

This is the motto upon the seal or engraved head of the letter-sheet of that most excellent institution, called the Water-Cure College, at Danville, Livingston county, New York.

The location of the College is very fine. The institution itself, the officers and managers, its wide-spread fame, make it a College of the very highest order. To any one desirous of "learning to live," here is the place to go; here those who have violated the "laws of life" can be taught their error, reform, and be saved, if they have not transgressed too long.

This is a College of Health. From this institution is published that highly popular journal known by the title of the "Laws of Life," a weekly paper, edited by Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D., a lady highly distinguished for ability and worth, and Dr. James O. Jackson, a name of almost world-wide popularity. This journal and this College are doing wonders in the way of saving and restoring life, and we rejoice to know that the greatest success is crowning the labors of these most zealous workers.

Persons visiting New York should by all means visit this institution. The Editorial fraternity throughout the world are kindly invited to visit as guests this noble institution. Human life is being lengthened materially over the Christian world by an increased knowledge of the science of Physiology and the "Laws of Life."

We welcome, with unfeigned pleasure, our valued Friend and Correspondent again to our columns. Like the "beautiful break of blue in the clouds," comes the welcome Contribution of one, who, in former days, honored the columns of the Farmer, with her graceful and classic Letters; and we rejoice to know, we shall again be favored with her admirable Letters.

We know our readers will be delighted at the very beautiful and graphic description of the noble specimens of architectural beauty in the city of New York. We can assure our fair Correspondent that California will not long be behind even the "great City" in our styles of architecture, or magnificence of public or private buildings; and we shall also introduce all the modern improvements in architecture as well as add all that art, taste, and genius can give: Galleries of Paintings, Libraries, Billiard-rooms, Baths, Gymnasiums, Conservatories, and every other design that can minister to the wants of the Intellectual and Physical well-being of our higher faculties.

New York, Nov. 1st, 1860.

FAIRER FARMER: Such length of time has transpired since we had a friendly chat together, that I feel disposed to break the ice of silence which has so long encircled us, and give vent to some of the desultory ideas crowding my dull brain.

From the midst of the "Empire City," that Maelstrom of excitement and activity, where humanity of all ages and conditions rush on tumultuously from scene to scene, feeding the very springs of life with novelty and change, I would quietly retire to talk with you of the gay and stirring incidents, in which, of late, I have been a participant.

Last summer, as you know, it was our happy province to entertain the Japanese Ambassadors, and all New York was agog with curiosity and anxiety to pay full deference to a nation of whom so little was known, but of whom, in the future, so much was hoped and anticipated. "Honor was given to whom honor was due;" they were fêted and caressed, and carried to their homes a grateful remembrance of the hospitality of our people. "Tommy," the ladies' pet, returned laden with trophies and souvenirs of some whom he had loved "not wisely but too well."

Ere these distinguished strangers from their far-off Orient had left our shores, the mammoth ship Great Eastern was moored upon our waters, calling forth the admiration and wonder of astonished thousands, who paid their tribute to the staunch and goodly vessel, the triumph of a master's skill. For months, she rode at anchor, her pennant floating on the breeze; then her sails were set; and amid shouts and cheers, in the consciousness and majesty of strength and might, she winged her flight towards the sea, to battle with the mighty wind and sea.

Then, from across the waters, from "Auld Merrie England," came the joyful tidings that a Prince (her future King) would soon become the Nation's guest, the guest of Freedom and of Liberty. And the Prince did come; welcomed by booming cannon and sounding bell; by open hearts and ready hands; by stars and stripes, the banners of England and Columbia waving in unison; and by the cordial greeting of the multitudes, who bowed him welcome as his foot pressed Freedom's soil. Of the attention, courtesy, and public homage, extended to him, while with us, it is unnecessary for me to speak, for every journal throughout the land, teemed with descriptions of his progress, and the respect shown by those who "honored the Mother, who welcomed the Son."

His reception was worthy America's proud Sons, and the hospitality shown to the Heir of Britain's throne, has already added pregnant pages to the history of the world. It will form an era in the life of Albert Edward, never to be forgotten, and doubtless cement, more strongly than ever, the bond of Union between the Mother Country and our own loved Republic. What could have been more beautiful, or more suggestive, than his voluntary tribute to the last resting place of our immortal Washington, that holy shrine so sacred to the heart of every American. With head uncovered, he stood before the moldering dust of that Champion of Freedom, who wrested from his Grandfather's grasp our liberty, but to whose memory he bowed with reverence and respect.

The Prince has come and gone, the "Hero" has departed, the last farewell benediction, the last echo of cannon died upon the ear, and quiet reigns where all before was anxiety and expectation. But the mercenary people of this great Metropolis cannot long repose: their temperament calls for agitation, and the great political contest of the day, is the next absorbing topic to engross their restless natures. Who shall be President, is now the question to which all minds are directed, and various methods are resorted to by party-cliques, to rally all their force, and insure, if possible, the election of their favorite candidate. Some tremble with fear at the prospect of an impending crisis; some fear a war between the North and South; while others boldly assert the Union safe, and tell us that, in any event, the Union cannot be dissolved. *Nous verrons.*

I see by your valuable journal (which comes to me regularly), that San Francisco is progressing rapidly in the improvements of the age; and, for industry and ambition, is second to no city of our glorious Republic. Did I not know the indefatigable energy of its people, I should feel surprise at its rapid growth and triumphant success; but I can well realize the abundant harvest of prosperity that must necessarily result from the indomitable character of its varied population. I have read, from time to time, of the spacious residences being erected upon its many pleasant hills, and in my imagination, can almost view their elegant proportions, while from their lofty heights I overlook the noble Bay, whose smooth, calm waters mirror the bright green mountains rising from the opposite shore.

I visited, not long since, one of the palatial mansions of this city, and as its beauty of design and completeness of detail, might well serve as a model in any land, I purpose to give you a brief description of its arrangement and locality. It belongs to and was built by a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York, a gentleman of education and refinement, of pure and cultivated taste, the possessor of wealth, and one not unknown in the literary world. With genius that could plan, and energy that could execute, he has constructed an edifice that stands a monument of unique taste and beauty. It is situated on that desirable portion of Fourth Avenue where successive parks beautify the street, and from its upper stories, commands a view of almost the entire city and surroundings. Its brown stone-front, eighty feet in elevation, fifty feet in width, with broad massive windows and heavy arched tracery; its staircase of highly polished black walnut nearly five feet in width, with rosewood rail elaborately carved; its vestibule and hall with rosewood doors and mosaic tile, forty-five feet in length; its immense parlor with white marble arches and columns, its works of art and costly furniture artistically arranged—all give evidence of the taste and beauty of that mind, which could

conceive a structure so generously, so nobly, planned. Beautiful as is this portion of the building, there is another, beyond, still more inviting, for one step further, brings us to the spacious Picture Gallery, thirty-seven feet by twenty-six, with inlaid mosaic floor, ornate gallery, and tables running around the entire cornice of ceiling, from which innumerable jets of gas light up the hall with most brilliant and charming effect. Here are collected the richest treasures of art: marble statuary, whose forms awake a thrilling interest, as they seem starting into life; valuable paintings by the old Masters, dark with age, each one having some legend attached that tells its history. A Madonna of exceeding loveliness, by Titian; a St. Cecilia, of exquisite beauty; a Starving Family, as truthful in its delineation of human agony, as to faithful all our sympathy; are but a few among the many gems this gallery contains. One might linger for hours to enjoy its beauties; but we must fly to Florida's sweet dominions. The perfume of flowers steals upon us as we approach, for as we leave the artists' hall, a Conservatory, of rare exotics, receives us, and we find ourselves amid rich blossoms of every shade and hue. The Camellias are many and in full exquisite bloom; but we pass along to the grape and green-house, where we find the vines laden with their luscious fruit, and in a state of perfection which plainly speaks of thorough care and cultivation. From thence, we enter the dining-room by connecting windows, and enjoy a fine view of the tasteful garden, from its large roomy bay-window. In this room I found, to my surprise, a mantle made of California marble, the rich gold veins sparkling throughout its entire surface, giving it a more beautiful appearance than any I had ever seen, save that of Russia, which so exceeds all others. The marble was imported from California, and wrought into the mantle expressly for the present possessor, being prized by him for its rarity and novelty. Adjoining this room is the butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, and all necessary appendages, well beyond still is the library, that cozy little room without which no house can be complete. Its cases of heavily carved rosewood are filled with choice standard works, forming a rich storehouse of literature, from which the mind can make selection, either for gratification or improvement. In the basement-story is a bowling-alley and billiard-room running the entire length of the house; an immense swimming bath, so spacious that it reminds one of those we read of in ancient Rome; all the appliances for culinary purposes; indeed, every requisite for domestic comfort and luxurious ease. I have given you but a faint idea of the symmetry and beauty, for I am inadequate to the task; but I have endeavored to sketch the outline of its grandeur, of what seems to me a model house, and such a one as is not often found in the heart of a great city like New York.

Having written you a long letter, will say adieu. As things of interest and novelty transpire around me, you shall hear again from me.

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EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on Monday, September 10, 1860, and continue FIVE MONTHS.

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session.....\$150
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25
For Tuition and Board per session..... 250
Washing per dozen.....\$1 50
Payable Quarterly in advance.

Papers received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available to common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for beneficial action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

Parents can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

Terms the same as in the Female Department.

Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, and includes a Preparatory Department.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session..... 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session..... 45
Stationery, per session..... 10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session..... 10
Vacations, if spent at the College..... 35
N.B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two years only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence on July 10th, 1860. Parents are requested to send their sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., address the Principal for a circular.

O. J. FLATT, Principal.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
155 Sanson street.

GLAD TIDINGS

FOR THE

HOUSEWIFE!!

THE

HYDRO-CALORIC

WASHER!

PATENTED BY

H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON,

of Portland, Oregon.

The inventors are now prepared to say to

EVERY HOUSEWIFE IN THE UNION,

That they can show a Machine, that by a

Combination of Heated Air and Water,

The process of WASHING CLOTHES

IS LESSENE

BY

More than Seventy-five per Cent,

AND WITH

THIS GREAT GAIN,

The Clothes or material washed

ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN

As much as by careful Hand-washing; while

THE COST OF MATERIAL

For FUEL in the Heating Apparatus is

Only One-Fifth

OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY

Family fires, and

MUCH EASIER

For the Laborer!

As an evidence of the ECONOMY OF TIME,

SEVEN DOZEN TOWELS

CAN BE THOROUGHLY WASHED

IN NINETEEN MINUTES,

AND

TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER

CAN BE HEATED,

ALL READY FOR USE,

IN TWENTY MINUTES!

The Inventors offer

A PRIZE OF \$300!

To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented,

of the same size, that can perform

WITHIN FIFTY PER CENT

OF THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORK

That our Machine can perform,

With as Little Damage to the Clothes.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK

Our Machines

DO NOT

RUB,

TWIST,

SQUEEZE,

OR POUND

THE CLOTHES,

Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the

proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can

teach each reader, and how

TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!

With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL.

Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAW, San

Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-

rights for twenty-two States and Territories.

These Machines HAVE TAKEN

THE FIRST PREMIUM

OVER ALL OTHERS at the Mechanics' Fair in San

Francisco, and the same at the State Fair, Sacramento.

Two of said Machines have taken the Premiums at

every Fair in the States where shown. And a Special

Premium was awarded to the Hydro Caloric Washer

when in competition with the Hero Washing Machine

of the United States at the Bay District Agricultural

Fair, held October, 1859, at San Francisco, Cal.

We call public attention to the following Agents for

our Machines:

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

Washington street, San Francisco.

H. L. SHAUGH, and

B. VOTAW,

No. 223 L street, between 8th and 9th, Sacramento.

And

DR. C. W. SHAW, San Francisco,

Agent for State Rights.

The proprietors refer all persons desiring further in-

Drums from a Clergyman's Library.
Some months since we spent an hour in a Clergyman's Library, and was invited to enjoy ourselves, and to pick up as many items as we could. Among our pen, we took up a Scrap-Book, from which we copied the following, which we took to be original:

"Methought my heart a wailing lay
On Cupid's kitchen-stove;
Methought he stole my heart away,
And stuck it next to fire.
Methought my heart began to melt,
And then to gray run,
Till both a glow congenial fell,
And melted into one!"

Pretty good for a Clergyman's Library, whether original or not!

The following were of a similar strain, showing the mind of the collector of Scraps at the time; these were from celebrated authors:

"Brightest hopes are round as lying,
Like flower-leaves scattered by the storm."
"How dead the Heart, yet free
From Love's uneasy sovereignty."

"The tears of the Evening most carefully shine;
They are the tears of the Evening for the loss of the Sun."

"Truth sinks into the mind
Like seed, to produce hereafter."

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

For Sale.

250 ACRES OF LAND, ADJOINING THE CITY OF Oakland, beautifully located. Handsome trees, water, etc. by ARKINGTON & SHIPLEY, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Armory Hall, San Francisco.

Fine Farm near Lakeville

A FINE FARM OF 320 ACRES OF reliable Land, and about 10 miles from Lakeville, and four and a half miles from Sonoma. All under good fence; no invasion only. Good Water and Wood. There is a two-story Dwelling House on the premises, Corners for Stock, etc., a small Orchard of 50 assorted Fruit-Trees, 1500 Grape-Vines, with the right kind of land for 2000-3000 Grape-Vines. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of EDITOR OF FARMER.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) HORSE-POWER QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. The engine is TWENTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of Prentiss' Condensers. The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Oakley," and will pay a large per cent. on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States. For particulars inquire of EDITOR FARMER, 185 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of HUGH FORSMAN, on the premises.

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petaluma front." There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is divided into three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the EDITOR OF THE FARMER, or of the subscriber at "Tonicic Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., S. WHITEHEAD.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars inquire of MILLER & GUNZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer." 1 Sonoma, Oct., 1890.

NEW SEEDS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, VIA ISTHMS, A large and varied assortment of Garden Seeds, put up expressly for us in hermetically sealed cases by J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York.

Our stock contains a great variety of GARDEN VEGETABLES, also, GARDEN AND FIELD PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASSES, BULBIOUS ROOTS, ONION SEEDS, OSAGE ORANGE, BLACK LOCUST, Etc.

The reputation Thorburn's Seeds have sustained for years past in the Atlantic States and California, is a sufficient guarantee to planters who want reliable Seeds, and we invite them to examine our assortment. J. H. WRIGHT & CO. Plaza, Marysville. 12-4m

November 1st, 1890.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO., PREMIUM

Marble Works, K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Basins, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE, E. A. CHAPTER, COUNCIL, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices. Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c. Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures. Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET, Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Lawton Blackberry Vines.

50,000 VINES OF THIS NOBLE VARIETY of Blackberry. The wonderful crops produced the past year make it the most productive and valuable berry known. No fruit pays better. Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer. 12

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco,

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG connected with the establishment as Book-Keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He guarantees that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The proprietor will only remark that IT IS SUPERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated, and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the steamers. 14 SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED,

RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED, IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,

Proprietor.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Special care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing, And Starting Point of all the Stages.

MEALS.....50 cents.

LODGINGS (single Rooms).....50

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc. 23-3m

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hesitate to go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Oases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

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O Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

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TRAVELING

and when more is exacted it is a violation of law.

CALIFORNIA FARMER

JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

VOLUME XIV.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 125 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12 1/2 cents a number, or \$5 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Suisun City—Its Prosperity.

We are glad always to speak of progress and prosperity, wherever we find it, whether of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, or the general progress of Cities, Villages, or the Counties of our State.

It is some two years since we have visited Suisun City and vicinity. Since that time there has been a very marked improvement, both in the buildings, the business, and the whole interests of the place. The whole appearance of the place is much improved by the erection of several very substantial buildings and many others of moderate size, but of utility and neatness. The principal stores on the Plaza (the main place of business, are of brick, two stories, and well built, handsome structures. The principal merchants are Messrs. J. B. Lemon & Co., J. Frank & Co., Kohn & Co., McGarvey, Breck & Co., and Wm. F. Halley—all doing a very prosperous business. Wells, Fargo & Co. have their office here, under the charge of Dr. Stockman, who has a well supplied store of books and stationery, drugs, medicines, etc. There are several small hotels, the principal of which, the Pacific, kept by Denure, is doing a good business, and receives a liberal support. Several good stables, of which Anderson's and Cannon's do the most of the business. There are several excellent manufactories and mechanics' shops, of which Messrs. Wright & Henry, wagon and carriage makers, do well. They have doubled the amount of their business in the last year, keep a number of the best workmen, and can make an express wagon for \$225, better suited to California wants than can be imported for the same money; lumber wagons from \$275 to \$300, and carriages to suit the purse and taste of their patrons. They can not only warrant their work, but it will come up to their warranty. They also carry on carriage painting in all its branches. Messrs. Fowlers are plow makers and carriage smiths, and can suit all who need their work. Messrs. Fowlers made twenty wagons and several buggies the past year, and their trade is greatly increasing. They make excellent Steel Plows for \$24. Their work always gives satisfaction. T. J. McGarvey, is stove dealer and dware maker in all its branches, so that families can all be supplied; then W. J. Morris has a fine saddlery and harness shop, where everything, from a buckle, a strap, a hitch-chain, to a complete harness, can be well supplied and the customers well satisfied. Mr. Morris has erected a new store for his business, of brick, 20 by 50, a neat structure. Messrs. Maston & Stockman have a fine, large, three-story flouring mill, upon the Plaza, the first story of stone, the two upper of brick, and called the "Suisun City Mills." It has a steam-engine of forty horse-power, two runs of stones for wheat, one for barley and corn, and turns out sixty to seventy barrels flour in twelve hours, uses Hull's smut mill, with a suction fan and screen—business brisk, mill often kept running night and day. Ed. Conley, first miller; Chas. Webster, second miller. This is a very firmly built and smooth running mill; the balance-wheel is 18 1/2 feet in diameter. We saw at this mill a large lot of fine looking hogs—about 250—all sustained and fattening fast upon the mere waste blown from the smelter and fan. Here is a large gain worth noting. Messrs. Maston & Stockman, as purchasers of grain, say that wheat has come in this year much cleaner and better, more free from smut and cheat, than ever before—that it is put up in better bags and in better condition every way. This, they say, is the result of farmers paying a better attention to their seed wheat. Messrs. M. & S. have purchased since August, 845 tons wheat, and have ground it for themselves and 422 tons for customers. They have also now on hand 150 tons wheat, and have consumed 480 cords of wood in four months. Here we have an example of the influence of one firm, in the wide spread good they do, by giving an impetus to labor in all its branches. The price of Wheat in Suisun is from \$1 40 to \$1 50. This, with freight to San Francisco would be equal to \$1 60 to \$1 70. Suisun City Mills Flour ranks high, and commands \$6 for Extra brands, and \$5 for Superfine.

WAREHOUSES OF GRAIN AT SUISUN.

We visited these headquarters of our breadstuff and found enough to feed a hungry multitude, if there ever again should be such a phenomenon in California. The warehouse of Jackson & McCombe has a capacity of 4,500 tons; size 200 by

100; a handsome counting-room 26 by 60, two stories; this building is of brick. This firm have now in store 40,000 sacks of wheat, and 24,000 sacks of barley, equal to about 35,000 tons. They have also purchased and sent to this city 130,000 sacks grain, besides the present season. They have now on their wharf 1,000 tons hay, and 350 cords wood. We found in Mr. McComb an old friend, formerly a warehouseman on Battery street, in the large warehouse near Vallejo street. This firm has made valuable improvements at their wharf and landing, of which they have one of the best in the State.

Messrs. D. Ballard & Co.'s warehouse has a capacity of 2,000 tons, a fine building of stone, 50 by 120; a good piece of masonry. Messrs. Price and Whitley are the builders of both these warehouses. These mechanics are the same who built Temelce Hall at Sonoma, the residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., and their work proves them able and excellent mechanics. They have in store 25,000 sacks Wheat, and 20,000 sacks Barley, also on the wharf 1500 tons Hay. H. Bush, Esq., is the Company of this firm. He is a large land and stock-owner. His stock-ranch, about eighteen miles away on the Potrero, contains some 5000 acres under fence. On this ranch are 3000 head of mixed American stock, cows, and beef-cattle, and one hundred head of horses. Mr. Bush has another ranch at Monterey, on which he has 1000 head of cattle. We cannot but feel a desire to see such ranches as this at the Potrero, now used for stock, cut up into Vineyards and Orchards, believing it would be so much better for the present owner and the country, as it has most excellent land for Vines and Trees.

PIONEER LINE OF PACKETS.

To facilitate the trade of this thriving place, there has been established a line of Packets running between this place and San Francisco, and this place and Sacramento, for the transportation of produce. There are six Packets, so as to form a daily line. The freight of Grain and Flour is \$2 a ton to San Francisco, and \$2 50 a ton to Sacramento; Hay and Wool, \$5 a ton. The business keeps these Packets in full play. A large Lumber-wharf, with full stocks of Lumber, are kept by Messrs. Nickerson & Crowell. Lumber sells at this wharf at about \$30 a thousand, generally redwood; fine or clear Lumber, \$40; shingles, \$5 50; fencing-stuff, \$35; redwood posts, 18 cents; and always a good stock on hand. The conveniences of water-front to the warehouses and wharf are very superior, and the vast country around, the great numbers of large grain-growers and hay-farms, all tend to the assurance of the steady prosperity of Suisun for all coming time.

IMPROVED TULE-LANDS.

Considerable improvements have been and are being made on the rich Tule-bottoms that front one side of Suisun City. Messrs. Swan & McMurtrie have 640 acres of this land inclosed, all guarded by dikes, fences, or sloughs; 250 acres of this is completely inclosed by dikes or fences. They feel satisfied that this kind of land will prove so valuable for Stock-feeding that it will prove to be worth from four to eight times the value of uplands. They believe in keeping Stock upon it all the year round. Horses do well there; Swine should be of forty pounds weight before being placed there. Stock get naturalized to it and like it. The feed holds good, and when once well reclaimed there is nothing equal to it. Messrs. Swan & McMurtrie have a fine tract, good Stock, and have done well on it. E. V. Joice, of San Francisco, has 5000 acres on an Island; with 400 head of Stock doing well, and Hogs, Ducks, and Chickens; 30 acres are reclaimed. He has negotiated for an Artesian well of fresh water for \$1000. Capt. Robert Waterman has just commenced on 1200 acres, and has contracted with the same parties to have an Artesian well bored. He is now putting up buildings, and at work reclaiming the land. Mr. Hartshorn, of San Francisco, also has a claim of 1200 acres adjoining, and will make similar improvements. On the same Island, above them, are Messrs. Wheeler & Hale, who have 5000 acres, and 400 head of Cattle, and are making improvements. We hope to hear of the success of others also. These lands are in Suisun Bay, and are well located. We shall give further extracts concerning these Tule-lands at another time. We know of fine Vegetables being raised on these lands.

It should be remembered that Suisun City has a good steamer running from that place to San Francisco and back three times a week each way, good accommodations, and at a reasonable price. They make a pleasant trip, and have courteous and agreeable officers in command.

Locust Trees for Timber.

The want of good timber trees is already felt, and will be more so in coming years. In order to prepare for this want, which will be a very large one, we would advise all who have plenty of land,—gravelly or stony land upon a moderate slope, or even valley land,—that they can first break up this land deep as possible, and plant it to corn, and at the same time plant two or three seeds of the Black Locust on the side of the hill of corn. This will grow moderately till the corn is harvested, when it will continue; and soon a forest of valuable timber trees will occupy land heretofore almost worthless.

Annual Fair, 1860, at Elmira.

We give, from the Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society, a Sketch of their Twentieth Annual Fair. It contains many facts that we wish our readers to consider. Such action must be had with us, before we can have very many successful or united Fairs again. We refer particularly to the importance of Agricultural Discussions, held during the evenings of the Fair week. This is a subject we have always urged as of vital interest to success, and it is so considered by all the best managed Societies in the Old States. Why should we not have them here? For this reason we give this Report:

The Twentieth Annual Fair of the Society has just closed, and it is one that redounds to the honor of the Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers and Horticulturists, of our own State, as well as to many from other States of our Union and Canada. This was the second Fair held at Elmira, and evinced the benefits which had resulted from the previous Fair, in the increase of exhibitors, not only from that section, but also in the superior animals and products on exhibition; this furnishing additional evidence, if it were needed, of the great practical benefits resulting from the Exhibitions of the Society, wherever held. The remark was frequently made to us on the Grounds at Elmira, "How much better this Exhibition than when you were here in 1855." No one could have doubted this who witnessed the two Exhibitions, and was able to make the comparison.

In the Cattle Department, though not as large as at some previous Fairs, when the prize cattle were exhibited, under the charge of the Superintendent, all were convinced of the great merit of most of those animals; and the like opinion was expressed in regard to a portion of the horses on exhibition, though as a whole not equal to some of our previous Exhibitions.

The Sheep and Swine Department was well represented, and did great credit to our breeders. In the Implement and Machinery Department, more valuable inventions were on exhibition than we have seen before; and it is but just to give to those who exhibited, a meed of praise for the character of the machinery and implements exhibited: simplicity and utility seemed a marked character in the Exhibition, and this is what the farmer needs; and we shall be disappointed if the result of the Exhibition, in this particular department, shall not prove most serviceable to the farming interests of our State.

The other Departments were well sustained; and the Fruit Department, we think, exceeded any ever before exhibited before the Society. Such, we believe, was the general expression of those competent to judge; and certainly this Exhibition shows that when the seasons are favorable, in this Department, New York has no fear of a rival.

The erections upon the Grounds, from the experience of the Society, were superior to any previous Exhibitions, and secured for the exhibitors a meed of praise that must have been exceedingly gratifying to the Contractors and Local Committee, as it was to the Officers and Members of the Society.

The arrangements upon the Grounds, under the direction of John Harold, Esq., the General Superintendent, were such as to secure the utmost order and regularity in every Department, and to secure to him, as it did, a most cordial response from the exhibitors, and others, who were so well provided for.

The Officers of the Society who were present, were active in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them during the Fair; and the Acting Officers were greatly relieved in the discharge of the many duties pressing upon them during the Fair, by the Associates who were present.

Not a single case of outbreak occurred during the Fair; and to this the Society is indebted, not only to the most perfect arrangements which it had, but also to the vigilance and attention of the Police and Magistrate, who individually discharged, with great promptness, their duties, and for which the Society has testified its approval.

The Address of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, was such a one as was expected of him: adapted to the occasion, instructive to the farmers, and giving them good and sufficient reasons for adhering to the noble pursuit of the American Farmer, which, when rightly directed, will secure a competence, and possesses an independence which no other pursuit in our country can claim.

Though the skies were unpropitious, and limited the attendance, the Exhibition of 1860 was among the most pleasant ones enjoyed by the Society; and those who have long labored for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State will, with renewed energy, take courage from this Exhibition, and labor for the good of the whole agricultural interest of our State and nation.

Agricultural Discussions.—Never has there been such interest manifested in these meetings, held every evening during the Fair. The room where the discussions were held, proved entirely too limited for the members who attended and desired to take part in and listen to the discussions. The discussions were of great practical value; and as they are spread before the farmers, will tend to increase their interest in their profession, and greatly aid them in their good work.

Another year, arrangements will be made for much more extensive accommodations; as it is now apparent that this feature of our Exhibitions is one looked forward to with great interest, and in which the real working farmer is ready to give his own experience as well as listen to instructions from others.

The list of premiums awarded shows the successful competitors in the various departments; and while many, doubtless, are disappointed at not finding their names among the successful ones, all will, we trust, adopt the language of a celebrated stock-breeder who failed at a Show in Great Britain, as he addressed the Judges: "Gentlemen, you will meet me again."

HOW THEY SPEND THE EVENING.
On this subject, the Correspondent of the N. Y. World says:—"A very useful movement, inaugurated by the farmers here assembled, in meeting every evening for the purpose of a free interchange of opinion, and the discussion of agricultural topics.

Thus, after the day is spent in busy inspection of the Stock and articles on Exhibition, the farmers, instead of "loafing" all the evening, meet together and give each other the benefit of their respective experience and observation in all matters pertaining to their honorable and important vocation. I had the pleasure, this evening, of attending a meeting and discussion of this description at the Court-house. Some three hundred farmers were present, and the amount of instructive, entertaining and original "talk" presented in the homely, impromptu lectures of this agricultural gathering, was worth a whole course of scientific lectures. There were assembled representatives of the farming interest from every section of the Empire State. The grain-growing districts, the grazing regions, the gardens: all were represented. The special order for the evening was "Wool and Mutton." Advocates of fine, coarse and common; of Merino and Leicester; of Southdown and Crossed: had each ten minutes to speak his mind. The question was put to each speaker whether, in his opinion, farmers should keep more sheep in the grain-growing districts. To this all uniformly replied in the affirmative; and some gave as the most vital reason, that this should be done to restore and enrich the land. Fine-wooled sheep seemed to have the best of argument, as most profitable. Gen. Harmon, of Monroe county, stated that his clip from 328 sheep, last year, brought him \$707; and from 334, the year previous, \$703; that he wintered 50 sheep in a covered pen, 14 by 40 feet, with very little hay, feeding-straw, oats and roots. Mr. Lewis F. Allen very justly insisted that no general rule could be adopted, but that soil, climate, and market, must govern the decision as to the relative profitability of the coarse or fine-wool sheep. Many other speakers addressed the meeting, and a conversational discussion ensued, at once highly instructive and humorous. One of the paradoxical views of the evening seemed that of Mr. Dickinson, who advocated the manuring with clay, claiming that one load of clay was worth two of muck; one load of manure on the surface worth two plowed in; and that he would only draw manure when he could not irrigate with muddy water. He also was in favor of eighteen-inch drains as against those deeper; considered guano of little value, except on the sands of Long Island; and maintained that every farm possessed the means of restoration, and contained its own fertilizers. The meeting adjourned till the next evening.

Exports from New York.

The Economist furnishes the following table of exports from New York from January 1, to September 30:

Exports of certain leading Articles of Domestic Produce from New York to Foreign Ports since January 1.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat flour.....	1,139,021	535,407	1,188,577
Rye flour.....	3,434	4,287	6,409
Corn meal.....	5,980	62,237	72,889
Wheat.....bush.	3,017,633	33,761	2,672,022
Oats.....bush.	12,447	107	107
Barley.....bush.	27,961	9,308	101,634
Corn.....bush.	1,335,662	168,718	2,137,552
Wheat oil.....gals.	324,328	141,914	248,171
Sperm oil.....bbls.	853,370	1,142,429	935,729
Cotton seed.....bbls.	15,148,043	5,035,550	13,989,922
Butter.....	1,376,790	2,083,974	7,328,025
Cheese.....	4,002,321	4,786,741	16,427,491
Lard.....	9,940,119	8,185,183	12,244,319
Tallow.....bbls.	1,115,180	1,277,978	9,900,646
Tobacco, crude.....pkgs.	46,793	52,240	63,586
Tobacco, manufactured.....	3,419,750	4,312,791	5,261,150
Whalebone.....bbls.	395,129	1,453,193	555,391

Taking breadstuffs alone and reducing Flour to its equivalent in Wheat, the export stands:

	Bushels 1859. Value.	Bushels 1859. Value.
Wheat.....	2,167,617	\$2,989,000
Corn.....	168,748	12,000,000
Other articles.....	121,000	2,167,352
	2,457,000	\$15,200,000

Showing an excess over last year of more than \$15,000,000 thus far, with the prospect of a continued demand in a like ratio for some months to come.

The extra earnings to the foreign carrying trade on this additional export of 12,000,000 bushels is about \$3,000,000, two-thirds of which goes to our own ships, forming another item to our credit abroad. It will be seen that there has also been a large increase of the exports of other articles in the same time—the total excess over last year being more than \$20,000,000—while on the other hand imports have fallen off \$13,000,000, and the export of specie has been less by about \$18,500,000. Taking these facts in connection with another fact—which we consider of vastly greater importance—that our manufacturers are doing and are likely to do a large and profitable business, the signs of the times indicate present and future prosperity, and a self-sustaining position beyond anything we have ever enjoyed before. Judicious care of our own interests on the part of our government, combined with prudence and economy on the part of the people, can easily render this position so strong as to "be a solid and enduring position of national greatness."

Truly, we have a goodly report of the crops of 1860.

MR. FAY'S SALE OF ALDERSEYS AND OXFORD DOWNS.—The following extract is from a letter by a gentleman who was present to one of the editors of the Country Gentleman: There was quite a large sale of pure bred and grade-Jersey Cows, and Oxford Down sheep, at "Linners," the fine estate of Richard S. Fay, Esq., near Lynn, Massachusetts, on Friday last (Oct. 5.) The day was cold and very rainy, and the attendance consequently lessened, about a hundred being present. At two o'clock, after a handsome and substantial lunch, the sale was commenced by Wm. F. Otis of Boston; the pure bred Jerseys brought from \$80 to \$125, and the half bloods from \$45 to \$100. Mr. David Nevins, Mr. John Joy and Wm. S. Lincoln of Worcester, were among the purchasers. The sheep sold at prices ranging from \$7 50 each for a lot of lambs, to \$51. Two or three small lots were sold to go south, but the most of the flock was taken by James S. Greenell, Esq., of Greenfield, Mass. The introduction of so large a number of these splendid sheep, the best breed for early lambs, ripe mutton and fleece, all combined, into Franklin county, will soon give it a reputation for its sheep unequalled in New England.

Olives in Shasta County.

Mr. P. B. Reading has presented us with a branch laden with fruit from an olive tree raised on his Buenaventura ranch. The olives are a most beautiful fruit, being of a deep violet color, and appear to have reached the most perfect maturity. Buenaventura is in latitude 40° 30' and is probably the farthest north that this valuable fruit, unprotected from the severity of winter, has ever been raised on the American continent. The olive tree, when fully grown, is generally from fifteen to twenty feet in height, though it sometimes attains a much greater size in Greece and the Levant. It is evergreen and continues to flourish for a century. The olive tree grows in all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and has been cultivated for centuries in Spain, the south of France and Italy.

The celebrated American horticulturist, A. J. Downing, was of the opinion that the olive could be successfully cultivated in some of the Southern States, if the planters would give it their attention; and it is a well known fact that Southern California is as well adapted to the cultivation of this fruit as Southern Europe. It is not improbable that the time will yet come when the United States, instead of annually paying millions of dollars to Europe for the single article of olive oil, will not only produce this article plentiful enough for domestic consumption, but in such quantities as will make it one of the permanent exports of the country.—[Shasta Courier.]

The above from the Shasta Courier, is excellent in its objects and tendencies; and we hope to see the olive extensively cultivated. The Courier is, however, greatly in error in relation to the size and growth of the olive in Greece and the Levant. It is most generally but ten or fifteen feet high, and often a mere dwarf; still, while here in California at the Mission of San Jose, at Mr. Beard's, there are trees in full bearing thirty and forty feet high, and of extraordinary beauty and form. As we have said in a former article on the olive, California can surpass almost any country for the growth and productiveness of this fruit, of which so much is now imported into the United States.

Immense Yield of Squashes.

That California is a land of "some pumpkins" and squashes too, is now an admitted fact; for almost everybody has seen the pumpkins and squashes lay on and over the ground two and three deep. We hardly dare tell editorially how many tons per acre have been raised; but it is so astonishing as scarcely to be credited. We would ask our Farmers who have weighed their crops, either in pounds or loads, to give us the results.

We saw a lot of squashes at Zabriskie's Hotel at Marysville, a few weeks since, and learned from Mr. Z. that he had six on one vine that weighed as follows: 126, 127, 137, 140, 147, and 156 pounds; total, 833 pounds. We also recollect some three years since, that over 1600 pounds were raised from one seed; and one squash exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair in 1858, weighed 287 pounds.

Now, we ask our stock-raisers, why should they complain of short feed and cattle dying from starvation when such crops can be raised? A ranchman with 5000 head could plant ten acres of squashes and ten acres of sugar beet, at a cost of less than \$100, and the yield would be over 1000 tons; enough to sustain his stock of cattle eight weeks, by adding to what food they could pick up fifty pounds of this food each week per head. There is no excuse for stock-owners losing cattle by starving, when such enormous crops can be so easily raised.

Our Plaza.

What a barren and unsightly spot is the Plaza of San Francisco! While thousands of dollars are being expended annually for taste and ornament elsewhere, why should this spot be thus so long neglected? Why not make it beautiful, and a credit and honor to the city and to those who are guardians of it?

The Plaza of San Francisco could be made an honor to the State, as the great city, the metropolis of the State. Why should these offensive trees—the "Cottonwoods,"—a tree unfit for any inhabited place, be allowed to remain an offense to good taste or health? Why, instead of these nuisance trees, should not a class of valuable trees of the rarest and best kinds be planted, and guarded from the hands of those ruthless barbarians that delight to mar the beautiful? Why should not our Supervisors employ a man constantly, who is qualified to take care of the Plaza under laws made for its protection?

New York, Boston, and other great cities, have "Park-keepers," and why should not San Francisco have the same; and then improve and embellish all her public squares.

Summer Fallow.

Now is the time to prove the value of Summer fallow. The want of rain has long prevented the farmer from plowing his old land; but those farmers who were wise and plowed their land last Spring and left it in Summer fallow, have now a decided advantage over all others. Will those who have harvested on land thus cultivated, and those who have now sowed their Summer Fallows give us their opinion of the advantage of it.

SUGAR-CANE IN OREGON.—Fine and perfectly matured Chinese Sugar-cane has been raised the present year in Clackamas county, Oregon. It was ripe early in September.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
SECOND SERIES.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF DEC. 7, 1890.]

III.—C.

The Indians of the Great Basin, New Mexico, Arizona and Sonora—No. 1.

67.—THE ANTIQUITIES OF CALIFORNIA—RUINS IN THE DESERT—THE MOQUIS.

A lively interest has been excited of late by the accounts we have published of ruined cities and lofty pyramids in the solitudes of the Great Basin. In corroboration of Capt. Walker's account of the implements he discovered in the ruined cities of the Desert, the State Journal says: "Hand mills (or *Molinos*) similar to those described, have been found scattered through all the mining regions of the State; collections of them, dug up in the search for gold, may be seen in almost every mining camp. We remember to have seen two, taken in one day, on the bank of the Yuba river, from a distance of sixteen feet below the surface of the ground. They are all made from a peculiar kind of stone, which has the appearance of a combination of granite and basalt. This stone is filled with small cells, but does not appear to be porous. The pestles, when found with these mortars or mills, are usually of gneiss. There are two of these mortars near the Court House door in this city (Sacramento), probably brought as curiosities from some part of the mines. These mortars are the only evidence of the work of man that we have heard of having been discovered in the diluvium containing the gold deposits of California."

More Ancient Ruins.—A correspondent of the Placerville Herald, the same who originally communicated the particulars of the discovery of the Great Pyramid between the Sierra Nevada and the Colorado, writing from San Bernardino Valley, under date of September 10, gives the following account of an immense stone bridge said to have been found in the same vicinity: "I have received the Herald quite regularly, one number containing the account sent you of the ancient pyramid in the Great Colorado Desert. From one of the three adventures who made the discovery, by their hazardous trip across the Desert, I gather the following somewhat interesting account of their further discoveries, in the vicinity of the pyramid already described. In a north-westerly direction, distant about three miles, they discovered the ruins of what appeared to have been a bridge, the foundations of which were of stone, and nearly six hundred feet from one of the outer abutments to the other, while between the two are no less than seven distinct piers; they were all apparently of equal height, though many of the top stones are now dislodged. These piers were, apparently, all of the same size, and at the top must have been about six feet by twenty. In no place are they elevated more than eight feet above the present level of the sands, and this can be said, only of one of the piers. The two outer abutments are nearly perpendicular upon the sides facing inward, while the outer gradually slope to the level and even below the surface—how far below, was not ascertained. It is conclusive, therefore, that the bridge was elevated to a considerable height above the surrounding country, and that the original foundations are now more or less submerged, by the accumulated sands of centuries. There is not the slightest appearance that a river ever had its course nearer to this ruin than the Colorado, but from the fact that this structure does not conform to either North and South, or East and West, but rather lies in a Northeast and Southwest direction, would lead to the belief that some ancient river from the Northwest once flowed between its walls and piers. Evidences of other structures having existed in the vicinity, are apparent, in numerous detached portions of what were once unquestionably the walls of buildings, and as these extend for more than half a mile in every direction, except in the very direction and line that the position of the bridge would indicate to have been the bed of the river, it corroborates the supposition that these immense piers and abutments were the vertical supporters of an ancient bridge of wood, for there is not the slightest indication about them of their having been the support of arches. Immigrants are arriving among us, both from the Northern and Gila routes. Our valley will, ere long, be the Paradise of the Pacific Coast; with the finest climate in the world, and the almost spontaneous growth of the fruits of every clime, we need only that the moral atmosphere be pure, to make it the peaceful home of a happy, united and contented people."

We are somewhat suspicious of this San Bernardino correspondent, and are much disposed to think his whole story a hoax. The Placerville Herald, although called upon, has not yet indorsed the authenticity of these letters, and until it does, doubt will attach to them. We take the following interesting description of a strange people said to reside in the interior of the Great Basin from the Panama Star. It is entitled to full confidence:

"Who Built the California Pyramid?—Your article on the antiquities of the Great Central Basin calls to recollection a conversation I had in 1852, near that region, that was of intense interest to me at the time. Far away beyond the South Pass, on the head waters of the Gila river, lives John Bridger, a trapper of the plains and mountains for more than forty years, and whose veracity cannot be questioned by any one acquainted with him. It is admitted by all trappers, that he is better acquainted than any living man with the intricacies of all the hills, and the streams that lose themselves in the Great Basin—(I say Basin, because there are many of them.) While trapping on the tributaries of the Colorado, an Indian offered to guide Mr. Bridger and party to a people living far in the Desert, with whom they could barter. The proposition was accepted; and after providing themselves with dried meats and water, they struck right into the heart of that Great Desert, where no white man before or has since trodden, and which the hardy mountaineers will only venture to skirt. After five days' travel the party arrived at three mountains, or Buttes, rising in grandeur in that solitary waste. These mountains were covered with a diversity of forest and fruit trees, with streams of pure water rippling down their declivities. At their base was a numerous agricultural people, surrounded with waving fields of corn and a profusion of vegetables. The people were dressed in leather—they knew nothing of mill after mill, circling these Buttes, were adobe houses, two and three stories high. Mr. Bridger was not allowed to enter any of their towns or houses, and after remaining three days, bartering scarlet cloth and iron for their furs, he left them; not, however, without before being given to understand that they held no communication with any people beyond their desert home. That they are the same people who once inhabited the banks of the Gila and the Colorado, and left those monuments of wonder, the 'Casa Grande,' which so deeply attracted the followers of Fremont and Doniphan, and then vanished as a dream, there can no longer be a doubt. Their adobe houses

"Months after this conversation with Mr. Bridger, I had another with Mr. Papin, the agent of the American Fur Company. He told me that another of the party, Mr. Walker, the mountaineer, after whom one of the mountain Passes is named, and who is known to be a man of truth, had given

him the same description of these isolated people—and in my mind there is not the shadow of a doubt of their existence.

"The subject is one replete with interest to the antiquarian, as well as to all others; and I am in strong hope that the recent discovery in the Colorado country will have the effect of speedily bringing to light, and to the knowledge of the world, not only the existence of these people in their desert home, but also their origin and history."

Strange People in the Wilderness—The Moquis.—The people here spoken of, we are inclined to believe, are the Moquis—a race of people residing in the Great Basin, who answer in many particulars to the description given by Bridger and Papin. We believe that Capt. Joe Walker, the veteran mountaineer and trapper, is the only white man in this country that has ever visited this strange people, and from him we gathered in the course of a long conversation, a most interesting account of their country and manners. The most implicit confidence may be placed in all his statements. He is entirely free from that habit of romancing and exaggerating which we often find among great travelers.

Through the very center of the Great Basin runs the Rio Colorado Chiquito or Little Red River. It takes its rise in the mountains that skirt the right bank of the Rio Grande, flows almost due west, and empties into the Colorado at a point on the same parallel of latitude with Walker's Pass. About 100 miles north of this, and running almost parallel with it, is the river San Juan. Each of these streams is about 250 miles long. Between them stretches an immense table land, broken occasionally by Sierras of no great length, which shoot up above the general elevation. About half way between the two rivers, and midway in the wilderness between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, is the country of the Moquis. From the midst of the plain rises abruptly on all sides a Butte of considerable elevation, the top of which is as flat as if some great power had sliced off the summit. Away up here the Moquis have built three large villages, where they rest at night perfectly secure from the attacks of the fierce tribes who live to the north and east of them. The sides of this table mountain are almost perpendicular cliffs, and the top can only be reached up a steep flight of steps, cut in the solid rock. Around its base is a plain of arable land, which the Moquis cultivate with great assiduity. Here they raise all kinds of grain, melons, and vegetables. They have also a number of orchards, filled with many kinds of fruit trees. The peaches they raise, Capt. Walker says, are particularly fine. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, but very few herds of horses or cattle. They are a harmless, inoffensive race—kind and hospitable to strangers, and make very little resistance when attacked. The warlike Navajoes who dwell in the mountains to the northeast of them, are in the habit of sweeping down upon them every two or three years, and driving off their stock. At such times they gather up all that is moveable from their farms, and fly for refuge to their mountain stronghold. Here their enemies dare not follow them. When a stranger approaches, they appear on the top of the rocks and houses watching his movements. One of their villages at which Capt. Walker stayed for several days, is five or six hundred yards long. The houses are generally built of stone and mortar—some of them of adobe. They are very snug and comfortable, and many of them are two, and even three stories high. The inhabitants are considerably advanced in some of the arts, and manufacture excellent woolen clothing, blankets, leather, basket work and pottery. Unlike most of the Indian tribes of this country, the women work within doors, the men performing all the farm and out-door labor. As a race, they are lighter in color than the Digger Indians of California. Indeed, the women are tolerably fair, in consequence of not being so much exposed to the sun. Among them, Capt. Walker saw three perfectly white, with white hair and light eyes. He saw two others of the same kind at the Zuni villages, nearer the Rio Grande. They were, no doubt, Albinos, and probably gave rise to the rumors which have prevailed of the existence of white Indians in the Basin.

The Moquis have probably assisted nature in leveling the top of the mountain as a site for their villages. They have cut down the rocks in many places, and have excavated out of the solid rock a number of large rooms, for manufacturing woolen cloth. Their only arms are bows and arrows, although they never war with any other tribe. The Navajoes carry off their stock without opposition. But unlike almost every other tribe of Indians on the continent, they are scrupulously honest. Capt. Walker says the most attractive and valuable articles may be left exposed, and they will not touch them.

Many of the women are beautiful, with forms of faultless symmetry. They are very neat and clean, and dress in quite a picturesque costume of their own manufacture. They wear a dark robe with a red border, gracefully draped so as to leave their right arm and shoulder bare. They have most beautiful hair, which they arrange with great care. The condition of a female may be known from her manner of dressing her hair. The virgins part their hair in the middle behind, and twist each parcel round a hoop six or eight inches in diameter. This is nicely smoothed and oiled and fastened to each side of the head, something like a large rosette. The effect is very striking. The married women wear their hair twisted into a club behind.

The Moquis farm in the plain by day and retire to their villages on the mountain at night. They irrigate their lands by means of the small streams running out of the sides of the mountain. Sometimes when it fails to snow on the mountains in winter, their crops are bad. For this reason they always keep two or three years' provisions laid up, for fear of famine. Altogether, they are a most extraordinary people, far in advance of any other aborigines yet discovered on this continent. They have never had any intercourse with the whites, and of course their civilization originated with themselves. What a field is here for the adventurous traveler! We have rarely listened to anything more interesting than Capt. Walker's plain unaffected story of his travels in the Great Basin.

On the upper Virgin are two very remarkable falls. One of them, about two hundred miles from its mouth, is the most stupendous cataract in the world; it falls in an almost unbroken sheet a distance of full one thousand feet! The river, some distance above, traverses a pretty timbered valley, and then runs through a close canon. Here the current becomes rapid. The mountains seem to run directly across the river. At the fall the stream is narrowed to thirty or forty yards, while the canon rises on either side in almost perpendicular cliffs to a height of two hundred feet. The pent-up stream rushes on to the brink of the precipice, leaps over, and falls with scarce a break into the vast abyss beneath. Capt. Walker describes the sight as grand beyond description. About thirty miles above, there is another magnificent fall. Here the river plunges over the cliff, falls a distance of two or three hundred feet, and breaks into a myriad fragments upon a projecting ledge beneath. Although the fall is not so great as in the other, it is more picturesque, from the multitude of smaller cataracts into which it is divided by the rocks.

The waters of the Virgin are beautifully clear. For sixty or eighty miles below the Big Falls, they run through lofty canons. Soon after they have emerged into the desert, they are absorbed in a great measure by the sand, and become a much

smaller stream. The country about the upper Virgin is frightfully repulsive. It is split up into innumerable rocky fissures and deep ravines. Capt. Walker traveled for a whole day down the bed of a steep canon. He turned off into a lateral canon, which became so narrow that he could not get back again. For two or three miles the rocks actually closed over his head, so that he could not see the sky. It was like traversing an immense natural tunnel two hundred feet high. It was undoubtedly the dry bed of a stream which emptied during the rainy season into the Virgin, as he saw drift-logs piled sixty feet high in one part of the tunnel. What a grand sight would that torrent be as it rushed down its subterranean bed, and almost filled its rocky conduit. That whole section of country has been in former times torn up by earthquakes. In every direction the effect of volcanic action may be seen. It is but little known—a white man except Capt. Walker having traversed it, and nothing could induce him to attempt it again.

The country between the Colorado and Rio Grande is a high plain on a level with the top of the Big Canon. It is almost a desert, with little timber; grass and water very scarce. Capt. Walker was obliged to swim his animals over the Colorado at the place where he crossed: the stream was narrow and rapid, and its bed very rocky. From the river he struck across the table-land nearly due east, for the Rio Grande. In his journey he followed the course of the Little Red River, or Rio Colorado Chiquito, which heads in the Rocky Mountains that skirt the west bank of the Rio Grande, runs nearly west through a deep canon in the table-land, and empties into the Colorado. On his route he met with an entire mountain of salt, not sloping, but faced with abrupt cliffs. There is a magnificent waterfall on the Little Red—the stream just above is about one hundred yards wide, and nearly on a level with the plateau: at this point the canon suddenly commences, and the collected waters of the river leap over the precipice with a fall of two hundred feet; the canon is almost filled with the spray, upon which may be seen a myriad rainbows when the sun is shining. Capt. Walker crossed the Little Red about sixty miles south of the Moquis villages, and continued his journey, without further adventure, through a Pass in the Rocky Mountains. He struck the Rio Grande, as he had intended, at Albuquerque. From close observation of the country, he is clearly of opinion that the Central Route is the most practicable, as it is the most direct, for the construction of the great Pacific Railroad.

Since Capt. Walker's memorable trip, this basin has been crossed by Capt. F. X. Aubrey, who left this city in the latter part of June last (1853). The last mail from the east brought us a brief telegraphic dispatch from the west, stating that he had reached Santa Fe on the 14th of September, after a most perilous trip across the Continent. He crossed the Sierra Nevada at the Tejon Pass on the 12th of July, and struck due east across the Desert for the Colorado. At the crossing of this river, and in many other places, he found gold. Silver and copper in abundance was met with. He encountered numerous hostile Indians, who fought his party for thirty days, wounding nearly all of them. Aubrey himself is reported to have received eight wounds. The fighting was chiefly with a tribe called "Garotes." It is further said, though we are greatly inclined to consider it a fable, that they met a tribe of Indians two hundred miles west of the Zuni Villages, near the centre of the plateau between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, who used gold bullets for their guns, thus implying the existence of immense deposits of the precious metal in that country. Aubrey struck the Rio Grande at Liberator, and confirms the report of Walker, that the route presents no obstacles to the construction either of a railroad or a wagon-road. We may expect a full report of his adventures by the next mail.—(Oct. 1853.)

The foregoing notes on Walker's travels, and the problematical pyramids and bridges, appeared in the San Francisco Herald, of Oct. 15, 1853, and have attracted great attention among the savans and literatures of Europe and the Atlantic States. In the former series of the Indianology may be found other notes on Walker's 1850 explorations in the Great Basin.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Assessor's Report of Monterey County.

We find the most interesting Report of this character, that we have seen for a long time, from Monterey county, in the Pacific Sentinel, "wherein," says the Assessor, "are mentioned such statistical facts as required by the Circular of the Surveyor General, and all general information as much as within my personal knowledge, and as learned from reliable sources, tending to develop the resources of this county and to indicate some of its wants."

The lands inclosed amount to 100,440 acres; Lands cultivated 13,500 acres. The principal productions are (in bushels), wheat 92,000, barley 62,000, oats 6800, corn 4000, buckwheat 500, Irish potatoes 20,000, onions 10,500, peas 2000. Number of apple-trees 1800. Wine-made 1500 gallons. Butter 32,000 pounds. Eggs 12,000 dozen. Cheese 27,500 pounds. Wool 450,000 pounds.

Among the Live Stock there are, American Horses 342, Spanish 2221, do. wild together with yearling colts 4442, half-breed 485, colts of this year 2500, American stallions 56, American cows 1638, do. calves 330, Spanish cows 2658, do. calves 264, cows half-breed 306, calves do. 102, American stock cattle 7715, Spanish do. 51,149, half-breed 3660, American bulls 379, do. oxen 60, Spanish do. 490, sheep 98,550, hogs 4816. Bee-Hives 79. The increase of Live Stock from last year, is about 23,000 head of all kinds.

Value of Property assessed is, real estate (in dollars), 493,914 50, improvements on real estate 120,270 00, personal property 877,482 60, total 1,491,667 00.

FARMING.

This year the lands of the Pajaro valley and Salinas plains have yielded an abundant crop. A quantity of wheat has been lost, owing to copious showers of rain during the month of July; as to other produce, the harvest has been satisfactory. An undertaking likely to prove very beneficial to the farmers of the aforesaid lands, has been lately set on foot. Some enterprising persons, considering the Monterey, or Salinas river, navigable to a certain distance from its mouth, have purchased a small steamer, for the purpose of towing vessels over the bar, in and out of the said river. The enterprise has succeeded extremely well; a number of small crafts have entered the slough, loaded produce, and have been safely towed out to sea. The opening of the navigation of the Salinas river is a great advantage to all land owners and farmers in that neighborhood, saving them expensive costs of freight, and doing away altogether with the dangers of the Pajaro landing, through the high surf. The only drawback is that the entrance of the river should not be attempted whenever the sea is rough, and, therefore, vessels may be obliged to remain in the port of Monterey for several days, until a calm may permit them to go in. Likewise, vessels loaded in the slough must wait for an opportunity to go out. However, from the first of July to the fifteenth of October, the sea on the bar is so smooth that the entrance and the exit of the river may almost every day be undertaken.

Much grain has been cut early in the year, as

hay for cattle and horses, and no mention as to the quantity is made in the report, as I have had no means to make a correct estimate of the number of tons of hay obtained.

PASTURAGE AND CATTLE.

The winters of 1853-54 having been comparatively wet, there has been good pasturage this year, and, to the present time, no want thereof has been experienced, although the rain fallen early for the season, must have, in a great measure, deprived the grass of its strength and nutritious qualities. Owing to the drought of several years in succession, the seed of the wild oats in various parts of the county has almost been destroyed, and it will take two years before the hills will be covered with that pasturage as they were in the spring of 1853.

The indigenous grasses are: the wild oat, clover of several kinds, bunch grass, pin grass, and others. Attempts made to raise alfalfa, or Peruvian clover, have failed. [For what reason? Better try again.—Ed. C. F.]

The cattle have done well, but are at low prices in the market. Much pains have been taken to improve the breed of Spanish stock cattle; several stock-raisers had a number of American bulls imported, and now are beginning to get, on their ranches, some very fine half-breed cattle. Since the last year, much American stock-cattle has come to this county.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

About the beginning of August, 1853, a disease, entirely unknown to the native stock-raisers, broke out among the horses in some parts of this county, and most of the horses attacked, died. Until now, no efficacious remedy against the evil is known. The progress of the disease is slow but certain. The first symptoms are indicated by a continual shaking of the head; after some time, the diseased horse will droop his head until his nostrils touch the ground, and in that manner walk or trot for a considerable time, and over many miles of ground, without taking food or drink, and as if deprived of eye-sight, until, at last, coming up before some obstacle, as a cluster of trees, or a fence, he remains standing still, until he dies. This year the disease made its appearance at about the same time as the previous year, and is raging with greater intensity. Some stock-raisers on the Salinas plains, among others, Mr. David Spence and Francisco Soberanes, have lost one-half of their horses. Colts are subject thereto the same as grown horses, and it has been ascertained that the disease is contagious. The seat of the disease is undoubtedly in the brain, but, although several experiments have been made on dead horses, no positive cause has yet been discovered. When a horse recovers of this disease, his recovery is never complete. He remains stupefied and almost useless. I think the case is deserving the attention of the veterinary profession.

SHEEP.

As may be seen by the enumeration of Live Stock, there have been assessed 99,550 sheep, 5156 more than last year. As the assessment was made early in the spring, most of the ewes had not yet lambed, or the lambs were so small as not to be worth the notice of the assessor. If the lambs of this year were counted, the total amount of sheep would have been put down at 124,000 head.

It is a well known fact that this county is the best locality in the State for raising sheep; the climate and pasturage are favorable to their increase and the improvement of breed. No case of disease among the flocks has come to my knowledge.

During this year, several new localities, proper for sheep-raising, have been discovered; particularly in the extensive range of hills dividing Peach-Tree valley and the Salinas, where, formerly, leagues of land with good pastures were lying useless for the want of water. Enterprising settlers have, by artificial means, succeeded in procuring an abundant supply of that element, thereby rendering valuable a considerable tract of land.

Capt. Sherwood had, this year, 1200 sheep imported from Australia; they are of a superior quality. An offer was made for the lot at \$30 a head, and was declined.

Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., and Col. Hollister, have made it their especial care to improve the breed of sheep in this county. Their flocks can vie with the best in this State, for the superior quality of their wool and mutton.

FRUIT-TREES AND VINES.

The raising of fruit-trees is progressing, and the yield of the young trees is considerable every year, while the trees in the Mission Orchards, owing to old age and want of proper care, begin to fail.

The Vine is cultivated with success in several localities. On the farm of Mr. Theophile Vache, on the east slope of the Gabilan Mountain, there are now over 50,000 Grape-vines, which produced last year 800 gallons of Wine of very good quality. I am informed that this year 1500 gallons of Wine have been produced.

WHALES—FISHERIES, ETC.

There are two Whaling Companies at Monterey, one consisting of Americans and Portuguese, and the other of Portuguese only. Each company has two boats, manned by six men each. Besides the boats' crews, each company has three or four spare hands to attend to the trying-works. The following table will indicate the success of each company and the amount of oil made within the last twelve months:

American-Portuguese Company.	
Whales caught, California Grays.....	9
" " Humpbacks.....	13
Oil extracted from the California Grays, bbls. 250	
" " Humpbacks.....	400
Total number of Whales caught.....	22
" bbls Oil extracted.....	650

Portuguese Company.	
Whales caught, California Grays.....	18
" " Humpbacks.....	16
Oil extracted from California Grays, bbls.....	700
" " Humpbacks ".....	500
Total number of Whales caught.....	34
" bbls of Oil extracted.....	1200
" of Whales caught by both companies.....	56
Total number of bbls of Oil extracted by both companies.....	1850

Like the foregoing year, the Mackerel Fishery failed this year; both Mackerel and Herring have been scarce during the season. It has been noticed that after two successive seasons, when the aforesaid fish have been abundant, there succeed two seasons when the same will be scarce.

During the fishing-season of a good year, the waters of Monterey Bay are literally swarming with a great variety of fish.

APIARIES.

The raising of Bees has been lately undertaken, and it has met with success, except in some parts of the Salinas Plains, where, according to report, several swarms have been destroyed by the rapacious attacks of a certain species of humbees, commonly called "yellow-jackets." An amateur in the city of Monterey has several hives, and they are doing well.

SAW-MILLS.

There is one Saw-mill situated four miles from Monterey City; its steam-engine is of 30-horse power, and 17,000 feet of lumber can be sawed in twenty-four hours.

WOOD, LUMBER, ETC.

The Lumber-produce is the "Monterey Pine." It is tough, durable, and well suited for planking roads, wharves, bridges, etc., but being very knotty, it cannot be recommended for spars. The export of Cord-wood amounts to 16,000 or 20,000 cords per annum.

There are great quantities of Redwood, in the ravines at the foot of the mountains south of Carmelo river, but owing to the roughness of the country, and the difficulty to make roads in these localities, little use is made of this valuable article. One vessel of 120 tons burthen is in progress of construction; she is made entirely out of Monterey Pine.

WHARVES.

There are two wharves at Monterey, one belonging to the Monterey Wharf Company, and the other to the owner of the Saw-mill. The last named is private property, without privilege, situated on the lands of the owner, and only used by himself.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

There is one Artesian Well in the county, situated in the vicinity of the town of San Juan; the bore is about seven inches in diameter, and the depth is only about eighty feet; it throws up an abundance of water, but it has been remarked that the quantity is decreasing. Other attempts have been made, but have failed; the greatest depth bored is 850 feet; it is, however, generally believed that by boring a few feet deeper, water could be obtained on the Salinas Plains.

TELEGRAPH.

During the year the Telegraph-line has not much advanced. The line reaches the town of San Juan, making in all 24 miles of Telegraph-line within this county.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

There are two Ferries, one at the mouth of the Salinas river, and one at Hilltown, where the stage crosses the river on the line of travel from Monterey to San Juan.

A Toll-bridge has been completed over the line of travel from San Juan to San José, the cost of which is \$4000.

ROADS.

The Roads are far from being in good condition. The main Road of this county, or line of travel, from Monterey to San Juan, is at certain points, and particularly at the San Juan Hill, quite bad; suggestions have been made to change the road so as to avoid the aforesaid Hill of San Juan, and construct a new branch, passing over the Rancho de los Vergeles. The matter of Roads is about to receive attention. By an Act of the Legislature the Board of Supervisors have been empowered to levy an extra tax for Road Improvements, and that body has appropriated 20 per cent on every \$100 of assessed value for that purpose.

The Report is signed "Uriah Burns, County Assessor, by I. Ruurds, Deputy," and dated Nov. 23, 1860. We wish the Assessors of other counties would take pattern from the above, and give as concise and valuable reports.

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON
Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on

Monday, September 10, 1860,

And continue FIVE MONTHS.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session.....\$150
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25
For Tuition and Board per annum..... 250
Washing per dozen.....\$1 50
Payable Quarterly in advance.

People received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.
Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.
The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optional through the whole course.

People can enroll, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School
FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparatory for College.
Terms the same as in the Female Department.
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session..... 335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session..... 45
Stationery, per session..... 45
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session..... 10
Vacations, if spent at the College..... 35

N.B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.

Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Marachei, S. J., St. Ignace's Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
AT BENICIA.

THE Next Semi-annual Session will commence July 10th, 1860. Parents are requested to send their sons so that they may be present, if possible, at the opening of the session.

For full particulars in regard to prices, teachers, &c., address the Principal for a circular.

C. J. FLATT, Principal.

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID
For Grain-fed Hogs,

At the Pork-packing House of
WILSON & STEVENS,
No. 19 Commercial street.

N.B.—Parties having tale or slop-fed Hogs WERE NOT apply.

The Way to Rejuvenate a Sickly Tree.
In compliance with a promise, I will proceed to give you an account of the way I rejuvenate apple-trees which are in progress of decay from having bad and unhealthy roots. Such trees I supply with an entire set of new roots, and do it in the following manner: Scrape away all the earth from the tree down to the sickly roots; these you let remain; and, having a supply of well-rooted young apple-trees from the nursery, these you cut off ten inches above their roots, and giving their upper end a judicious slope with a sharp knife—entering the bark on the upper side three inches back, and coming out at the bark on the lower side, just at the end; they are now ready for being inserted between the bark and the wood of the tree, three or four inches above the old roots; which is done by making incisions through the bark, and running their ends between the bark and wood for some inches up the tree, with the young roots radiating outward from the tree. You now cover these young roots four or five inches deep with earth, raise a small mound round the body of tree, reaching a foot or more up it, and the thing is done, your tree saved, and all the energies of the young tree—now its roots—pouring a flood of vitality into its old decrepit body, causing it to throw out healthful water-sprouts from its mossy branches, the latter of which I would advise to cut away, and let the young sprouts form to the tree a new top. It is proper that I should say, that early spring is the only time this operation can be performed with success, and as early as the wood and bark of the tree are found to separate freely.

It frequently so happens that some of my trees have decayed roots on one side and healthy ones on the other. In that case, I confine my operations, as described above, to the sickly side of the tree, and am careful to furnish the young roots with a good covering of manure, and mulch them with straw, that they may the sooner catch up, in their growth, with the tree's native, sound roots. I am of opinion, and I think it a reasonable one, that if a tree is protected from all casualties, and the diseases to which it is subject attended to by the application of proper remedies, there is no reason it should ever die, until it does so in obedience to that fixed law of Nature that has fixed the brand of "death" upon all sublimity, vital existence, both animal and vegetable.—[Silas McDowell in "Cincinnati"]

SUCCESSFUL BREEDING.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter says that at the Fair held at Bowling Green, Ky., week before last, our fellow citizen, Wm. Warfield, Esq., took premiums upon all the cattle he exhibited, viz: upon his three-year-old bull (belonging to W. & B. Warfield), in the ring for cows four years old and over, in the ring for cows one year old and under two, in that for cows under one year old, for the best herd consisting of a bull and three cows, and in the sweepstakes rings for bulls and cows. This looks like a wholesale business in the way of premiums.

CORN-SHELLING at a Ranch in Yuba county is thus described by the Marysville Express: In company with Nelson Westcott we visited the beautiful Ranch belonging to himself and brother. The hands were engaged at the time in shelling corn, and each shelling! They had a large sheller, propelled by a four-horse motive-power, and requiring the attention of about a dozen men. Some were engaged in feeding the machine; others in winnowing the shelled corn; one was removing the cobs; and others were sacking, etc. Westcott informed us that they could shell about a thousand bushels a day. The corn was as fine as we ever saw, the grain being large and firm. This Ranch is a beautiful one, and produces most profitably. For three years they have raised from sixty-five to seventy bushels of corn to the acre. They have also a beautiful Orchard, and a fine young Vineyard. Who says we can't raise corn in this State?

A cargo of 30,000 feet of Mexican cedar, in logs, cut at Bandera Bay, near San Blas, arrived here some days since. This wood is said to be capable of the most exquisite polish, almost equal to mahogany and other cabinet woods, while it can be worked with much greater facility. It is a very good substitute for mahogany.

A splendid quality of fire clay has been found near Richmond, at the upper end of Honey Lake Valley. It has withstood every test applied to it. Parties at Galena Hill propose to use it for their furnaces.

NEW SEEDS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, VIA ISTHMS, A large and varied assortment of Garden Seeds, put up expressly for us in hermetically sealed cases by J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York.

Our stock contains a great variety of GARDEN VEGETABLES, also, GARDEN AND FIELD PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASSES, BULBOUS ROOTS, UNION SETS, OSAGE ORANGE, BLACK LOCUST, Etc.

The reputation Thorburn's Seeds have sustained for years past in the Atlantic States and California, is a sufficient guarantee to planters who want reliable seeds, and we invite them to examine our assortment.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.,
Plaza, Marysville.
November 1st, 1860.

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER THE FINEST lot of

Pear Stocks
Now to be seen in the State. The Stocks are one and two years old, of excellent growth.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and AT LIBERAL RATES.

If applied for and engaged in season.

MARK FARNEY,
Woodside Nursery, San Jose.

MASONIC RECALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,
In full sets or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanlike at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!!

Fruit Trees!

San Jose Valley NURSERY!



B. S. FOX

Has received from the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

...THEIR...

First Premium!

—OF—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

—FOR THE—

Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

—ALSO—

THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY'S

First Premium

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Nursery.

—AND—

The State Agricultural Society's

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

—AND ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

—ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots.

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."

"MARSHALL P. WILDER,
"Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."

"HOVEY & CO.,
"Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."

"J. VAN BUREN,
"Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."

"H. R. ROBEY,
"Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in my travels through Europe."

"HENRY E. FLYNNE,
"London."



—I NOW OFFER THE—

Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely

Will Find it to Their Interest

To call upon me

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

Though I am interested from Thirty Years' experience,

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orcharding line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

San Jose.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION GRATIS. 63m

NURSERY BUSINESS.

30,000 Locust Trees,

1000 LOMBARDY POPLAR,

...AND...

200 Hives of Bees.

FOR SALE BY

J. S. HARBISON,
SACRAMENTO.

THE above TREES are straight and well grown; the size varies from one to three inches in diameter and from 12 to 20 feet high. A large proportion of them were transplanted in the Nursery when one year old, consequently will bear removal without loss. The

Salubrious Shade and Valuable Timber afforded by the

Locust Trees.

they being hardy, and of rapid growth, make them THE VERY BEST TREE TO PLANT for those purposes. They are also suitable for Hedges, &c. &c.

THE BEES.

ARE IN SUPERIOR CONDITION each hive having the main apartment (containing 2200 cubic inches) full of comb, stores, and bees, and weigh from 75 to 100 pounds the hive. I WILL WARRANT THEM TO BE FREE FROM POUL BROOD, and to remain so, conditioned that they are not to have flight within two miles of any hives having said disease. I will sell the above by the single hive or in lots to suit the purchaser; and if desired, have them conveyed to any part of the State, at my own risk. For further particulars, apply at the Nursery and Apiary, three miles below Sacramento City, or by letter, directed as above. 11 2m

ABBOTT'S NURSERY, FRUIT VALE, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL for the patronage he received during the last season, would again inform purchasers that he has for sale at his Nursery of

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:
5,000 Standard Pears, one, two and three years old;
3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;
15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;
500 Dwarf Apples, " " " "
2,000 Plums, " " " "
3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;
1,000 Peaches, " " " "
500 Apricots;
20,000 Raspberry Plants;
10,000 Lawson Blackberries;
15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—
A large quantity of

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, GRAPE VINES, Etc.,

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

STEPHEN ABBOTT,
Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct. 25, 1860. 10

French Garden VINEYARD, SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING THE honor of informing the public that his former partner,

MR. J. B. SÉGER,

has just returned from France, bringing with him a comp. etc

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING, and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again in partnership, one being from BORDEAUX and the other from BOURGOGNE, they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF GRAPE-GROWERS, to our

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF Grape-Vines.

Already well noted for the

MOST BEAUTIFUL KINDS OF GRAPES,

BOTH FOR

TABLE AND WINE.

We have also lately added several varieties,

FROM BORDEAUX AND BOURGOGNE,

Which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

With us will also be found—

Fruit Trees,

One, two, and three years old, of all kinds.

And the best Ornamental Trees, embracing—

ELMS, LOMBARDY POPLARS, AND

SILVER-LEAF POPLARS.

Our whole assortment is in very fine order.

We beg our Friends and Customers to honor us with their confidence, and we will do all in our power to satisfy their wishes.

Catalogues sent to applicants.

A. DELMAS & J. B. SÉGER,
San Jose, Nov. 25, 1860.



TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC:

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO EXPRESS TO HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS, HIS WARM and unreserved thanks for their kind and much-needed support during the past year, which has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and which he hopes to retain by pursuing such a course as may be satisfactory to his Patrons and honorable to himself.

He desires therefore to call their attention to a list of some of the leading articles which he will offer for sale for 1860:

THRASHERS:

PITTS' GENUINE BUFFALO THRASHER, 8 and 10 horse-power, with an attachment for measuring and registering the number of bushels thrashed, and bagging the grain.

C. M. Russell's Massillon, Ohio, Thrasher, 8 and 10 horse-power.

Ball's Celebrated Canton, Ohio, do 8 and 10 do

The Albany, New York, do 1 and 2 do

The above Machines were Made Expressly to Order for the California Market.

Also, have on hand, extra Castings, Drapers, Elevators, Cylinder Teeth, &c., &c., or all the above machines.

THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

To which was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM over the New York Reaper, on trial as a Combined Reaper and Mower, at the Alameda County Agricultural Fair, held in June last. Also, the same award was made at the State Fair, held at Sacramento, in September last; and at the Santa Clara County Fair, held in San Jose, in October last.

Your attention is also called to a notice given it, below, by numerous members of the State Agricultural Society.

PECK'S HEADER AND HARVESTER!

To which was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and at the Santa Clara County Fair.

With the experience of the past season, this machine is so improved as to be, without question, The Very Best Harvester in Use

SICKLE SECTIONS.

SICKLE SECTIONS for McCORMICK'S, HUSSEY'S, BURRILL'S, SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S, PALMER & WILLIAMS', and MANNY'S (with Wood's Improvement) REAPERS. Also—EXTRA CASTINGS AND BRASS BOXES FOR THE ABOVE MACHINES.

HORSE RAKES.

WHITE'S PATENT STEEL-TOOTHED BUGGY HORSE RAKE;
WILCOX'S REVOLVING HAY RAKES, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

BOYER'S FARM MILLS, for Feed, Corn Meal or Flour; requiring but two-horse power. The cheapest farm mill in use.

PREMIUM FANNING MILLS, of our own make and the best imported.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY PRESSES.

GRANT'S GRAPE-VINE GRAIN CRADLES.

KIMBALL'S PATENT SCYTHES and SNATHS, notched heels; the very best patterns in use.

HAY FORKS, BARLEY FORKS, both steel and wood.

WILCOX'S THREE-BOWED HAND RAKES.

HOVEY'S HAY CUTTERS, all sizes.

RUBBER BELTING, all widths.

MONKEY WRENCHES.

GARDEN HOES and RAKES.

SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER OR FIELD ROLLER (home manufacture).

GRINDSTONES, all sizes.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS; the best churn in use (home manufacture).

CHEESE-PRESSES, self-acting (home manufacture).

LACE LEATHER; LUBRICATING MACHINE OIL.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

EXTRA POWERS, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Horse.

EXTRA TRUCKS and EXTRA LEVERS.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. S. HARBISON'S PATENT BEE-HIVES, which took the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and which is the very best bee-hive in use, are for sale; and, also, persons wishing to manufacture these Hives can purchase the Right of us.

THOS. OGG SHAW, 38 SACRAMENTO STREET, San Francisco.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Agricultural Society of California, have seen and examined the newly improved CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, manufactured by THOMAS OGG SHAW, of San Francisco, California, for which a patent has been applied for; and, in our judgment, we consider it one of the greatest improvements that has ever come under our observation, of the kind; and we cheerfully recommend to the farming community (as it is purely a California invention) this machine, as one of the best Combined Reapers and Mowers now in use, as it contains many decided and valuable improvements.

SACRAMENTO, January, 18th, 1860.

John G. Downey, Governor of California.	C. I. Hutchinson, President Cal. State Ag. Society.	O. C. Wheeler, Cor. Sec. Cal. State Ag. Society.
A. H. Myers, President A. C. Agricultural Society.	Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.	W. Wadsworth, Editor California Cultivator.
Wm. Rufus Langley, E. B. Crocker, Ed. Davis, M. F. Butler, A. R. Hill, E. A. Marsh, Charles B. Cooley, C. S. Lovell, R. B. Woodward, Bernard S. Fox, Jos. Lentell, B. F. Mauldin, Fred Woodward, T. G. Phelps, John A. Salt,	A. Lamont, H. M. Houston, J. P. Melchior, Jas. Haworth, Jos. Harris, J. Forman, P. A. McRae, W. H. Parks, J. B. Valliant, J. Morrill, Wm. Rabe, Jacob L. Lewis, Jos. Klopensatine, B. B. Crocker, O. C. Jenks,	Jos. S. Silver, Thomas Hayes, Wilson Flint, A. Johnson, Artemus Davison, R. Gibbons, Charles J. Collins, H. C. Harrige, Jos. H. Nevitt, John R. Rogers, E. Shattuck, H. Crookite, J. C. Davis, J. S. Harblson, Charles Zeiler.

STATE SUMMARY.

Iron Valley Coal is now in use at the Union Hotel in Jackson. The Amador Ledger says it burns well and makes a hot fire, and is cheaper than wood.

H. B. Leonard, of San Francisco, has just completed a fine suspension bridge across the Mokelumne river, at Atherton's Ferry. It is 315 feet in length—the main span being 146 feet.

At the Geyser Quicksilver Mines the miners have had a meeting, and a proposition to consolidate the different claims, was favorably received. A new Recorder was elected, and the meeting adjourned until the 5th of January.

The San Joaquin Republicans, in describing the antics of a crazy Chinaman, who "hopped on one leg, whistled, shouted and screamed," adds: "We did not suppose before that a Chinaman had brains enough to be so crazy."

The gabbling of the wild geese, of mornings, while feeding in the fields near town, says the Solano Herald, is like the rushing of many waters, or the roaring of a hurricane. Their ceaseless chattering can be heard for miles, like the coming of a storm through the autumn forests. They are slaughtered by hundreds and sent to San Francisco, the steamer Rambler taking down several hundred pairs each trip.

At the copper mines, near knight's Ferry, a new and richer lead of copper has been struck. Specimens of the ore which have been shown to us, says the Independent, present the appearance of almost solid masses of copper. The Hughes Company have made arrangements to ship their ore to Baltimore. The highest price offered them to San Francisco was \$35. By shipping to Baltimore they net \$50 per ton for their ore.

Some of the claims at Spanish Dry Diggings, El Dorado county, the Coloma Times says, still pay remarkably well. Barr & Co., the last week in November took out of their claim \$10,000. This was done, we believe, by the two owners of the claim alone. In the last four months they have taken out of the same claim \$130,000, and have ground enough prospected to last two years that will pay an ounce per day to the land.

The great scarcity of acorns, says the Visalia Sun, has driven the black bears, in large numbers, from their usual haunts in the mountains, down among the settlements. At the upper settlement of Tule River, quite a number have been killed, besides two or three grizzlies. One informant stated that he was sometimes obliged to get up at night and shoot at them, to drive them from his corral and hog-pens. They are so lean as to be unsuitable.

At the "Vineyard Mills" of Connel & Co., San Jose, fifty barrels of flour and ten barrels of whisky, are manufactured each day, of ten hours work. The Mercury says: "There is no stye-house about the establishment, and any one desiring a pure article of the best refined whisky can be accommodated, although the proprietors do not care to sell less than five gallons." Adjuncting their mill the proprietors have a model warehouse—wholly fire-proof and rat-proof—not very large, but perfect of its kind. It is now filled with grain.

Latest News by Donkey Express, is a caption in the last Mariposa Gazette, surrounding the cat of a donkey, and such a donkey! Then comes "To Log Town, thence telegraphed to the Court House—thence overland by our Fat Boy." Then follows a string of "sensational headings," over a column of pretended Eastern news, which is a grand take-off on the indefinite news matter lately brought by the Pony Express. The gallop up that Donkey News, is a wit of the first water. Those who would laugh and grow fat, should look at that donkey and read the "Latest News by Donkey Express."

Whaling operations in Monterey Bay, of late, are described by the Monterey Union (the new paper there), as follows: The past few days have been fatal to the whales that sport in our bay. On Saturday evening last, in full and distinct view from the window of our office, the boats of the "Old Company" gave chase to and captured a cow and calf, that were performing their gambols a few hundred yards from the beach, and on Monday the same Company captured two more. The excitement attendant upon the taking of these huge monsters, to one who has never witnessed anything of the kind, is intense. The throwing of the harpoon, the firing of the "boom" gun, which discharges a hollow iron lance, containing half a pound of powder into the whale, which explodes a few seconds after its discharge; and the velocity with which the boat is drawn through the water by this levitation of the seas, in his expiring efforts to free himself from his tormentor: all go to make up a scene, which even the "last of all" correspondents, who reside at Watsonville, and fudge so many things to complain of, would view with interest not unmixed with admiration.

SANTA CRUZ county, by the Report of the Assessor, has 38,400 acres of inclosed land, and 26,527 acres cultivated. This year there were produced 243,000 bushels of wheat on 9000 acres, and 755,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. Of hay, 1200 acres yielded 1800 tons. The apple-trees number 11,300, being a much larger number than of any other fruit-trees. There are a few olive, peach, and walnut-trees. But 15,000 pounds of butter, and 25,000 pounds of cheese, were made this year, and which are stated to be a great falling off from previous years. [How is this?] The wool is 17,635 pounds; eggs 15,000 dozen; honey 25,000 pounds, from 145 hives. There are four tanneries in the county, employing 30 men, and producing 40,000 sides of leather per annum. The amount of lime shipped annually, amounts to nearly 40,000 barrels. The population of the county approximates to 6000. Of grist-mills, there are four, with 95 horse-power. Saw-mills 16, of 192 horse power, producing 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The Sentinel remarks that the report shows a favorable progress in agriculture and manufactures, considering the great disadvantages which the people are laboring under, owing to the unsettled condition of land-titles.

In reference to the talk of agitation and secession, of which we now hear so much, the editor of the Auburn Signal says, in a late issue: "We have lived long at the South, and think that it is not assuming too much to say that we know the Southern people well. That there are many, very many, disunionists to be found in the slave-holding States, we are free to admit; but they are almost universally confined to the educated classes, and it is scarce necessary to say how few in number these are as compared with the great bulk of the population. Once below this upper crust or scum that floats upon the surface, and such a thing as a disunionist party, is not to be found. The great mass of the people, at the South as well as the North, are true to the Union, and when the crisis shall have come, we venture the prediction that enough of good men and true will be found in the slave-holding States themselves to crush out the Tannery and all that class of conspirators whose highest ambition is to breed treason and hatch rebellion. The attempt to dismember the Union, to blot out one star from the glorious Constellation of American States, will have the effect to draw forth a class of men—the great middle class—who do not usually make themselves heard in the politics of the South. Before these the warning of the opposition to the inauguration of a constitutionally elected President will die away, and our ears will cease to be dimmed with that most transparent of all humbugs: the vaunted right of peaceful secession!"

The weather has at last made a change, and for the past week has been more favorable for the farmers. Though no great amount of rain has fallen, it has given us enough every day (or night) for the rain is very considerable and comes mostly at night) to make the streets decidedly muddy, and now it has got to the way of raining we may soon expect enough to set the farmers to work and freshen the pastures. Though for some past seasons we have had a much greater amount of rain up to this time of year, yet in others we have not fared so well. As a matter of interest, we copy the following statement of the early rains in California for the last ten years, made from the record of Dr. Gibbons: In 1850, the third week in November was rainy in the mines, but none here before the 20th. In 1851, November 8th, a heavy rain, and moderate showers on the 16th, 18th, 20th and 26th. In 1852, November 9th, the winter rains set in. In 1853, a smart shower November 9th; and on the 14th the first rain to lay the dust completely. In 1854, the only rain in this month was on the 18th, and none afterwards that year, until the last day of the year, save a slight shower, December 3d. In 1855, Nov. 10th, 11th and 13th, moderate rains. In 1856, November 15th, winter rains set in. In 1857, October 6th, 7th and 8th, heavy rain. No more after this till November. In 1858, very little rain in November. In 1859, the winter rains set in during the first week in November, without any preliminaries. This year, 1860, we have had, thus far, but two or three rainy days.

AN EGG AS IN AN EGG.—Mr. H. Adams, who resides in Jackson street, has laid an egg before us, that was laid by a pullet seven months old, of his, which common pullets will have a hard job to beat. This is the second egg laid by this enterprising fowl. It is 72 by 54 inches in circumference, and weighs full three ounces. How many of these would furnish a meal for a small family? Whose pullet can lay over this?

ANOTHER successful attempt to destroy the New Ditch of the Tuolumne Water Company, is reported by the Courier of the 8th. Near Summit Creek, sixty miles from Columbia, 150 feet of a dam standing upon trestlework sixty feet high, was blown up with gunpowder. This cannot be repaired till next summer, and dependence will have to be upon the South Fork alone, for all the water required for mining operations.

The Supreme Court has decided that a Constable has no authority to serve a process beyond the limits of the township in which he is elected. They have been in the habit of serving papers anywhere within the county, but a case was brought before the Court and decided as above. It would be well for them to bear this matter in mind.

THE POST EXPRESS brings news from St. Louis, via Fort Kearney, to Nov. 29th. Financial matters are much easier, though most of the Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, and some other banks, had suspended, in order to afford relief to the community. Disunion was alarmingly on the increase. The recession of South Carolina was considered certain. Many Northern Republican journals urged the greatest concessions in order to allay the storm. The message of the Governor of South Carolina treats secession as a fixed fact, and makes his recommendations accordingly. Sand, Harris & Son, Baltimore, and N. O. Levens & Co., Buffalo, bankers, have failed. Subscriptions are still being received at Boston, St. Louis and other places, for the Kansas sufferers.

Dates from Europe to the 18th November—four days later than last advice. Italian affairs were unchanged. France and England recommend that the King of Naples should abandon the contest. The Empress of France was in London incognito. Breadstuffs declining. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred had arrived in England. Gen. Guyon considered his position at Gaeta untenable. Galibaldi, in a forewell proclamation, tells his companions that an army of a million of men would be wanted to follow him to a fresh conflict on the break-out in Italy by March next.

NEW GUN.—An infernal machine, called the centrifugal gun, is on exhibition at Columbus, Ohio, which will throw five hundred balls a minute, with the force of an ordinary rifle, with powder or cap, by merely turning a crank like a coffee-mill.

A new style of street-car has been introduced into Pittsburg, which is to be propelled by compressed air, and can run with more than ordinary speed with 600 pounds of air.

Briggs' Gift Entertainment. In reply to various inquiries in regard to the great Gift Entertainment, advertised in our columns, Mr. Briggs sends the following communication to the Marysville Appeal:

EDITOR APPEAL: Having received a great number of letters of inquiry within the past few days, respecting the "Gift," "Value," "Time of Drawing," etc., of the property in our Gift Entertainment, I beg the use of your columns to answer publicly those inquiries.

1. I have the "Great Title" the "Seiler's Title," and the "Possessory Title." I am not aware of any person claiming any part of our lands. My title is indisputable and undisturbed.

2. The trees will produce, on an average, more than 200 pounds of fruit, each year; which, at 1 cent a pound, would amount to more than the whole property is valued at in our schedule.

3. The drawing will come off on the 25th day of January, if I have to employ 1000 men to dispose of the tickets during the month of December.

4. I will hold myself in readiness to redeem every ticket, at redoubles each, if the draw does not come off on the 25th day of January, or within ten days thereafter.

5. I will give \$1000 to any person that will prove that I have made a promise within ten years past that I have not fulfilled.

"Our doubts are traitors," and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to enjoy."

Respectfully yours, G. G. BAROQ.

TREES. TREES. AT THE SAN LORENZO NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SAN LORENZO NURSERY, would call the attention of his former Patrons and all those desirous of PLANTING ORCHARDS the present season, to his LARGE STOCK OF

FRUIT TREES, Which he will sell at very low rates, for Cash, Consists of Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Apricot Trees,

Of the Choicest Varieties, from ONE TO FOUR YEARS' GROWTH. Also—Peach Trees, that have not had the Corled Leaf; Foreign and Native Grape-vines; Lawton, and High-bush Blackberry; Red-Dutch and Cherry Currant; Raspberry; English Walnut, Etc.

My Trees are of Thrifty Growth, and GROWN WITHOUT IRRIGATION. All Orders are promptly attended to, and Trees will be packed.

J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo.

Gardeners Wanted. TWO EXPERIENCED MEN, ONE FOR GREENHOUSE and Flower-garden, and one for Nursery and Garden. None need apply unless qualified for this business, and as a bring proof of their ability.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED: From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE, And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BON IS THE "GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. REQUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD. HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND MAKE THE STRONGEST AND MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c

R. G. BROWN, Agent. 91 Montgomery street, San Francisco. SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J Street, Sacramento. ALIMENT, 156 Second street, Marysville. J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton. S. W. WOLF, Nevada. F. P. BARSS, Placerville. J. LEWIS, San Jose. MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma. L. W. BEAN, Petaluma. 146m

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS! Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the State Fair. IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the State Fair. IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair. IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair. IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair. IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair. IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR. IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS OF 1860. IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1860. IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860. IT IS A FACT that AFTER BEING VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY. IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINE WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN, Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co. 91 Montgomery street

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A VINEYARD OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street, In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE,

The Product of His Own Vines, manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons, and he has therefore a much greater interest in the reputation for purity, and the standard value, which his Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than in any profit he may derive from his present limited sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE, and assures the public that they are what he represents them, and that they do not contain any substance not derived from the GRAPE.

Agents—S. MOLITOR & CO., with whom all orders may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity. Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not be charged for filling or corking.

A. HARASZTHY.

COAL.

ANTHRAHITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal, constantly on hand and for sale by O. H. EASTMAN, Oregon street, between Battery and Front. Opposite Custom House.

IT IS A FACT!

THAT GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE NEVER took a First Premium, or anything like a First Premium, OVER Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine in California in 1860, or ANY OTHER YEAR, except what they won at the Sacramento Fair in September, 1860. There were TWO REPORTS by the one Committee at that Fair, and have been published.

ONE AWARDED WHEELER & WILSON

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

THE OTHER TO GROVER & BAKER.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Breeders,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS.

Now Landing, from Golden Fleece,

—A LOT OF—

UNION FARM and PLANTATION MILLS!

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, and Oregon, Washington Territory

11

FIRE INSURANCE!!!

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents, OF THE

Hartford Insurance Company,

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SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

Large Stock of Fruit and Ornamental TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

made with the large and well known Nurseries which they name below, will be enabled to offer to their patrons, the LARGEST STOCK OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees that can be found at any of the sale depots in this city.

TREES, BOTH FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL, TOGETHER WITH

GRAPE-VINES, WILL BE OF THE Very Best Character, and from Nurseries bearing a high reputation.

WE SHALL OFFER THE Entire Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs, From the well known

Shell-Mound Nurseries, Alameda County.

Which are now to be closed out entirely. We shall also have the ENTIRE SALES of that EXCELLENT NURSERY OF SANTA CLARA, L. A. GOULD, PROPRIETOR.

From these Nurseries, and their ample stock, we can SUPPLY ORDERS TO ANY AMOUNT, and we feel confident that all parties desirous of purchasing will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

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We shall also offer 25,000 LAWTON BLACKBERRY, Strong and Healthy Plants.

Great care will be exercised in Packing Trees and Plants, so that they can be safely sent to any part of the State with perfect security.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds. We are also the SOLE AGENTS of the well known Seed-grower of Alameda county, D. L. PERKINS, Who has by several years of careful preparation, won a deservedly good name as a seed-grower. All the Seeds sold by us will be

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE, and will be sold at as Low Rates as any in the country. Another very important fact should be established in the minds of purchasers of Seeds: when the same care has been used as by Mr. PERKINS in growing seeds—they will prove that they are equal to the very highest quality of imported Seeds, and can be sold at less prices.

Bees. Bees. Bees. We are also ready to offer those who want, 200 Hives Honey-bees,

In lots to suit, in the very best possible condition, Full Hives, and at the lowest market price.

The undersigned invite their friends, from all parts of the State to call on them, when in the city, or send their orders, and they shall be filled with fidelity and dispatch.

Trees or Seeds purchased at our establishment, will be carefully packed without any extra charge.

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SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

To Dealers, Farmers, Gardeners, AND OTHERS.

We offer the most extensive assortment of Fresh Field, Garden, Fruit, and Flower Seeds, on the Pacific Coast, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, comprising in part:

15,000 POUNDS ALFALFA CLOVER, PURE, the growth of 1860:

20000 lbs Red Clover Seed;
10000 lbs White Dutch Clover Seed;
20000 lbs Timothy Grass Seed;
10000 lbs Hungarian Grass Seed;
10000 lbs Millet Seed;
10000 lbs Lucerne Clover Seed;
7500 lbs Red-top Grass Seed;
7500 lbs Kentucky Blue Grass Seed;
2000 lbs Rye Grass Seed;
2500 lbs Mixed Lawn Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Faint Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Sweet Vernal Grass Seed;
1000 lbs Crested Dogtail Grass Seed;
5000 lbs Sugar Beet Seed;
5000 lbs Large Red Mangel Wurzel;
2500 lbs Long Blood-Beet Seed;
2500 lbs Early Turnip Blood-Beet Seed;
2500 lbs Rape-Road Turnip Seed;
2500 lbs Early White Dutch Turnip Seed;
2500 lbs Red-top Turnip Seed;
2500 lbs Long Orange Carrot Seed;
2500 lbs Large White Heligan Carrot Seed;
5000 lbs Assorted Onion Seeds;

Together with all the Varieties Required. Boxes of one hundred papers Assorted Seeds put up expressly for dealers.

A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade

Catalogues Sent on Application. All Orders sent by Mail or Express will meet with prompt attention. Address J. P. SWEENEY & Co., Seedsmen No. 108 California street, San Francisco. 14-3m

Fruit Trees!

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, Grapes, Green-House Plants,

ETC., ETC., —AT THE—

San Jose Nursery.

Always on hand the best varieties of APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, Etc., Etc.

Also, ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS. A great variety of EVERGREENS, cultivated in pots to insure their growth.

My collection of ROSES received the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair at San Jose. The best varieties of MULBERRY TREES for Silk Culture.

—ALSO— CALIFORNIA GRAPES, OF ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD, By the hundred or thousand, FOR SALE AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

The Trees and Shrubs carefully labeled and packed up in bundles or boxes, according to the distance they have to go. CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION. Direct to

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Or to my Agents, MR. DELABARNE, 48 Clay street, or MR. L. PINCHARD, Sonoma, California. 14-3m

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS

GONE.

BY ROSE TERRY.

A silent order-laden air
From heavy branches dropping balm;
A crowd of daisies, milky fair,
That upward turn their faces calm.
So apt, a bird alone may dare
To stir their rapture with its psalm.
So falls the perfect day of June,
To moonlight eves from dewy dawn;
With light winds rustling through the moon,
And conscious roses half withdrawn
In blushing beds, that wake too soon,
And haunt their hearts on every lawn.

The wide content of summer's bloom,
The peaceful glory of its prime—
Yet over all a brooding gloom,
A desolation born of time,
As distant storm caps tower and loom,
And shroud the sun with hights sublime.

For they are vanished from the trees,
And vanished from the throbbing flowers,
Whose tender tones thrilled every breeze,
And sped with mirth the flying hours;
No form nor shape my sad eye sees,
No faithful spirit haunts these bowers.

Alone, alone, in sun or dew!
One fled to heaven, of earth afraid;
And one to earth, with eyes untrue,
And lips of flattering passion, strayed;
Nor shall the strenuous years renew
On any bough these leaves that fade.

Long summer days shall come and go—
No summer brings the dead again;
I listen for that voice's flow,
And ache at heart, with deepening pain;
And one fair face no more I know,
Still living sweet, but sweet in vain.

[Atlantic Monthly for November.]

Home Influence.

Our associations connected with the early years of life are the most lasting and vivid, retaining their hold even when all the powers of the mind seem to be decaying. Memory, faithful to her trust, brings back the dew and freshness of youth, covering the weeks of time with tender leaves, and flowers whose delicate perfume was shed from the wings of angels in the "morning of the world."

Who would willingly forget the time when fairyland was but a day's journey away, when the unattainable was possible, when the whole universe revolved around two important points only, Christmas and plum-time?

To whoever can boast of having had a childhood (and alas! in this fast age they are becoming fewer and fewer), there is nothing so inexpressibly touching as its recollections. The tinkle of the cow-bell as the cows came home from pasture, echoes again through the soul's mysterious chambers, and their occupants, not dead but sleeping, leap into life at the sound, and straightway from the busy chaos of life rises an ever-new world, fair and shining as a star, wrapt in the unclouded sunlight of faith in everything and everybody—the world of childhood.

The scent of the wild-roses gathered going home from school, comes wandering back on some airy imagination, and lo! the well-worn footpath suddenly appears, the blue-bird's nest so secure in its clump of hazels, the tall grass waves in the wind, and the poplars tremble and glitter, and clasp their leaves in the bright summer sunshine, just as they did in the long ago.

Well, it is a hard thing to keep the heart fresh to the end. Like the great glacier of the Alps, that stealthily year after year creeps downwards to the green valley below, which it at last buries in icy desolation, so the rust of earthly care slowly but surely tapers the fair but fruitful fields of the soul into bare and stony wastes, without a tree for shade or a spring for moisture.

But if the childhood has been passed under the right kind of influences, if home has been, not merely a stopping-place, but a kingdom of love, in whose kindly atmosphere the germs of good and healthful principle have taken such deep root that the storms of after life can never wholly dislodge them, if the dawning intelligence has been imbued with love for all that is beautiful in nature, or lovely and noble in character, the frosts of time will not deaden, but only touch with richer coloring the landscape of such a soul, bringing out that latent beauty that makes soft glowing Indian summer-time of life more tenderly pleasing even than its spring.

Parents too often think they discharge their whole duty in furnishing their children with food, clothing, and schooling, while all the time they have neglected the most sacred obligation of all, the training of the moral affections, without which the highest intellect, adorned by the most varied learning, is but a splendid ruin.

In our money-loving, money-getting age, it is very much the practice of parents, themselves grown prematurely old, to begin to think and plan for the settlement of their children, even when these are in what might be called babyhood, if the term is not yet quite obsolete, and who with a self-denial that would be heroic if it sprang from a worthy cause, shut themselves out from all enjoyment that they may more surely lay up plenty of this world's goods for those who will scarcely thank them for their pains. For the dwarfed heart and intellect are not apt to be prolific in generous impulses, and children thus brought up are of course obliged to share in this mental and moral deprivation, that they may one day be rich.

Throughout the length and breadth of our fair State, how many farmers think they are fulfilling all the ends of their being by providing a farm for each of their boys, as if the gift of a certain number of acres could cancel his obligations to the immortal soul committed to his trust. The daughters are expected to marry young men who have been similarly provided for, and thus the sum of parental duty becomes narrowed down and simplified until it is so plain and easy that the most dull and ignorant need not err therein.

The blindness in so many instances to other than mere physical needs is pitiful to see, the limiting the universe with its infinite treasures of grandeur and beauty to a heap of perishable dust that the first strong wind may blow away.

I venture to lay down this assertion (and I should be only too happy if it could be controverted), that the majority of fathers and mothers in this enlightened country of ours are as ignorant of the real dispositions, characters, and needs of their children, as they are of the interior of Ethiopia. What to them is that Wonder-Book, the child's heart, traced with curious hieroglyphics that only a father's and mother's love can rightly decipher? It is so near nothing that you could astonish them no more than by telling them such a thing exists. If in vain for them the tender dawn touches with rosy fingers mountain and valley till they smile an answering smile of gladness, if in vain for them the manifold voices of nature proclaim through all the universe the power and goodness of God, we cannot but expect that the

simple natures so pliant to their influence will almost always be after their pattern.

If parents, instead of furrowing their brows and cankering their hearts by too much anxiety after wealth, paid more attention to the mind and heart-culture of themselves and families, earth would boast many a shrine sacred to memory that is now a desolate ruin, even though what call themselves human beings do go in and out, and wake its echoes with a dreary semblance of life.

Give a child children's books to read, amaze him with stories that will direct the opening and inquiring intellect into the channels of truth and innocence, foster in him the love of woods and fields, of flowers and stars, unvail his understanding to the wonders of nature, open his ears to her delicate harmonies, and you have given him a safeguard that will never fail him, a reverent faith in Duty that is better than a hundred labored creeds. Home, sanctified by those things, becomes a Mecca, towards which the man prays through all his life-pilgrimage, the magic shield that strengthens while it protects him in the battle of life.—[RICH CHATMAN, in the Ohio Cultivator.]

Be Happy as you Are.

Wife and mother, are you tired and out of patience with your husband and your children's demands upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out angry feelings to that faithful, but, perhaps, sometimes headless or exacting husband of yours? Or to scold and fret at those sweet and beautiful ones? Do you groan and say, "What a fool I was to marry, leave my father's house, where I lived at ease and in ease?" Are you, by reason of the care and weariness of body which wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful of, and ungrateful for, their comforts and their joys. Oh! wife and mother, what if a stroke should smite your husband and lay him low? What if your children should be snatched from your bosom? What if there were no true, strong heart for you to lean upon? What if there were no soft, little innocents to nestle in your arms, and to love you or receive your love? How would it be with you then? Be patient and kind, dear wife, be unwearied and long-suffering, dear mother; for you know not how long you may have with you your best and dearest treasures—You know not how long you may tarry with them. Let there be nothing for you to remember which will bring you heart-remorse if they leave you alone; let there be nothing for them to remember but sweetness and love uninterfered, if you are called to leave them by the way. Be patient, be pitiful, be tender of them all, and you. And oh! what would you do if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years? Be happy as you are, even with all your trials; for, believe it, thou wife of a loving and true husband, there is no lot in life so blessed as thine own.

Beecher on Fault-Finding.

In a recent discourse on the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens," Henry Ward Beecher said:

The spirit of this passage forbids that we should make the failings of other men a source of amusement to ourselves—and now I am coming to it. I will admit that there is a playful good-natured kind of badinage that is harmless. The reprehension or exposure of a man's faults in a light, genial spirit, is often the best way of telling him of them. I do not, therefore, say that all innocent railery and good-natured reprehension is to be disallowed. On the contrary, it may be allowed. It must be genuine, however, producing good and not pain.

But he that makes the mistakes, the foibles, the faults, the misconceptions of men—the ten thousand infelicities of human life—the subject matter of comment, of jest and social enjoyment, and of personal amusement, is simply a barbarian. He is not a Christian; he does not belong to that category. It is one of those things that are monstrous in the sight of God. Could you do it to your child? A mother may tantalize her child. She may do a thousand things with it, causing it to hover, vibrating between a tear and a smile, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other, just for a moment; but she instantly presses it to her bosom, and covers its face with kisses, so that there is no shade left upon its spirit.

And there is such a thing as innocent railery! But to watch to see what is awkward in others; to search out the infirmities of men; to go out like a street-sweeper, or a universal scavenger, to collect the faults and failings of people, to carry these things about as if they were cherries, or flowers; to throw them out of your bag or pouch, and make them an evening repast or a noonday meal, or the amusement of a social hour, enlivened by unfeeling criticisms, heartless jests and cutting sarcasms; to take a man up as you would a chicken, and gnaw his flesh from his very bones and then lay him down, saying with fiendish exultation: "There is his skeleton"—this is devilish! You may call it by as many pretty names as you please, but it is devilish and you will do nothing worse than this when you go to hell—for you may expect to go there, if you have such a disposition and do not change it. Talk about cannibalism! Cannibals never eat a man till he is dead. They are nearer Christ than you are, a great deal.

OLD LETTERS.—Never burn kindly letters. It is so pleasant to read them when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words, lie folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod. Above all, never burn love-letters. To read them in after-years, is like the resurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it, she realizes that she was a belle and a beauty, and now beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing-room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the who has journeyed before her to the far-off land, from which there comes no messages, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photographer can so vividly recall to the memory of a mother, the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left her at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their filial love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother, is something better than an image of the features, it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters: burn only the harsh and cruel ones, and in burning, forget and forgive them.

A RIATA MADE OF WOMEN'S HAIR.—We learn that one Connelly, says the Stockton Argus, who has just arrived from Fort Smith, Arkansas, by way of Salt Lake, states having seen a Texan purchase a riata one hundred feet in length, from an Indian, for which he paid twenty dollars. The hair of which it was made, was shorn from the heads of women who were slain at the ever-to-be-remembered massacre of the Mountain Meadows. This gentleman states that the riata was one of the most beautiful specimens he ever beheld, even while the scenes of the cold-blooded slaughter rose to view, as he looked upon the trophy of the savages and their Mormon allies, worse than savages.

McELWEE & ACKERMANN,

NEW CARPET STORE.

68 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where will be found a complete assortment of

Carpets, Oilcloths,

Paper-Hangings,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

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We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in every branch of the trade.

McElwee's Patent Spring Mattresses,

Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER.

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HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE, ON THE most reasonable terms, the largest, most judiciously selected, and most saleable stock of

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School Books,

Ever imported into California. This assortment is very full in the department of

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

Containing the best works upon the Management and Diseases of all Domestic Animals, upon Dairy Farming, and the Culture of Fruits and Grapes, in short, comprising the BEST WORKS in every branch of Rural Science. This stock of

Juvenile and Gift Books,

In point of value, attractiveness, and variety, is unquestionably the best ever brought into the State.

The undersigned would also invite particular attention to the following works of the greatest value and of the highest literary merit, of which he has the Exclusive Agency for California:

The National Edition of Irving's Works;

Cassell's Recollections of Washington;

Parton's Life of Jackson; and

Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.

Any book not on hand, whether English or American, imported to order upon the shortest possible notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Catalogues of this stock furnished gratuitously upon application.

Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the very lowest prices.

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the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title),

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H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE

PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks

to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they

beg to say that no pains will be spared in future

to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

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GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS

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Golden Medal Premium Wheat!

—AT THE—

World's Fair in London, 1851.

THE SMALL QUANTITY OF THIS CELEBRATED

WHEAT imported by the undersigned for Seed expressly

for the benefit of California Farmers, will be ready for deliv-

ery, in lots of 20 and 40 pounds, next THURSDAY, the 15th

of October. Orders in writing addressed to the undersigned,

"SAFE OF MESSRS. HUGHES & HUNTER, Exchange Building, oppo-

site the Custom House, will be promptly attended to.

C. W. LUBBECK.

SEED, PLANTS, &c.

New York Seed Warehouse.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.,

111 Sansome street,

One Door from Corner of Clay, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

per Express, a very extensive assortment of Fresh

Garden, Flower, Fruit,

TREE, AND AGRICULTURAL

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10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure Cali-

fornia-raised Alfalfa,

KENTUCKY BLUE-GRASS,

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER,

HUNGARIAN GRASS,

RED-TOP GRASS,

LAWN GRASS,

RED CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

MILLET,

And a variety of other Grasses.

—ALSO—

Vegetable Seeds of All Kinds,

GROWTH OF 1880.

TOP-ONIONS, HUNGARIAN AND POTATO-ONIONS, JE-

RUSALEM ARTICHOKE, Etc., CANARY, HEMP,

RAPE, AND BIRD GRAVEL, BOXES OF

SEEDS FOR RETAILING, SUITED

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We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice

Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an expe-

rience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco, and

possessing unequal facilities for procuring our stock from

the most experienced Seed-growers in the Atlantic States,

Europe, and California.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Geo. F. Silvester

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the Trade generally that

he is now opening an entire new stock of

FRESH SEEDS at his NEW SEED STORE,

55 Washington Street,

And will be in constant receipt of all kinds of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, and Agricultural

SEEDS,

By every steamer during the season. From long expe-

rience of the business in this city, he fully understands

the wants of all who purchase Seeds, and has taken great

care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disap-

pointment and loss of crops. Farmers, Gardeners, and

others will do well to call and examine his stock before

purchasing elsewhere. All Seed guaranteed Fresh and

True to Label, and sold at the lowest market rates.

Particular attention will be given to their orders being

faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He

has in store and offers for sale the following varieties of

Grass and Clover Seeds:

Kentucky Blue-Grass,

Italian Rye Grass,

Timothy Grass,

Red Top Grass,

Orchard Grass,

Hungarian Grass,

Mixed Lawn Grass,

White Dutch Clover,

Red Clover,

Lucerne,

Alfalfa (pure),

Millet

ALSO, EARLY PEAS:

Early Daniel O'Rourke,

"Kent,"

"Bishop's Dwarf,"

Early Prince Albert,

"Washington" or May

"Tom Thumb."

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

GEO. F. SILVESTER, Seedsman,

11 55 Washington street, bet Battery and Front.

L. I. WILDER,

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No. 55 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder,

Esq., of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of

every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-2p

To the Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York,

OFFER TO THE TRADE THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE

assortment of

Farm, Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, and

Tree Seeds.

Wholesale Price Lists of which may be procured by mail

or otherwise, by addressing their Agent,

THOS. DAY, 188 Montgomery street,

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SEED WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE,

No. 110 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

In California, including

Literary Shrubbery.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF ALCOHOL.—All alcohol, whatever apparent form it assumes, has one origin. It comes from the destruction of sugar, and has no other source in nature. It is not a production of general growth, like those substances which are created to form the food of man. No chemist has ever yet found it among the compounds built up by plants. The solar beams that "reach like the finger of God, across the abyss of space," and in the laboratory of vegetation, take to pieces poisonous gases, and put together their atoms in new groups, which are capable of nourishing the animal body—the celestial force never arranged together the atoms which form alcohol. On the contrary, it is a product of dissolution—of the wreck and disorganization of the principles of human food. It has the same origin as those malignant and fatal exhalations which constitute the genius of pestilence—the death and putrefaction of inorganic matter. Indeed, the same act which gives birth to alcohol, also brings into the world a twin compound, which is one of the promptest and most potent of all poisons—carbonic acid gas.—*Yoursman on Alcohol.*

EVERYONE ANTIQUITIES.—The Appeal, of Marysville, whose editor is somewhat of a practical chemist, says, "the San Francisco Herald mentions as something new, that chloroform is an antidote to poison by strychnine. The fact has been known for several years. Camphor is also an antidote, and the two re-agents are sometimes given together in an emulsion of eggs, sirup and gum-arabic. It is well enough for persons owing good dogs and husbands to remember this."

A large Republican meeting was held in Springfield, Illinois, on the night of the 22d ult. Lincoln briefly returned thanks. Trumbull spoke at length. He was understood to define Lincoln's policy. He said that although Lincoln was the candidate of a party, as Chief Magistrate, he will belong neither to that or any other party; but would be the President of the whole country—equally of a State from which he received no vote, as of one from which he received the largest majority.

A CRANE.—Martin McMahon, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed Special Agent of the Postal Department of California, vice Ferguson resigned. McMahon has been directed by the Postmaster General, to go over the Butterfield-route to California, and report upon its condition.

A DEATH.—The N. Y. Times proposes, that as the Fugitive Slave Law cannot be enforced, the General Government shall pay for all slaves which may escape from their masters. This plan, it thinks, will compensate for the failure of the Free States to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law.

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

For Sale.

250 ACRES OF LAND, ADJOINING THE CITY OF Oakland, beautifully located. Handsome trees, water, etc., by ARBONNET & SHIPLEY, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Battery Hall, San Francisco.

Fine Farm near Lakeville

A FINE FARM OF 360 ACRES OF valuable Land, three and a half miles from Lakeville, and four and a half from Sonoma. All under good fence; one division only. Good Water and Wood. There is a two-story Dwelling House on the premises, Corral for Stock, etc., a small Orchard of 60 assorted Fruit-Trees, 1600 Grape-Vines, with the right kind of land for 200,000 Grape-Vines. The whole will be sold at bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of EDITOR OF FARMER.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. The Engine is TWENTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of "Proctor's" Amalgamators. The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Gardola," and will pay a large per cent. on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States. For particulars inquire of EDITOR FARMER, 186 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of HUGH FORSMAN, on the premises.

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petroluma" Grant. There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the EDITOR OF THE FARMER, or of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Temple Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

Forty acres of choice GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars inquire of MILLER & GONZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer."

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS, No. 93 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN, MANUFACTURER OF TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO., PREMIUM Marble Works, K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, &c., &c., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. N. B.—P. J. & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

GEORGE HOWES & CO., 155 Sansome street.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, Sansome Street, San Francisco, (OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG connected with the establishment as Book-Binder, begs leave respectfully to inform the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has leased from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his house dissatisfied; and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise of either the building or its location. The proprietor will only remark that IT IS INFERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel, being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated, and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the Steamers.

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, ST. GEORGE HOTEL! Corner of Fourth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC. C. I. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

WEBER HOUSE, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BENICIA. The nearest Hotel to the Landing, And Starting Point of all the Stages.

MEALS.....50 cents. LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor, Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN! BEING THE SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY DYER'S SOAP FACTORY J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

40 Main. B. H. Winchester. MAIN & WINCHESTER,

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE-WARE, & C., No. 88 Battery street, Corner of Richmond, SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, "Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 and 1878; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

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JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XIV.

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NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS.—By mail, for one year, \$5; for six months, \$3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or \$6 a year in advance.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOBS.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

LETTERS ON THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.

We are most happy to lay before our readers the Number 1 of a valuable series of letters which has been promised us by a professional gentleman every way qualified to interest our readers deeply on this momentous subject. Coming, as these letters do, from a source worthy a careful reading, we feel we have done all a great service by securing them for our columns.

If life is worth living for then it is worth preserving, and we should make use of all the means in our power to enjoy all the facilities God has given us in the highest degree. The subjects in the series of letters which will be presented, will be themes worthy man's highest consideration; and we hope our readers will enter into the subject earnestly, and communicate freely with the writer, who will be most happy to aid all who come to him for light and truth.

Letter No. 1.

TO THE FARMER BOYS:

One can not be a true sympathiser in the joys or sorrows of others only as he has been a participant in similar joys and sorrows. Neither can he know fully the trials one has to overcome in his particular avocation, unless he has had some experience in the same kind of labor. And when I inform you that I was nine years a farmer boy, you at once recognize me as one of the craft, and allow me an experience worthy of your attention. This experience commenced with me in the Fall of 1835, and picking up potatoes was my first work, the names of which I have seldom if ever noticed in California; which were Bohans, Cowhorns, Bluesones, Mashanocs, Kidneys, and Long Johns; and stopped not until I picked me up some Lady Fingers. Then came the apple-picking, making cider, etc.; and it quite makes one's "mouth water" when one's mind's-eye sees those Golden Sweets, Fall Pippins, Hen Claws, Baking Sweets, Gills Flowers, and Seek-no-further, roll down the hungry hopper. But of nine years' experience of oft repeated plucking and tasting the golden fruit, not like the weary bachelor who stopped under the shade of the famous Seek-no-further, I rested not until I had gathered to myself the chosen apple,—a "blushing maid." And eight years of experience have proven well my choice; so my young friends may experience me.

At last I found myself not with "honest old Abe," but on the banks of the Agawam, with ax, wedge and maul, felling trees, chopping wood, splitting posts and rails, and building stone walls. Next, I a mechanic's life began, which was to stitch, and hem, and fell, and press; and learned to cut coats, pants, and vests. And I experienced in the perplexities of merchandise, in buying and selling and collecting dues as well; which experience with the educating occupation of my later years, has been of value to me, and I have striven to make it so to many others. With a sedentary and indoor life came a partial loss of health, which prompted me to inquire into and practice those laws of life, that govern and improve the body and mind. But never since has the glorious sun of Heaven rose or set, that I have not blessed the providential lot, that nine of my youthful years were spent in the Christian occupation of tilling the ground; for let me assure you young farmers, I believe there is no higher occupation than that of producing the material out of which the blood or very life of man is made, and by it formed into the "Image of his God," and by this farm is not only made lord of animate life, but of all that is noble, wise, and good.

And here, let me impress upon you one fact, that what a man eats becomes a part of himself; and that the better and higher the quality of his food, the better the quality of his organization, and the purer the mind. Men as well as animals become carnivorous and brutal in their nature, like the wolf, tiger, hyena, cannibal, and Indian. If man lives and eats like a hog, he becomes swinish. I do not intend to discuss this question here, but only to give you the thought, that you are to some extent accountable by the manner in which you perfect the fruit, vegetables, grains, cattle, sheep, and swine, with which you supply us daily, and upon which depends the growth, health, strength, and mind of us, who are enslaved or corralled within the narrow limits of the city. This is a subject worthy your thought, because it makes you to some extent accountable for our physical and mental growths. And I hope in fu-

ture to discuss it with you in detail. I intend to consider with you the proper use and importance of what you produce, rather than how you produce it; for there are plenty of works and writers that treat upon that art. Health being the foundation of all that is great and good in man, and the key that opens the way to prosperity, I desire to give you some of the advantages of fifteen years' investigation of the science of phrenology, physiology, anatomy, and medicine, and their application to the health and strength of body and the development of mind.

It has not only been my lot for years past to heal the sick, but to make phrenological examinations of some thousands of young men, young women, parents, and children, and I know they long for that knowledge which will enable them to grow in health, and rise in nobleness, power, goodness, and wisdom; and to this end I shall endeavor to contribute a short article to you as often as my precious time will allow. No farmer's library is considered complete unless it contains a history of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. These all treat of the proper mode of breeding, feeding, and rearing the same, which is just as it should be. But should they stop here? Should there not be a volume among the rest that treats of those laws which healthful, beautiful and noble children may be the rightful inheritance of husband and wife. Almost every paper in the land has kind suggestions in regard to the improvement of stock, and the manner of feeding, which is calculated to bring them to the highest degree of health, strength and beauty. What is the result? A universal improvement and a glorious display of all the domestic animals, that lend usefulness and pleasure to human life. Let me ask, what have the public journals of this State given to the young or old, calculated to improve the habits of feeding, clothing, and exercise of children? Little or nothing. The result is that nearly one half of the children born, die under seven years of age. "Disease is the rule, and health the exception." The "FARMER" with an editor whose soul is wrapped in the true interest of its patrons, generously now, as ever, opens wide its columns for the reception of ideas and truths that will tend to elevate the purposes of every son and daughter who tills the earth or moulds the dough on the great Pacific farm. Now boys and girls if you are with us, we will every week for the present devote some of our time to ideas and facts that interest you. If you have questions to ask that would be consistent to answer through the "FARMER," which pertain to health, physical or mental development, I shall be pleased to answer them. Let your parents or guardians aid you in framing such questions. Remember, that girls are entitled to as many shares in this stock as boys.

Communications may be directed to "Barlow," office of the FARMER.

Pear-Blight—December-Blackberry.

FRUIT VALLEY, Alameda Co., Dec. 14, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: As the health of fruit-trees is a subject that will interest many of your readers, I send to you with this, the limbs of two Dwarf Pear-trees that have attacked and partially killed, by a blight, which, in one, I imagine, resembles the fire blight, as described in P. Barry's "Fruit-Garden," whilst the other perhaps more resembles the Insect Blight, described by Downing. Whatever or whichever it is, I have lost a number of my finest trees by it, some killed half way and others entirely to the ground. As to the variety of Pear attacked, I believe there are few, if any, other than the Beurré d'Arenberg injured, but that kind has suffered severely in different parts of my orchard. It is a kind that for me has always made a good growth on the Quince-stock, and was becoming quite a favorite. I hope fruit-growers will be on the look-out for this enemy and send in their experience, that it may be united, remembering that by union of experience, we may gain strength of knowledge sufficient to overcome the disease. When I learn more on the subject, you may hear from me again. Yours, etc., ISAAC B. RUMFORD.

P. S. I also send a box of Lawton Blackberries; they can speak for themselves. Whilst the ripe ones talk of their present quality, the bunches of green ones promise fruit in days to come. Does not that look like perpetual bearing? What will Mr. Lawton think of ripe Lawton Berries, Dec. 14, and more a-coming? J. B. R.

We received the specimen branches, and we should pronounce it the usual Pear-blight of which many Horticultural writers have spoken, and President Wilder in particular, and also Barry. It is very important that our Nurserymen and Orchardists should notice these things and scrutinize them closely. The branches brought us were dry; we should see them at the commencement of the disease, in order to examine closely and surely. The Blackberries sent us were really a wonder. Large full ripe berries, green berries, and blossoms. We hope this splendid fruit will be carefully planted in some sheltered places, by our Fruit men, and we think it will bear fruit nearly all the year round. It needs very rich but light soil. We return thanks for the samples, and hope to hear often from our Correspondent.

Cultivation of the Grape.

As this is the season when the ground should be ready for planting the Vine, we are daily receiving letters of inquiry upon almost every topic connected with the growth of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine.

When we have pertinent inquiries upon any subject, we shall be glad to respond to them, and always, through our own medium, the FARMER. We very often receive letters with a long series of questions upon various Agricultural subjects, and from parties who desire us to respond to them in full detail by letter; and upon referring to our Register, we find they are not even subscribers to the FARMER. Now, while we are ready and willing to aid everybody in our power with the information we have, we think that persons who are engaged in Vine-growing, Orcharding, or Farming, and who feel interested enough to write us for such information, should, at least, be wise enough to take an Agricultural Paper, whereby they could derive information enough, in a year, to pay them forty times the cost of a paper.

We say boldly: No cultivator of the soil can afford to be without the agricultural information that is diffused around him and connected with his own daily business. Every Farmer, without such information as is given in the FARMER (being the practical results of practical men), loses an amount of information that is beyond price to him.

We have before us a letter, making inquiries upon the Cultivation of the Vine. We will give a portion of the letter, and the questions as they are made to us, and reply to each; and we shall be glad to hear from all upon the same or other similar subject, at all times.

Editor Farmer: I am unacquainted with the culture of the Grape, but am about investing my all in the Grape-business, and have, therefore, ventured to intrude upon your valuable time; and as I seek for information, shall ask you a few questions, hoping you will have the kindness to answer them:

- 1st. Do you consider the country in and around Benicia adapted to the Culture of the Grape?
- 2d. Do you prefer stony or lousy land, to the general quality of oat-bearing land?
- 3d. Which is preferable: the hilly or level land for Grapes?
- 4th. Which is preferable: Valleys well protected from the wind, or side-hills?
- 5th. Which side of the hill is the best exposure for the Grape?
- 6th. Do you think the Oat-hills, generally, rich enough soil for the Grape?
- 7th. Do you consider irrigation necessary in this country in the Cultivation of the Grape?
- 8th. Do you consider Sand-stone a good formation for Grape-land?
- 9th. What "Treatise on the Grape," do you consider best adapted to California?

We shall endeavor to answer our Correspondent directly but briefly now, and shall, from time to time, almost immediately furnish him and all others, much information on the Grape and its Cultivation, as it is to be widely cultivated in our State, and become one of the great products and sources of wealth.

1st. We do consider the country in and around Benicia well adapted to the cultivation of the Grape; and, as we traveled on the Saison new road, recently, we took pains to examine many of the fine hills back of Benicia, and were surprised that they have lain so long barren and uncultivated: as we there found a large tract that is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the Grape.

2d. We approve of stony or slate-stone land, where the soil can be stirred up pretty deep: that kind of land is good for the Grape; the roots penetrate; and such land holds moisture, yet does not keep the soil wet or clammy.

3d. We prefer the hill-sides, "every time," in preference to level or valley land.

4th. The answer the same as question third.

5th. A southeastern or southerly inclination is best, remembering that the morning sun, one hour before meridian, is always worth two hours after it.

6th. The Oat-hills are generally rich land. We have found, even up to the summit, very rich land. That portion in which small pebbles are found and a grayish or reddish soil, will prove admirable for the Grape.

7th. We do not consider irrigation necessary; on the contrary, we believe it hurtful. Young Vines, when first transplanted, may be watered a few times, to set the roots and to give them a start—after that, never. Where Vineyards are near public roads, and the leaves become covered with dust, it should be washed off by showering only, the leaves being the lungs of the plant, should be kept clean.

8th. Sandstone-formation (if of a decaying character), broken up and changing with sufficient surface-soil, will grow Grapes well, and produce fine fruit.

9th. We know of no "Treatise" that is particularly adapted to our State. Our soil and climate, and our system, must be our own. A brief time, practical experience, and increased knowledge, will bring forth a California Book suited to our wants. At present,

Allen's Treatise is good; Hoare's is admirable;

Charlton's and Remelin's, each and all, contain good ideas; but "Practical Knowledge" is the "Book of Books." If our Grape-growers would communicate with the Press, and with each other, they could do great good.

Our Correspondent inquires further what kinds of Grapes are best to plant. To this question, we answer most emphatically: Plant the best Foreign Varieties, both for Table and for Wine. We would not recommend planting what is termed the California Grape, as other Varieties are so much better; they ripen earlier; produce more and better Grapes, and make better Wine.

The columns of this Journal will publish lists of the Varieties of the Vine for the Table and for Wine.

We hope we have responded, in some degree, satisfactorily to our Correspondent; if so, we shall be pleased. We cannot omit here to state, that our Correspondent inserted one item which was somewhat remarkable and unusual in Letters of Inquiry, but which was an evidence of the writer's just idea of the value of an Editor's time: we found a five-dollar-piece inclosed, which the writer sent as, he said, a small testimonial for the trouble he was giving us, by taking our time. Now, we were glad to be inquired of thus, and we immediately placed the five dollars to the credit of the writer, and sent him a receipt for one year of the Farmer. He being a stranger to us, and as we never receive pay for information in the line of our duty—the only reward we desire, is the co-operation of all such persons, and their names to our Subscription-list. With this kind of aid, we can accomplish much. Our Correspondent, and all others interested in the Grape Culture, will find an article from the London Saturday Review in our this week's issue, that will interest them.

Manufacture of French Wines.

The Wine-makers of California may gather considerable information from the following article, copied from the London Saturday Review, published some little time since, of the present year. The reader should notice carefully the location of the Vineyards and the soil upon which the Grape is planted, particularly where the finest Wines are made, and the objections made to Wines produced from Grapes grown on the Plains:

French Wines.—At present there are some twelve or thirteen thousand vineyard proprietors. The vine-growing districts are divided into the Coteaux, the Graves, and the Palus. The Coteaux are the mountain slopes, often so steep that they could be applied to no other purpose, and generally composed of marl, chalk, and argillaceous substances, so badly mixed near the summit as to offer very serious impediments to cultivation. The Graves are plains of diluvial origin, consisting of sand, pebbles, and gravel, intermixed as if by the rapid action of a current of water. The Palus are deep, fat soils, apparently the slow-formed sediment of standing water, and the wines made in these show a remarkable fitness for transportation, and are sent in large quantities to India and America. Many of the communes have a European celebrity. The Medoc district lies between the Gironde River and the Gulf of Gascony, and is devoted exclusively to the production of the finest qualities. The commune of Blanquefort is noted for a delicious, dry, white wine; and the red wines of this region are free from that earthy flavor which is the common defect of wines raised on the plain.

The neighboring canton of Cautenac is also famous for the softness and bouquet of its wines; and, to the South, lies Margaux, in a flinty gravel, where about 1000 tons are raised annually. The celebrated estate of Chateau Margaux produces rather more than 100 tons, and is eagerly welcomed all over the Continent. The Champagne district, comprises the Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and Haute Marne. In the Marne, the product of the arrondissement of Eperney is calculated at the value of 3,000,000 francs per annum; that of Reims at six million; that of Vitry at nearly a million and a half. The best red wines go to the low countries, Prussia and the Rhenish Provinces; the Sillery goes principally to England. Here the greatest care is necessary; every imperfect grape is excluded, and every rough motion guarded against. The must, having been pressed, is turned into a vat, for some hours, to deposit its grosser lees; it is then allowed to ferment, and by Christmas, when the fermentation is well over, and the weather dry and frosty, the wine is racked and fined.

These processes are repeated at different intervals, according as the wine is intended to be mellow or still. The process of bottling is excessively troublesome. In the first place, the wine is very capricious about becoming effervescent. Sometimes the desired change takes place in a fortnight, sometimes not for many weeks. Sometimes when it has obstinately withstood every attempt for a length of time, it will become sparkling without the least apparent reason. The bottling is done by workmen in sets of five, called atteliers, each man having his own portion of the task. M. Most, at Eperney, has sold more than half a million bottles to be thus filled, and often ten atteliers are at work at the same time. The bottles, when filled, are carried into vaults ex-

posed in the chalk rock, and here numbers explode from the formation of carbonic acid gas. Sometimes, in July and August, the explosions have been known to range as high as forty per cent of the whole number. The proprietor generally acquiesces in the loss of eight per cent, but after that stage the gas is considered to be becoming "furious," the bottles are taken down, placed in a lower cellar flooded with cold water, and sometimes uncorked. In September this breakage ceases, and in October another process is commenced. A deposit has by this time formed in the bottles, and to get rid of it they are placed lopsy-turvy for some days and slightly tapped at intervals. This disengages the deposit and makes it fall on the cork. A clever workman then cuts the fastenings, lets off the cork, which carries the deposit along with it, and a fresh one is then inserted before the wine has time to escape. If wine is kept long it is sometimes subjected to several of these arrangements, whereby greater purity is obtained and its costliness of course seriously enhanced.

American Grapes, Best Varieties.

We can earnestly recommend to all who are planting the grape, to be sure to plant a good amount of the following kinds:

CONCORD,	Catawba,
DIANA,	Rebecca, and
	Isabella.

We place Concord number 1, as it will prove such in our climate, both in its prolific character and the excellence of the grape. These are all more or less for flavor, and by some neglected on that account, but as wine grapes are excellent. The Longworth wines that are so famous are from the Catawba and Isabella, but we think the Concord and Diana will excel them, especially the Concord.

Hungarian Grass.

We hear from the old States very flattering accounts of the success of the Hungarian grass. It is reported as high as eight tons per acre of hay, and twenty to thirty bushels seed per acre. It should be remembered that the Hungarian grass must be annually sowed. When it was first introduced here it was not known, and there was but little faith in it; it will now prove a most valuable crop. It should be sown about the time of buckwheat; half a bushel seed should be sown to the acre. It will ripen in six to eight weeks, and can be harvested with a cradle.

We believe in California we can grow two crops; one sown in the ground after early peas or potatoes are off,—say in April or May, even provided the soil is deep, and fine, and moderately moist. It should be harvested when the seed begins to turn brown and the grass change to a yellow tint. It does not need much drying for hay; the better plan is to cure it like clover. The Hungarian grass loves a warm soil and exposure like corn, and as far as it has been tried has been found to be most excellent hay, and the seed admirable too. Horses, cows, and all kinds of stock seem to fatten on it. The seed too is very much liked as grain for animals; domestic fowls love it and fatten upon it.

We hope a full and fair trial will be made this year in California of this grass, and that growers will report to us the result.

New Crops to be Tried.

THERE are many articles of great value that in a climate like ours and such a variety of soil could be raised with great profit. We do not think a proper attention has yet been paid to many articles that will yet become great staple products of our soil. Among these we would name hemp, flax, cotton, tea, sugar, coffee, and rice, besides many kind of tropical fruits, which we think with judicious care, and in the right section of our State can and will succeed and prove profitable to our citizens.

That hemp and flax will grow there can be no doubt. Cotton has been grown and beautiful samples shown. The tea plant will do well in proper localities; the sugar-cane must succeed; and rice can be grown without any doubt, and coffee also. But in order to have such great and valuable products introduced and successfully grown, we need the paternal care and fostering hand of our Legislature; and we hope that a suitable demonstration will be made the present session of our Legislature, so as to awaken an interest on their part to these important subjects; in the mean time let all our agriculturists not only think but act, and experiment, and show what can be done.

NEVER PLOW WET LAND.—Farmers should remember that it is a serious wrong to plow land when it is wet. Plow in a bright sunny day and the land is enriched thereby. Hilly or gravelly land that does not retain wet can be plowed at any time, but deep, rich, heavy land only in a clear day.

LISTS OF FRUITS.—We shall endeavor to give a list of the best varieties of fruits of each class in our succeeding numbers, and shall be glad of any information from fruit-growers touching any new and valuable kinds.

How New York Sells Dry-Goods.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post furnishes the following statements in regard to the leading traders of the first-named city:

Claffin, Mellen & Co. are the heaviest dealers in merchandise in New York—their yearly business exceeding that of Stewart by some three million dollars. Their aggregate sales swell up to the enormous figures of eleven millions annually. The per centage of net profits on this amount is, however, quite small; but even at eight per cent, the sum of eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars must find its way into the private bank accounts of the several partners. Next, in amount of sales, comes the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co. They sell eight millions a year, of which two and a-half millions are disposed of at retail, and the remainder at wholesale; \$300,000 worth of gloves alone are handled by this house. No paltry per centage is assessed upon the buyers at the Broadway marble palace. The class of goods sold is such as always bears a high price and a large profit. I happen to know of one instance where a twentieth share netted one of the partners \$60,000 in a single year, which proves the profits of that year to have been \$1,200,000. One million dollars a year will be about the margin of excess over all expenditure. Next in the same line come the houses of Lord & Taylor, and Arnold, Constable & Co., the former of which does a business, in several stores, of \$6,000,000 annually, at a profit of some \$800,000; while the latter firm enjoys a regular unchanging trade of about four and a half or five millions, which pays a yearly profit of not far from six hundred thousand dollars. Of houses in the dry-goods trade, whose yearly trade ranges from five to seven millions, there are several, as for instance, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., and S. B. Crittenden & Co. Their profits foot up variously from two to four hundred thousand dollars. J. K. Jaffray & Sons, our leading lace house, sell enough of that strictly female fabric to net them six hundred thousand a year profit. Some of the Boston branches located here, exceed in their sales five millions yearly. Such are A. & A. Lawrence & Co., J. W. Paige & Co., and A. F. Skinner & Co. The first-named firm, as every one knows, place some ten millions dollars worth of domestic fabrics per year. The profits of all these commission-houses are only from one to two per cent upon the sales. Garner & Co., a commission firm, sell between eight and nine millions a year at paying rates; while of those doing a dry-goods commission business of from three to five millions, may be named Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., and Hunt, Tillinghast & Co. Their profits overlap a hundred thousand dollars a year. There are several French and English importing houses whose sales overrun into the millions, and whose profits are a fortune every year.

THE HUMAN BODY.—When we have gained some slight knowledge of the wondrous mechanism we name the body, how multitudinous its combined actions, how easily the disturbance of one will affect the healthy action of the rest, and how recklessly we disregard the plainest rules of health, wonder at a few men having succumbed in the course of an intense intellectual life ceases at once, and a new wonder emerges—wonder that any man can live this life, and retain his faculties in healthy activity. The very predominance of the nervous system implies a predominant activity, and this is liable to be stimulated to excess by two potent tempers: ambition, eager to jostle its way through energetic crowds; and fascination, which lies in intellectual labor, the brooding storge of creation, the passionate persistence of research. These tempers hurry men into excess. Men who live much by the brain have seldom the courage to be prudent, seldom the wisdom to be patient. In vain the significant words of warning become louder and louder; in vain the head feels hot, the ears are full of noises, the heart fluttering and thumping, the nights sleepless, the digestion miserably imperfect, the temper irritable: these are nature's warnings to desist, but they are disregarded; the object of ambition lures the victim on, the seduction of artistic creation, or of a truth seen dancing like a will-o'-wisp, incessantly solicits him; he will not pause—at length he cannot pause, the excitement has become a fever, the flame that warms destroys him—madness arrives. Sad this, and would be infinitely sad if there were no help for it, if the very glory and splendor of the intellect were necessarily allied to its infirmity and ruin. But it is not so. Men cannot transgress nature's laws without incurring nature's penalties.

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.**TREES. TREES. AT THE SAN LORENZO NURSERY.**

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SAN LORENZO NURSERY, would call the attention of his former Patrons and all those desirous of PLANTING ORCHARDS the present season, to his LARGE STOCK OF

FRUIT TREES.

Which he will sell at very low rates, for Cash, Consisting of Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Apricot Trees,

Of the Choicest Varieties, from ONE TO FOUR YEARS' GROWTH.

Also—Peach Trees, that have not had the Curled Leaf, Foreign and Native Grape-vines; Lawton and High-bush Blackberry; Red-Dutch and Cherry Currant; Raspberry; English Walnut, &c.

My Trees are of Thrifty Growth, and GROWN WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

All Orders are promptly attended to, and Trees will be packed Address, J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo.

NEW SEEDS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, VIA ISTHUS, A large and varied assortment of Garden Seeds, put up expressly for us in hermetically sealed cases by J. M. Thorburn & Co., of New York.

Our stock contains a great variety of GARDEN VEGETABLES, also, GARDEN AND FIELD PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, LAWN GRASSES, BULBOUS ROOTS, ONION SETS, OSAGE ORANGE, BLACK LOCUST, &c.

The reputation Thorburn's Seeds have sustained for years past in the Atlantic States and California, is a sufficient guarantee to planters who want reliable Seeds, and we invite them to examine our assortment.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO. Plaza, Marysville.

November 1st 1860. 12-4m

NURSERY BUSINESS.**FRUIT TREES!****FRUIT TREES!!****Fruit Trees!****San Jose Valley****NURSERY!****B. S. FOX**

Has received from the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

...THEIR...

First Premium!

—OF—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

—FOR THE—

Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

—ALSO—

THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY'S

First Premium

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Nursery.

The State Agricultural Society's

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

—AND ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

—ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots.

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."

"MARSHALL P. WILDER, Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."

"HONEY & CO., Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."

"J. VAN BUREN, Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."

"H. R. ROBEY, Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in my travels through Europe."

"HENRY E. FLYNN, London."

—I NOW OFFER THIS—

Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely

Will Find it to Their Interest

To call upon me

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.**TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.**

Though I am interested from Thirty Years' experience,

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter what your friends in the Orchard line may say; if there are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

San Jose.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION GRATIS. 9-3m

NURSERY BUSINESS.**ABBOTT'S NURSERY, FRUIT VALE, ALAMEDA COUNTY.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL for the patronage he received during the last season, would again inform purchasers that he has for sale at his Nursery of

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:

5,000 Standard Pears, one, two and three years old;
3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;
15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;
500 Dwarf Apples, " " "
2,000 Plums, " " "
3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;
1,000 Peaches;
500 Apricots;
20,000 Raspberry Plants;
10,000 Lawson Blackberries;
15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of

CURRENTS.

GOOSEBERRIES.

GRAPE VINES, &c.

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

STEPHEN ABBOTT

Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct. 25, 1860. 10

French Garden VINEYARD, SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner,

MR. J. B. SEGER,

has just returned from France, bringing with him a com. etc

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING,

and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again into partnership, one being from Bordeaux and the other from Douvres,

they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF GRAPE-GROWERS, to our

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

Grape-Vines.

Already well noted for the

MOST BEAUTIFUL KINDS OF GRAPES,

BOTH FOR

TABLE AND WINE.

We have also lately added several varieties,

FROM BORDEAUX AND BOURGOGNE,

Which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

With us will also be found—

Fruit Trees,

One, two, and three years old, of all kinds.

And the best Ornamental Trees, embracing—

ELMS, LOMBARDY POPLARS, AND

SILVER-LEAF POPLARS.

Our whole assortment is in very fine order.

We beg our Friends and Customers to honor us with their confidence, and we will do all in our power to satisfy their wishes.

Catalogues sent to applicants.

A. DELMAS & J. B. SEGER.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 5th, 1860.

30,000 Locust Trees,

1000 LOMBARDY POPLAR,

...AND...

200 Hives of Bees,

FOR SALE BY

J. S. HARBISON,

SACRAMENTO.

THE above TREES are straight and well grown; the also varies from one to three inches in diameter and from 12 to 20 feet high. A large proportion of them were transplanted in the Nursery when one year old, consequently will bear removal without loss. The

Salubrious Shade and Valuable Timber afforded by the

Locust Trees,

they being hardy, and of rapid growth, make them THE VERY BEST TREE TO PLANT

for those purposes. They are also suitable for Hedges, &c. &c.

THE BEES,

ARE IN SUPERIOR CONDITION, each hive having the main apartment (containing 200 cubic inches) full of comb, stores, and bees, and weigh from 75 to 100 pounds the hive. I WILL WARRANT THEM TO BE FREE FROM FOUL BROOD, and to remain so, conditioned that they are not to have flight within two miles of any hives having said disease.

I will sell the above by the single hive or in lots to suit the purchaser; and if desired, have them conveyed to any part of the State, at my own risk.

For further particulars, apply at the Nursery and Apiary, three miles below Sacramento City, or by letter, directed as above. 11-2m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.**Large Stock of Fruit and Ornamental TREES!!!****GRAVES & WILLIAMS,**

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

made with the large and well known Nurseries which they name below, will be enabled to offer to their patrons, the

LARGEST STOCK OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

that can be found at any of the sale depots in this city.

TREES, BOTH FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

TOGETHER WITH

GRAPE-VINES,

Will be of the

Very Best Character, and from Nurseries bearing a high reputation.

WE SHALL OFFER THE

Entire Stock of Fruit and Ornamental

Trees, Plants and Shrubs,

From the well known

Shell-Mound Nurseries,

Alameda County.

Which are now to be closed out entirely.

We shall also have the ENTIRE SALES of that

EXCELLENT NURSERY OF SANTA CLARA,

L. A. GOULD, PROPRIETOR.

From these Nurseries, and their ample stock, we can

SUPPLY ORDERS TO ANY AMOUNT,

and we feel confident that all parties desirous of purchasing will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us before purchasing.

Lawton Blackberry

We shall also offer 25,000 LAWTON BLACKBERRY,

Strong and Healthy Plants.

Great care will be exercised in Packing Trees and Plants, so that they can be safely sent to any part of the State with perfect security.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds.

We are also the SOLE AGENTS of the well known

Seed-grower of Alameda county, D. L. PERKINS,

Who has by several years of careful preparation, won a deservedly soon name as a seed-grower.

All the Seeds sold by us will be

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

and will be sold at as Low Rates as any in the country.

Another very important fact should be established in the minds of purchasers of Seeds: when the same care has been used as by Mr. PERKINS in growing seeds—they will prove that they are equal to the very highest quality of imported Seeds, and can be sold at less prices.

Bees. Bees. Bees.

We are also ready to offer those who want,

200 Hives Honey-bees,

in lots to suit in the very best possible condition, Fall Hives, and at the lowest market price.

The undersigned invite their friends from all parts of the State to call on them, when in the city, or send their orders, and they shall be filled with fidelity and dispatch.

Trees or Seeds purchased at our establishment will be carefully packed without any extra charge.

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

69 Merchant street, and 39 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

To Dealers, Farmers, Gardeners,

AND OTHERS.

We offer the most extensive assortment of Fresh Field, Garden, Fruit, and Flower Seeds, on the Pacific Coast, from the best growers in the United States and Europe, comprising in part:

15,000 POUNDS ALFALFA CLOVER, PURE, the growth of 1860;

2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed;

1000 lbs. White Dutch Clover Seed;

2000 lbs. Timothy Grass Seed;

1000 lbs. Hungarian Grass Seed;

1000 lbs. Millet Seed;

1000 lbs. Lucerne Clover Seed;

75 bushels of Vernal Grass Seed;

75 do. Kentucky Blue Grass Seed;

20 do. Rye Grass Seed;

35 do. Mixed Lawn Grass Seed;

10 do. Fainton Grass Seed;

10 do. Sweet Vernal Grass Seed;

10 do. Crested Dogtail Grass Seed;

500 lbs. Sugar Beet Seed;

500 lbs. Large Red Mangel Wurzel;

250 lbs. Long Blood-Beet Seed;

200 lbs. Early Turnip Blood-Beet Seed;

250 lbs. Ruta-Baga Turnip Seed;

200 lbs. Early White Dutch Turnip Seed;

200 lbs. Red-top Turnip Seed;

200 lbs. Long Orange Carrot Seed;

200 lbs. Large White Heigan Carrot Seed;

500 lbs. Assorted Onion Seeds;

Together with all the Varieties Required.

Boxes of one hundred papers Assorted Seeds put up expressly for dealers.

A Liberal Discount will be made to the Trade.

Catalogues Sent on Application.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments made for the Farmer to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they have paid such Agents, although we have no notice of such facts.

RECEIVE OUR GRATEFUL THANKS.—We have asked, in kindness, those who were indebted to us, to remit our dues, as at this season of the year, when all are desirous of adjusting accounts, such payments would be most acceptable; and, also, as every heart wishes to move in the right direction, during the Holiday season, we could appreciate from our subscribers such promptness. We have to acknowledge the evidence of many a manly spirit in those who have promptly sent in their dues, and such subscribers shall always find we have it in our power to do them a tenfold good. We shall always remember them substantially.

The Pilgrim Fathers.

"The Pilgrim Fathers:
Where are they?"

ALONG the bleak and storm-clad coast of New England, the storms howl with their usual fury; the earth is covered with snow and ice; the air with frozen dew; and the very breath is changed into a laced net-work of Nature's finest handiwork—yet, amid all this outward coldness, the hearts of the people are warm with the recollections of a day, near at hand, that will always be remembered, so long as patriotism animates the heart of man, or love of country fires his soul.

The "Landing of the Pilgrims," on the 22d of December, 1620, was an Epoch in the History of Human Liberty. The greater the Perils by which it was surrounded, the dearer it has become; and even now, nearly two and a half centuries past, the memory of that day thrills the very heart with the noblest emotions.

Let that Day ever be hallowed and kept as one of the most cherished and important days of our Country's History; and while we revere and hallow the memories of those Noble Men, who periled so much: let us remember that there were Patriot Mothers, too, who came, who endured, who labored, and who prayed, for the Great Cause of Human Liberty; and from thence, through all the History of the Revolution, our Country and its Institutions owe much to these Patriot Mothers who nerved the arms of men, and made them steel against which the enemy could not prevail. Even now, we can hear the words of Patriotism echoing from her lips, and the fire of Devotion gleaming from her eye. How many a Patriot Youth went forth to battle with these words firing his soul:

"Then said the Mother to her Son,
And pointing to his shield:
'Come with it, when the battle's done,
'Or on it, from the field.'"

Now while the memory of such a Day is around us, let us sanctify the very atmosphere with a love of "Our Country," so that neither our lips, our lives, or our actions, shall sully the Patriots' names that are handed down to us.

God grant that the memory of that Day may revive a love of Country, and choke down every feeling that militates against the Union. God grant that "Union" may be the watchword of every man, woman and child, and all who dare to utter the sentiments of treason against a Country so prosperous and full of greatness, may be aroused to a sense of their errors and turn from them and be forgiven. We hold up the Great Motto of that Mighty Statesman: "Our Union, our Whole Union, and Nothing but our Union."

Christmas Day.

BEFORE we meet our readers another week, one of those joyous Holidays that are dear to every Christian heart will have again been enjoyed throughout the length and breadth of the Christian world. Who can number the throbs of joy that will vibrate among the millions of those who will have been made happy on this Natal Day!

Who were the happiest, the Giver or the Receiver? We answer, both were happy; and although "It is more blessed to give than to receive," yet we know both Giver and Receiver are blest.

Oh! the happy hearts around the "Christmas Trees" in the family circle! Blessed, doubly blessed are those whom a kindly fortune has enabled to go with a liberal heart and a full purse and scatter blessings and happiness with a lavish hand! Such are not "impoverished by giving," but otherwise enriched.

To all our friends and patrons we come with the earnest hope that a beautiful golden cloud of fortune's richest favors may have been showered upon them. To this we add the blessings of Health and freedom from those cares, trials, and sorrows, which sometimes afflict the purest and best.

May the Christmas come to you all bearing showers of Joy and Gladness, emblematical of the season of fat things, and thus make for all a Merry and Happy Christmas!

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—This noble institution opened its doors for the cause of Agricultural Education among the great masses, on the 5th of this month. The cost to each student is \$200 for the year. May its halls be full of anxious students, and may they all fully appreciate the opportunities now offered them. That the institution will flourish and make its fame known there can be no doubt. May every State in our land have a college of the same character; it will prove a treasure house to such States.

GREEN PEAS AT CHRISTMAS.—Green Peas, open culture, are now in our market selling at twenty cents a pound. What other State can have Green Peas from their gardens at Christmas.

California Fruits in New York.

We are not surprised that the people in the old States are sometimes loth to believe the reality of our climate and resources, for we frequently receive letters from this side who either betray a gross ignorance of this State, or else they are afraid to tell the plain truth of our wonders here, fearing they should be laughed at or ridiculed. We are more inclined to favor the latter, rather than suppose a Californian would speak against the wonderful productions which most surely exceed that of any other State in the world, especially our fruits.

What leads us to these remarks, now, is—we have a letter before us, dated, New York, November 12, in which the writer says: "We have one of your friends from California with us now; he has been in California several years, on a 'ranch' near Sacramento; he tells me what I never heard before, and that is—that notwithstanding the immense size of the fruit of all kinds grown in California, it is more stringent, and not so fine a flavor as that grown here. Now, how is this? inquires the writer."

We will answer, clearly, plainly, and fearlessly. In the first place the statement itself is a sweeping error of the tallest kind against our State, and Sacramento county in particular; and the only excuse possible that we can find for the man who speaks thus, is the fear he may have had, to declare the wonders of our orchards, and has tacitly said nothing, or what was worse than nothing, and thus left a wrong impression, and in a large community too, when he should have spoken boldly and fearlessly of our products. We venture the assertion, and that too without fear of a contradiction from any intelligent observer, or any close scrutinizer of the fruits of California, that larger, fairer, finer or more delicious flavored fruits were never grown or shown in any State or country, than are now produced here. That there may be some isolated cases of badly cultivated ground, or neglected trees, giving knurly or stringy fruit, we do not deny, for this is the case the world over—but that our fruit here in California, or especially in that highly favored spot, Sacramento, is such, we emphatically deny.

Sacramento is one of the garden spots of our State, and we learn just now that boxes of fruit of the rarest kind were sent from Smith's garden to New York in November, that would prove what we say. Among the varieties sent were "Easter Beurre" pears that weighed two pounds each, "Winter Neli," nearly one pound each, and other specimens. We only hope they may be publicly exhibited; they would prove an antidote to all such thoughtless remarks as that of the man from the "ranch near Sacramento." Sacramento has produced as magnificent fruit as the world ever saw, and we delight to speak in her just defense. The fruits shown at the last State Fair, both for size, beauty, and perfection of flavor, were never excelled.

Now we will tell our friend, the writer of the letter, how it is. We are inclined to think the person who has found the "stringy fruit" is something like Mr. "Fox," who found all the grapes sour; and we guarantee, that any person who may have heard these remarks, which we pronounce totally and without cause unjust to California, if they will come to California as judges of this matter, they shall have the chance to taste from all the kinds grown here, and if they do not decide with us that there were never fairer, better, or more delicious fruits, they shall have their passage to and from California free, and their expenses while here paid. The idea that our fruit is not equal to that of the North! why, the man should go to the insane Hospital.

Pine Pears and Wine.

A visit from our friend the proprietor of the famous Smith's gardens at Sacramento, was announced at our editorial sanctum to-day, by some noble samples of Easter Beurre Pears, weighing two pounds each; they were the largest, finest, and most delicious we have ever tasted in this or any other country. The Wine was very superior indeed; transparent pure White Wine, made from the California grape. Mr. Smith has been exceedingly fortunate in making pure White Wine, and finds a ready sale for what he makes at six dollars per dozen, and by connoisseurs it is preferred much to foreign wine. As Mr. Smith is a gallant gentleman, he directed the pears to the Ladies Department, and the wine to our side of the house, for all of which we return thanks.

AN HONORABLE TESTIMONIAL.—A little time since, we had the pleasure of seeing a Certificate of Pension which has been awarded to Capt. P. E. Connor of Stockton, as an officer in the Mexican army. The Certificate was neatly framed and awarded to Capt. C. twenty dollars a month for life. This is an honorable testimonial to an honorable and high-minded Officer, and we are glad to record the fact. We believe it is the largest Pension yet awarded to an Officer of the Army of the Mexican War.

OUR MARKETS.—There is no market in the world that can surpass the markets of San Francisco, at even this season of the year. Of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, we have every kind in the Epicure's calendar. For Fruits, our markets can equal any, both for size, quality and flavor. Of Vegetables, the market is a perfect Garden, and the Products of the Earth look as fresh and fair as when growing in the field. We can beat Christendom for a market.

HOG FEED.—Boiled grain of all kinds, especially corn on the cob, will do double the amount of good, as grain fed to animals in a raw state. Let any one, now fattening hogs, try the system of boiling corn, cob and all; and feeding it raw; and they will find they save one-half the cost in grain, and one-half the time in labor, beside fattening the swine in much less time.

SAN LORENZO NURSERY.—See the card of this well-known and admirable nursery; there is none better.

To the Press of California.

THE UNION OF NEW YORK.

We ask the attention of the Press of our State to the following letter from Rev. Joshua Butts, the California editor of "Our Union" (published at New York), and for years our New York correspondent B. The Union has a very large circulation, and is now doing California good service; and the editor now invites the press of California to cooperate with him, and exchange with the Union, and thus enable him to collate news from all parts of the State. We feel confident that the all parts of the State will be pleased to exchange press of California will be pleased to exchange with the Union; and we invite them to mail their journals to J. Butts, Esq., California Editor Union, 27 Astor Place, New York, and they will receive the Unions in exchange.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1890.

EDITOR FARMER: Your paper of the 12th of October was this day received. I thank you for your handsome notice of "Our Union," and the humble efforts I am and have been making to place before the people in this whole region, the true state of matters in California. The success and efficiency of this enterprise can be greatly promoted by your people. I am willing to work, and will to the extent of my ability labor to truly represent the interest of the State; but I must depend upon the people for facts and figures. It is hard to make bricks with straw, but much harder to make them without it. What I need here, is to have from all your papers, representing every interest and every shade of opinion, the materials from which to make up my weekly account to send out to the public. For, Yankee though I am, and pretty close at guessing, yet I cannot guess more than one half of the real state of the country; her prosperity, her increase, her power, and the majestic grouping of all the elements of power in a manner that attracts the attention of all who can see and appreciate her real importance, and rejoice in her rising and world-wide spread fame. From every county, city and town of your State, I solicit those who feel an interest in being truly represented, on a far more extended scale than has hitherto been done, to communicate to me reliable facts, such as the following:

The number of acres cultivated in your town or county; number of acres of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, etc.; of fruits of all kinds; what grains and fruits are best adapted to your locality; whether there are lands equally valuable still for sale. Also, the number of cattle, sheep and horses; whether yours is a grazing or more strictly an agricultural district. Let us know of your schools, your churches, the general aspect of society; the convenience of getting produce to market; the roads, bridges, mills driving steam and water power; the climate, general health, and thrift of your neighborhood; the extent and general average yield of the gold mines; the number of men employed; the state of manufacturing interests; what class of laborers would find the most steady and profitable employment; what wages paid men and women per day or month as a general average in your county; and how many more farmers and mechanics can find constant and remunerative employment. You will readily see that these and numerous other questions that will be readily suggested to the mind, if answered, would be of the greatest importance in giving a correct weekly photographic view of your State.

We have other favors to ask of the people of California hereafter through your columns, as well as through our own. Let these suffice for the present, with one more important item: I am perfecting a plan of emigration from this side of the continent to yours. Will your people do their part through your re-organized and rejuvenated Immigration Society, or through any other agency. Are your citizens disposed to do any thing to encourage emigration to your State? In former letters I have laid my plan of operations pretty fully before the public. In my next, I propose to lay down my programme again, and state fully what I intend to do in relation to the matter.

I have no time to write the news; you will get all the leading items of interest long before this reaches you, by the Pony Express and the electric wires. You will hear of Lincoln's election, of the agitation in the South and in the North, how South Carolina threatens to secede, and other States are thinking about it; while the State of "Coney Island" has already done gone. Yes, alas! Coney Island is no longer of us; she has seceded, and intends to go to Plum Gut Channel, or to Lake Lenox in Canada West, to set up a general clam commission business. Her flag is most beautiful, on a white ground, with three red claws, exceeding fierce and rampant. The island takes all her cities and villages. Her towns are not very large; her most extensive town having only twenty-five houses and a few stores; twelve of the houses were blown down before they were fully inclosed, and the naughty boys got the timber for bonfires; and the other thirteen were only finished up to the top of the foundation, which could never be commenced in consequence of the water being nearly forty feet deep. Yes, Coney Island has gone, and South Carolina is going, so she says—and what we are to do for clams and cotton! "Goodness only knows!" Some think we may be compelled to wear linen and eat oysters if all things else fail. Mr. Buchanan feels badly about the rumpus, after the Prince of Wales has made him such a nice visit; and it riles him up amazingly when he thinks of the good old clam-chowdering parties we used to attend when he was a wee bit of a Dutchman. The fact is, we are in a general financial, political, and moral stew here just now. The escaping gas, the bubbling up of the great seething cauldron makes a wonderful noise; but all hope for clear skies and good feeling again. The money market is tight, and politicians are tighter yet.

FROM EUROPE.

The news is interesting and important. Garibaldi's star still in the ascendant, is about culminating over the eternal city. The glad cry "Italy is free!" will soon ring out through all that classic land, and the twenty-three millions of Italy's sons and daughters will soon hail Garibaldi as the liberator of that country from long centuries of bondage, and as the Washington of Europe.

BLESSED RAINS.—Who can doubt the promise now? "There shall be the early and the latter rains;" "There shall be seed-time and harvest." The late continued copious rains have reached all parts of the State, as far as heard from. In many sections the rise of the rivets is very great. Such heavy rains we have not had for a long time, and they do not seem to be over yet.

THE NEW YORKERS, at the late election, voted almost unanimously against allowing negroes the right to vote. The Marylanders voted against enslaving all negroes in that State.

Great Nursery, Stock and Seed Warehouse.

It is only needed of us to call the attention of our readers to the card of A. P. Smith & Co., of Sacramento, and ask attention to it to secure to that distinguished establishment a full share of that distinguished establishment a full share of the ymously with the rise, progress, and success of the horticulture, floriculture, and agriculture of California. From the year '50 the name of Smith has been known among the agricultural interest of that section; in '52 fruits and flowers and a beautiful garden was called into existence on the banks of the American river; and now there is no place of the more famous or more justly so, as one of the choicest garden spots of our State, than "Smith's Gardens" at Sacramento.

The present year the proprietors offer one of the most extensive collections known to exist in our State, and in each department of their business they are prepared to supply their patrons in the most liberal manner, and render them the most complete satisfaction. Their large advertisement should be carefully examined.

Home Manufactures.

We cordially invite all who are the friends of Home Industry to the new advertisement of T. Ogg Shaw, in our columns this week. It will be seen by the splendid lot of goods now offered by Mr. Shaw, that he is prepared to answer the wants of the Farmers of our State on a large scale. We know he is the sole agent for the large machines offered, as we have seen the documents; and the known energy of Mr. Shaw and his skill as a workman, should secure him a liberal patronage.

Mr. Shaw has toiled long and hard to introduce Home Manufactures, and we hope he will be remembered by all who wish well to our State and its prosperity. Home Industry will enrich our State, and the best implements are home made, or those made to order under the direction of one who knows.

Marble-Work.

We can see no reason why we should import Marble-work, when we have such fine Marbles as are found in our State. At the late State Fair at Sacramento, quite an exciting contest was had relative to the exhibitions of those excellent artists, Aiken & Co., on J street, and Devine & Brother, on K street. Both exhibited splendid work, and both are owners of fine Marble-quarries, and both can exhibit as fine work as can be produced in any State in the Union, or in Europe either. We hope our citizens everywhere will give the preference to our own Marble and our own work.

RAILROAD HOUSE.—This hotel, now growing more and more popular with the people, has been again renovated; in the sleeping apartments new beds and bedding has been put, and many other comforts, so that the hours of rest may bring a refreshing, and the sleep be pleasant. Mr. Dorr, the proprietor, is constantly adding to the comfort of his patrons, and Mr. Cheeney, his active and gentlemanly clerk, is ever on the alert to make every patron feel at home. The Railroad House is truly one of the "homes" of the "traveler."

DO YOU KNOW BEANS?—We are glad to see all the best kinds of Garden Beans being introduced into our Seed Stores. We noticed at the Store of C. L. Kellogg & Co., about twenty kinds of the very best Garden Beans known, both Pole and Dwarf Beans—among them those excellent kinds: the Horticultural, Cranberry, and true Lima Beans; also, the Early Mohawk, Early Marrow, China Dwarf, Nankeen, and others. Let every body plant Beans.

NEW GRASS-SEEDS.—S. W. Moore, Esq., Seedman, on California street, has received from France direct, a large and valuable Collection of Grass, Grain, and Vegetable Seeds—many entirely new. Among the standard kinds are the English Ray-grass, Sweet-scented Vernal, Crimson Clover, Italian Ray, with many kinds of Millet, and other Valuable Seeds worthy of particular attention.

ARE YOU INSURED?—Farmers! are you insured? Mechanics! are you insured? Laborers! are you insured? These are important questions to every workingman in our State. He that toils hard and late, and has his all in a "homestead" should protect that homestead from loss by fire.

MUSHROOMS PLENTY.—Large quantities of this spontaneous luxury for the epicure are now in our market, from Stockton. We noticed several Bushels at Buddington's, No. 1 Washington Market, who always has a good stock of Family Stores on hand.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Every lover of our State and every well-wisher to California, should give all his patronage to our home manufactures, for in doing so he will be sure to promote his own best interest.

NO "SMALL POTATOES."—Two years ago, a Canadian, near Acton, O. E., while engaged in digging potatoes, found some fragments of copper ore. On the 15th of September, 1889, Mr. Lewis Sleeper at Montreal, having obtained a lease of the grounds, commenced the development of a mine with great success, having, since March last, taken out \$200,000 worth of ore, some of the blocks weighing 15 tons. A few days ago, this mine was sold for \$500,000, of which Mr. Sleeper received \$200,000.

LIGHTNING PHOTOGRAPH.—On the 16th of August last, a flash of lightning struck a windmill at Lappion, in France, in which there was a female who was killed by the electric fluid, and on whose body there was left the picture of a neighboring tree, with all its leaves and branches complete. This singular tattooing by the lightning was seen and attested by medical examiners and the municipal authorities of the place.

LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. J. H. McMillan, of Tuslain Plains, laid on our table specimens of blue potatoes, the largest of which weighs over 4 lbs. He has one at home weighing over 5 lbs., somewhat injured.—[Oregon Farmer.]

OUR AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Our subscribers will please pay our Agents at the following places, or remit by Mail, and thus oblige us. Money is always safe by Mail.

Postmasters at all offices.

J. T. Fortson, Postmaster, Petaluma.

F. Rohrer, Postmaster, Sonoma.

M. L. Haas, Napa.

B. Davidson, Sacramento.

L. C. Van Allen, Stockton.

G. W. Grannis, Healdsburg.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON AGRICULTURE.—Let the cultivator of the soil listen to the truths of this great statesman, and remember that such truths affect them. They should not only appreciate them, but live up to them: "Agriculture feeds us—to a great extent it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. They all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster—the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements—in a country in which men cultivate with their own hands, their own fee-simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom, from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, its defenders; and whatever else may be undervalued or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man."

SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE CANE.—A letter from La Salle county, Illinois, says that large quantities of Sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane, are now raised there, and manufactured into a fine quality of sirup. A mill has been erected at Earlville which grinds forty tons, making 500 gallons of sirup per day. It is estimated that 20,000 gallons will be made this season. One half goes to the farmer, and one half to the mill owner. A train of fifty-two cars, direct from Detroit, arrived at St. Louis on the 19th of October, loaded with sorghum sirup, to be manufactured into sugar at the sugar refinery in that city. We of California ought to, and we think soon will raise our own sugar and sirup. The Chinese cane does well here, and is more productive than in the Atlantic States.

THE TOWN OF VISALIA.—Visalia is a beautiful place. It is built mostly of brick, and the buildings are embowered in a thrifty oak forest. There are about 200 inhabitants in the place, and in the town and vicinity the population is rapidly increasing. They have elegant two-story saloons and taverns, mechanics of all kinds are busily employed, and lumber and flour-mills in operation. The living is about the same as in Sonora, that is, the price is the same, but the quality quite inferior. Parties are organizing daily to go South and East to search for silver. The times are lively here, and the people are full of ambition and hope. The telegraph-wire from Los Angeles is completed, and the talk is now to have a railroad to Stockton. With the Overland Mail, Telegraph, and Railroad, and the agricultural excellence of this valley, Visalia is confident of rising rapidly into a town second to no inland place in California.—[Sonora Democrat.]

SUBSOILING VS. DROUGHT.—We have had an opportunity during the late season, of observing the benefits of subsoiling on corn crops. The drought has been very severe, and subsoiled fields can be picked out as far as they can be seen, exhibiting corn in full vigor; while on shallow-plowed land the crops were scarcely worth the care necessary to maintain them. Where a lifting subsoil plow of the smaller size has been used in place of the hand hoe, and in place of the small mold-board plow, in the cultivation of corn, the crop has been saved, even where drought most prevailed. How long will it take our farmers to learn that subsoiled land never suffers from drought?—[Working Farmer.]

CURRENT WINE.—Judge J. Quinn Thornton, of Benton county, informs us that he has in his cellar about 300 gallons of currant wine, made by him the past season. Currants are very productive in this State, and we know of many who permitted this year's crop to go to waste. Judge T. has done better. We hope he may find profitable sale for his wine.—[Oregon Farmer.]

PERVERSION OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The editor of the Illinois Prairie Farmer, in giving a description of some four or five country fairs which he had attended, laments that the "sports of the ring," "negro minstrels," "jewelry lotteries," "eating and drinking booths," are becoming the most attractive features of these agricultural festivals. At one fair he was told that there were twenty of these jewelry gambling establishments on and adjacent to the grounds—at least a dozen of them inside—at which the purchaser of some trifling article was entitled to a shake of loaded dice for a pin, a watch, or some other glittering but valueless bauble. These stands were crowded all day, while the various legitimate departments of the exhibition were sadly neglected. About the liquor booths there was a constant bedlam, an incessant flow of profane language, and occasionally fighting and disorder. "One valuable life," says the editor, "was sacrificed on the grounds of the Champaign county Society, the day before we were there, by a knife in the hands of an intoxicated man." We are sorry to read such accounts of farmers' exhibitions at the West, and hope that societies, both here and there, will be careful in making arrangements for future fairs to prevent the repetition or occurrence of all such disgraceful scenes. They must be prevented, or they will most assuredly prevent the attendance of farmers and their families.—[N. E. Farmer.]

SPEAK TENDERLY.—When, some three weeks since, some forty of the children in charge of the Children's Aid Society of New York, were arranging for removal to the west, a boy was falling, with great care, his old cap, having previously taken out its lining—a small piece of faded calico. "John," called a friend, "what are you going to do with that greased calico?" "Please sir, it is not greased; it is all that I have to remember my dead mother by; it's part of her dress, which I cut off when she lay dying in the garret in—street." The question and the answer were too much for the little fellow, and putting the strip under his shirt, next to his breast, he buried his face in his hands, and filled the room with his sobs. Man, woman, whoever you be, speak tenderly to that boy across the way. He may be an orphan. His mother and his father may both be in the graveyard yonder. Dear child! he has none but his own little hands by which to work his way in the world. Speak kindly to him. Perhaps some day an orphan may walk the earth whose name and yours shall spell alike.

STATE SUMMARY.

The people residing at Buena Vista Lake are now compelled to travel many miles for their paper mail. A petition has been forwarded, asking the establishment of a mail-route from that place to Visalia.

Two Otters were shot lately (the Napa Reporter says) in the river at Sausal. One of them sank, but the other was saved. These animals are said to have been formerly very numerous in that stream.

The Pioneer Flouring Mill, at Sacramento, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The Mill and contents were worth \$10,000, insured for \$5000, which will nearly cover the loss, as a portion of the machinery was saved.

The Editor of the Marysville Appeal has been shown a hen's egg, within the shell of which, at the small end, when broken, seven grains of wheat were found, much swollen, and greenly germinating. Between the skin of the egg and the shell an unusually large vacancy allowed abundant room for this wonderful vegetation. The shoots of the grains adhered firmly to the skin of the egg, enclosing the meat of the egg. The grand question is, how did they get in there?

The party of Sacramento hunters, Lawson, Hopper, Dowell, and Brown, who left for the Coast Range (Elk river, Mendocino county) on the 26th of September last, returned lately, having captured 104 deer, and brought in 1200 pounds of cured meats, and eight dozen skins. During the trip they saw only two grizzlies, and report them scarce and wild. On or about the 20th of October the party encountered a heavy snow-storm, but otherwise met with pleasant weather.

A gentleman of Murphy's, Calaveras county, writes the Independent that Farmers in that vicinity are bestirring themselves this Fall with unusual energy in clearing up ground, fencing, and otherwise preparing the soil for Spring plantings of Grain, Fruits, and Vegetables. He says if the crops of next season turn out as much to the acre as those of the past have done, there will be twice as much produced in this line as in any season hitherto.

The Mechanics' Pavilion is to be removed during the month of January next. Proposals for the building are being asked by the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute. The amount of lumber used in the construction of the Pavilion was: 109,000 feet of joist and scantling; 60,000 feet of planed redwood boards, tongued and grooved; 35,000 feet of Oregon flooring; 15,000 feet of half-inch boards; and about 35,000 feet of rough redwood boards.

At Los Angeles a "good rain" commenced Dec. 12th. The News says: This rain will save the grass, which before was fast withering, and make glad the heart of the Farmer, by a promise of good times yet in store for him. At the San Gabriel Canon, a company of five men took out in one day \$200 in gold. Shipped on steamer Senator, on the 29th ult, 925 boxes of grapes; 7 barrels of wine; 211 sacks of beans; and 11 sacks of wheat.

It is thought that a decision in the case of the Almaden Mines will be given this week. The San Jose Tribune says, should it be in favor of the defendants (which is the belief of the Bar and the public generally), the working of the Mines will doubtless be commenced early in January. The people of San Jose, as well as the workmen formerly employed at the Mines, with their families, will have much reason to rejoice at such a result. Their stoppage was a high-handed proceeding, which ought not to have been authorized either by the Government officers, or by the U. S. Courts.

Petaluma must be a thriving place. The Journal of last week says: "On Monday and Tuesday last, our creek looked very like a 'port of entry.' On Monday there were sixteen vessels (varying in size from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five tons), and on Tuesday thirteen, in port for cargoes, which they found ready to be rushed on board, and yet a few more left of the same sort." A fleet of the above size, combined with our steamers, gave quite a brisk and pleasing appearance to the creek.

Or Russian river Corn, the Santa Rosa Democrat says: "We have a remarkable growth of Corn, grown upon a portion of the Fitch Ranch, farmed by Mr. Jas. Goucher, who is an experienced Farmer, and says he has never before seen a like growth. It consists of a forked stalk. It is the production of one grain, and for about two feet from the ground forms one stalk, upon which two branches have grown, which bore five ears of Corn, three upon one stalk, and two upon the other, the largest of the ears measuring over twelve inches. The crops in this neighborhood were remarkably fine this year, and Russian river is probably the finest Corn-growing country in the State."

The Napa Times gives the following summary of the Assessor's Report as to the statistics of Napa county: Land inclosed 154,000 acres; cultivated 39,909 acres; wheat 20,124 acres, making 652,850 bushels; barley 3403 acres, bushels 102,090; oats 1193 acres, bushels 35,490; rye 14 acres, bushels 394; corn 1480 acres, bushels 44,400; buckwheat 6 acres, bushels 75; peas 35 acres, bushels 760; beans 47 acres, bushels 1410; potatoes 31 acres, bushels 930; onions 4 acres, bushels 160; hay 1183 acres, tons 1774; beets 5 acres, pounds 8000; alfalfa 140 acres; broomcorn 20 acres; butter 20,750 pounds; cheese 19,000 pounds; eggs 20,000 dozen; wool 37,575 pounds; honey 300 pounds.

Ingenious chestnut-trees have been found in Sonoma and Mendocino counties. The Petaluma Journal says the existence of these trees was first made known through its columns, learned from a party of hunters who encamped for several days in the immediate vicinity of the trees. The informant also noticed in the same locality, several trees of a species to him unknown, the bark and foliage of which had a strong resemblance to the wild service, and upon which were large quantities of what appeared, at first sight, to be bright-red apples, but upon closer inspection proved to be a burr or ball composed of seed about the size of dent corn, and closely studded together and centering on, or rather springing from, a soft pulpy core.

The Pony Express this week brings news of the meeting of Congress, and the President's Message being sent in, of which a copy was received and published by the daily papers here. A large portion of the Message is occupied with the Secession question. The President thinks the Southern States should be left alone to manage their affairs in their own way. He well says that the election of Lincoln does not justify a dissolution of the Union, though it is calculated to excite some feeling at the South. He says a State has no right to secede, and yet that he can do nothing to prevent it. He recommends a Convention of all the States, to consider the existing difficulties. He declares the Personal Liberty Bill of some Northern States to be unconstitutional. The relations of the country with foreign powers are reviewed as usual, and the purchase of Cuba is recommended. On the subject of the Tariff, the President advances some good old Whig doctrines, and gives conclusive reasons for the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties. He recommends the Pacific Railroad, and urges the appointment of a particular day for the election of Representatives to Congress throughout the Union. He rings in an extensive puff for Attorney-General Black, in his management of California land-cases, which is about the worst thing we see in the Message, and can only pass current with those who are not "posted," a small number, in our opinion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.—The St. Louis correspondence of the Bulletin gives a table, showing that in the Electoral College Lincoln will have 180 votes, Breckinridge 72, Bell 39, Douglas 12. All the Northern States, save New Jersey (and of that he has four out of seven votes), with California and Oregon, are given to Lincoln; Douglas has Missouri 9, and 3 in New Jersey; Bell has Kentucky 12, Virginia 15, Tennessee 12; the remainder of the States are given to Breckinridge. The popular vote, so far as received, stood: Lincoln, 1,439,715; Douglas, 591,640; Breckinridge, 538,895; Bell, 505,161. Oregon and California are not in the above figures.

At Mariposa the rainy season, says the Gazette of Tuesday, has at last set in in earnest. Incessant rains have fallen from Saturday morning up to the time we go to press, and the prospect for a week's continuance is very good. Dust, which a few days ago caused so much cursing among the merchants on Main street, has disappeared and made way for the mud, which is nearly ankle-deep in our streets. It will be a Godsend to the miners, many of whom have been unable to do anything at placer-mining since last Spring. They will now be able to recuperate and replenish their dilapidated financial condition. The recent heavy rains will, in all probability, put a stop to river-mining. A large amount of rain has fallen in the mountains higher up, which will swell the streams so much that flames, dams, and wheels, are likely to be carried away.

THE APPLE-TRADE IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—The purchase and shipment of apples is now being prosecuted with considerable vigor. The high price of freight and the abundance of the crop almost everywhere reduces the price to the grower considerably below what he obtained last year. Only the best apples are saleable for shipment, hence many are not brought to market at all. The price paid is eighty-seven cents per barrel for the best, and from one to two shillings less for common shipping sorts. The fruit purchased here is chiefly taken to New York for consumption there and for Southern shipment. Some goes to Cincinnati and thence South, and some is taken to Chicago. Philadelphia takes more or less from this place of the better sorts.—[Rochester Union, Nov. 9th.]

POISONS IN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.—Dr. S. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says there is no evidence showing manufacturers add poisonous bodies to their spirits; but newly-distilled spirits of the most common kind often contains salts of copper, of lead, or tin, derived from the condensers, in which the vapors are reduced to a fluid form. The quantity of copper salt contained in the bulk usually taken as a draught, is sufficient to produce the minor effects of metallic poisoning; the cumulative character of these poisons may even lead to fatal consequences. The dark-colored matter which is found deposited at the bottom of a cask at rest, and has the appearance of, and been mistaken for, charcoal detached from the charred staves of the wood in which the spirits have been stored, is proven upon examination to contain abundance of copper, copper and tin, of copper and lead. It is advised in preparation of medicines, that none but well-ripened and clear spirits be used.

Briggs' Gift Entertainment.

In reply to various inquiries in regard to the great Gift Entertainment, advertised in our columns, Mr. Briggs sends the following communication to the Marysville Appeal:

BRIGGS' RANCH, Nov. 10, 1860.

EDITOR APPEAL: Having received a great number of letters of inquiry within the past few days, respecting the "Title," "Value," "Time of Drawing," etc., of the property in our Gift Entertainment, I beg the use of your columns to answer publicly those inquiries.

1. I have the "Grant Title," the "Settler's Title," and the "Possessory Title." I am not aware of any person claiming any part of our lands. My title is indisputable and unclouded.

2. The trees will produce, on an average, more than 200 pounds of fruit, each, next year; which, at 3 cents a pound, would amount to more than the whole property is valued at in our schedule.

3. The drawing will come off on the 5th day of January, if I have to employ 1000 men to dispose of the tickets during the month of December.

4. I will hold myself in readiness to redeem every ticket, at two dollars each, if the drawing does not come off on the 5th day of January, or within ten days thereafter.

5. I will give \$1000 to any person that will prove that I have made a promise within ten years past that I have not fulfilled.

"Our doubts are trifles, and make us lose the good we oft might win, by fearing to invest."

Respectfully yours, G. G. BRIGGS.

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to those advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum to any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained, by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER, M. F. COON.

McLEAN & FOWLER

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Agents,

AND

Average Adjusters.

—

FIRE RISKS TAKEN

On Brick or Frame Dwellings and Stores, and Furniture or Merchandise therein, and on Mills and Manufactories, in the city, or States of California or Oregon.

MARINE RISKS TAKEN

On vessels, by the voyage or year, and on Merchandise, Freight, or Treasure, to and from all parts of the world. Policies issued on most favorable terms, and Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents,

OFFICE: North-East Corner of Clay and Battery streets

17

FOR the HOLIDAYS!

ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS!

Magnificently Illustrated and Superbly Bound editions, being the

LATEST FROM THE PRESS,

Comprising the most choice selections of

ENGLISH & AMERICAN

Publications for 1861

—

1000 Family Bibles,

And an endless variety of

JUVENILE BOOKS,

FOR SALE,

Wholesale and Retail, at

A. ROMAN'S

127 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SMITH'S GARDENS

SACRAMENTO.



Seed Warehouse,

No. 40 J street,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

Now ready to be mailed to applicants, our General Catalogues of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, and Grapevines. Also, our General Price-Catalogue of Garden-seeds, and a Wholesale Catalogue of Garden and Field-seeds for

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

For particulars and more minute information, please address as above, and we will promptly forward any or all of the above Catalogues, which will give our customers all the information they may require upon each of the subjects treated upon.

We offer

200,000 Choicest Foreign



GRAPE VINES,

The largest and best selected stock of

WINE AND TABLE CRAPES

IN THE STATE

We are prepared to sell the above in large or small quantities, at greatly reduced prices from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are sold, as per Eastern Catalogues.

Write to Us Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

ALSO

150,000 California

GRAPE-VINES.

Our general Nursery-stocks of



FRUIT,

Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, Roses,

Are unusually large and fine.



GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS:

Our collections of Green-house Plants were never better. They are worthy of particular attention, and will be sold in lots at greatly reduced prices from former years.

We invite special attention to our large and varied stock of

Home-Grown Garden and Field-seeds,

All of which we guarantee to be of our own growing and being the crop of the present season, are all warranted to be

FRESH AND GENUINE.

Planters and Dealers in Seeds, after reading our Catalogues, will find they can purchase a more reliable article in this line, at

Less Prices Than Any Other House on This Coast.

—

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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PURE CALIFORNIA

WHITE AND RED WINES,

For sale by the gallon or case, containing nothing but the Pure Jukes of the Grape.

A. P. SMITH & Co.,

Seed Warehouse, No. 40 J street,

Sacramento.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."



STEAM THRASHERS, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

40-Inch Cylinders, of JOHN A. PITTS' Genuine Make,

BUFFALO, N. Y., WITH ALL OF C. M. RUSSELL'S IMPROVEMENTS, IN THE SHOE AND CYLINDER; as it runs on Steel Pistons, and in all other respects by far superior to the RUSSELL make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with

Forty-inch Cylinder and Twelve-Horse-power Steam-engine

on Trucks, and capable of Thrashing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, at least 3,000 SACKS OF GRAIN, which is more than has ever been done, by any Machine, in the same length of time. ALSO—

AN IMPROVED THIRTY-SIX-INCH CYLINDER GENUINE PITTS MACHINE, With all of Russell's latest improvements, in the SHOE and PIVOT CYLINDER, to run with belt and jack, the same as the GENUINE RUSSELL make of Machines. ALSO—

EIGHT AND TEN HORSE J. A. PITTS' GENUINE MACHINES,

Made at Buffalo, New York, to run with GEAR, and much improved in the FANNING-MILL and SHOE, and in many other respects. ALSO—

TWO, FOUR AND SIX HORSE MACHINES,

In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as OLD STYLE PITTS'.

All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such Machines, cannot fail to be pleased, as this make of Machine has no rival, and has taken this year, the following list of FIRST PREMIUMS, to wit: At the STATE FAIR in Sacramento, over the Russell Machine; in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. It was not placed on Exhibition in any other State. This Machine stands unrivalled for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain at one operation: It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts for the GENUINE PITTS MACHINE constantly on hand and For sale by

THOMAS OGG SHAW, Agent
33 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.

No Machines GENUINE, except those made at Buffalo, New York, and marked J. A. PITTS. Persons in want of a Genuine Pitts Machine will please send in their Orders in time. All communications attended to promptly.

THOMAS OGG SHAW.

C. M. Russell's Ohio Thrashing Machine,

EIGHT and TEN HORSE-POWER, Manufactured at Massillon, expressly to fill my order, with Extras and all complete. This is the GENUINE RUSSELL MACHINE and stands next to J. A. Pitts' make of Machine.

Any person in want of a RUSSELL MACHINE can purchase of me on the most reasonable terms, by applying soon, as I intend to sell cheap in order to meet the farmer's wants. You can save money by purchasing soon.

E. Ball's Ohio Thrashing Machine,

EIGHT and TEN HORSE-POWER, on the same plan as C. M. Russell's in all respects, with Steel Cylinder-Pivot, and equal to the RUSSELL MACHINE.

ALL of the different make of Thrashers which I represent in this advertisement, are manufactured only by the parties above named, and stand ahead of all other makers.

THOMAS OGG SHAW.

EXTRA EXTRAS for all of the different make of Machines, can be had on short notice, at

33 SACRAMENTO STREET.

FARMERS! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!!
Home Manufactures will take the Precedence!

LIST OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AT

Thomas Ogg Shaw's Pioneer Excelsior Agricultural Works,
CORNER DAVIS AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.....SAN FRANCISCO.

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR
HEADER.
THOS. OGG SHAW'S CALIFORNIA COM-
BINED REAPER AND MOWER.
EGGLETON'S BROADCAST PATENT
SOWING-MACHINE.
SWIFT'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR
AND WINNOWER.
RIDER'S PATENT EQUALIZING SCREW
HORSE-POWER.
SHAW'S SKELETON CLOD CRUSHER.
SMITH'S PATENT GANG-PLOW.
IMPROVED POTATO-DIGGER.
PLANO-PLATE CASTINGS.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.

Among the List of LEADING ARTICLES, are—

1st. E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER!

Which is by far superior to any imported machine, and took the FIRST PREMIUM at the STATE FAIR held at Sacramento in 1853, and in 1859. This Machine is both light and durable.

2d. THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER!

Which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great trial, last season, at Oakland, over eleven other Machines.

3d. Eggleton's Broadcast Patent Sowing-Machine.

The best in use, and is known in the Eastern States as the "FARMER'S FRIEND."

This is the only SEED-SOWER ever invented, that can be depended upon, for sowing various kinds of Grain, on all qualities of soil and in all kinds of weather. Heretofore, the great difficulty has been with machines of this class, that they have not been able to sow the grain even in all kinds of land and rendered worthless in windy weather. These difficulties this Machine entirely overcomes. The advantages we claim for this Machine over all others, are as follows:

1st. It is made of the most durable material, and in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.
2d. The Feeding roller being disconnected in the center and guarded from both wheels, enables us, in sowing a corner, to sow the outside of the circle in the same proportion, per acre, as the inside.
3d. It can be changed in one moment suitable to sow the smallest quantity of grass seed, per acre, to the largest quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or any other Grain, sown broadcast.
4th. With proper management, what can be sown (drilled and limed from the vat), which cannot be done by any other Machine. The cut-off slides are so arranged that in closing out a land, any width may be sown, from TWELVE feet down to ONE. An advantage possessed by this Machine only.

The following is a list of Premiums awarded to this Machine since the date of its patent, March 1st, 1859. I offer this as a good guarantee for what I have said, aside from my own observation:
FIRST PREMIUM, LARGE-SIZED SILVER MEDAL, awarded at the GREAT NATIONAL FAIR held at Chicago, Sept., 1859.
LARGE-SIZED SILVER MEDAL and FIRST PREMIUM at the AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, at St. Louis, Missouri. Also, the same award, FIRST PREMIUM and FRAMED DIPLOMA, by the WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, held at Milwaukee, in Oct., this Machine has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at every State and County Fair, wherever it has been on exhibition.

4th. Rider's Patent Equalizing screw Horse-Power.

This Power possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and a little expense. And in conclusion will add that all of the above list of goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in putting up these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, beauty, priceability, and workmanship. For this reason, I feel safe in asserting that Home Manufactures will take the precedence; and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I still trust that I may meet with good encouragement in building up "Home Industry." All persons wishing any of the above articles will please address

THOS. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

—

ALSO

Every Variety of Farming Implements,

From a Hay-fork to a Twelve Horse-Power Thrashing-Machine, can be had at my place,

33 SACRAMENTO STREET.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

A CHARACTER.

With a half-glance upon the sky
At night he said, "The wanderings
Of this intricate Universe
Teach me the meanings of things."
Yet could not all exalted pierce
Beyond the bottom of his eye.

He spoke of beauty: that the dull
Saw no divinity in grass,
Life in dead stones, or spirit in air;
Then looking as 'twere in a glass,
He smoothed his chin and sleeked his hair,
And said the earth was beautiful.

He spoke of virtue: not the gods
More purely, when they wish to charm
Pallas and Juno sitting by;
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-luster dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.

Most delicately hour by hour
He caressed human mysteries,
And trod on silk, as if the winds
Blow his own praises in his eyes,
And stood aloof from other minds
In impotence of fancied power.

With lips depressed as he were weak,
Himself unto himself he sold:
Upon himself himself did feed:
Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chiselled features clear and sleek,
(Tennyson's Poems.)

[From the "Beatitudes of Rankin."] **Human Beauty.**

We come at last to set ourselves face to face
with ourselves, expecting that in creatures made
after the image of God, we are to find comeliness
and completion more exquisite than in the fowls
of the air and the things that pass through the
paths of the sea.

But behold now a sudden change from all former
experience. No longer among the individuals of
the race is there equality or likeness, a distributed
fairness and fixed type visible in each, but evil
diversity, and terrible stamp of various degradation;
features seamed with sickness, dimmed by
sensuality, convulsed by passion, pinched by
poverty, shadowed by sorrow, branded by labor,
bodies consumed with sloth, broken down by labor,
tortured by disease, dishonored in foul uses: intellects
without power, hearts without hope, minds
earthly and devilish; our bones full of the sin
of our youth, the heaven revealing our in-
iquity, the earth rising up against us, the roots
dried up beneath, and the branch cut off above;
well for us only, if, after beholding this our nat-
ural face in a glass, we desire not straightway to
forget what manner of men we be.

Herein there is at last something, and too much,
for that short, stopping intelligence and dull per-
ception of ours to accomplish, whether in earnest
fact, or in the seeking for the outward image of
beauty: to undo the devil's work, to restore to the
body the grace and the power which inherited dis-
ease has destroyed; to return to the spirit the
purity, and to the intellect the grasp that they had
in Paradise. Now, first of all, this work, be it ob-
served, is in no respect a work of imagination.
Wrecked we are, and nearly all to pieces: but that
little good by which we are to redeem ourselves,
is to be got out of the old wreck, beaten about
and full of sand though it be, and not out of that
desert island of Pride on which the devils split
first, and we after them; and so the only restoration
of the body that we can reach is not to be coiled
out of our fancies, but to be collected out of such
uninjured and bright vestiges of the old seal as we
can find and put together; and so the ideal of the
features, as the good and perfect soul is seen in
them, is not to be reached by imagination, but by
the seeing and reaching forth of the better part of
the soul to that of which it must first know the
sweetness and goodness in itself, before it can
much desire, or rightly find, the signs of it in
others.

The operation of the mind upon the body, and
evidence of it thereon, may be considered under
three heads:

First, the intellectual powers upon the features,
in the fine cutting and chiseling of them, and re-
moval from them of signs of sensuality and sloth,
by which they are blunted and deadened, and sub-
stitution of energy and intensity for vacancy and
insipidity (by which wants alone the faces of many
fair women are utterly spoiled, and rendered val-
ueless), and by the keenness given to the eye, and
fine molding and development to the brow.

The second point to be considered in the in-
fluence of mind upon body, is the mode of opera-
tion and conjunction of the moral feelings on and
with the intellectual powers, and then their con-
joint influence on the bodily form. Now, the
operation of the right moral feelings on the intel-
lectual is always for the good of the latter, for it
is not possible that selfishness should reason
rightly in any respect, but must be blind in its es-
timation of the worthiness of all things; neither
anger, for that overpowers the reason or outcries
it; neither sensuality, for that overflows and
chokes it; neither agitation, for that has no time
to compare things together; neither envy, for
that must be unjust; neither fear, for that exag-
gerates all things; neither cunning and deceit, for
that which is voluntarily untrue will soon be un-
wittingly so; but the great reasoners are self-
command, and trust unguessed, and deep-looking
Love, and Faith, which, as she is above Reason, so
she best holds the reins of it from her high seat:
so that they err grossly who think of the right
development even of the intellectual type as pos-
sible, unless we look to the higher sources of
beauty first. For there is not any virtue the ex-
ercise of which, even momentarily, will not impress
a new fairness upon the features; neither on them
only, but on the whole body, both the intelligence
and the moral faculties have operation, for even
all the movements and gestures, however slight,
are different in their modes, according to the mind
that governs them; and on the gentleness and
decision of just feeling there follows a grace of
action, and through continuance of this, a grace
of form, which by no discipline may be taught or
attained.

The third point to be considered with respect to
the corporeal expression of mental character is,
that there is a certain period of the soul culture,
when it begins to interfere with some of the char-
acters of typical beauty belonging to the bodily
frame, the stirring of the intellect wearing down
the flesh, and the moral enthusiasm burning its
way out to heaven, through the emancipation of the
earthen vessel; and that there is, in this indica-
tion of subduing of the mortal by the immortal
part, an ideal glory of perhaps a purer and higher
range than that of the more perfect material form.
We conceive, I think, more nobly of the weak
presence of Paul than of the fair and ruddy ap-
pearance of Daniel.

The love of the human race is increased by their
individual differences, and the unity of the creature
made perfect by each having something to bestow
and to receive, bound to the rest by a thousand
various necessities and various graces, humility

in each rejoicing to admire in his fellow that
which he finds not in himself, and each being in
some respect the complement of his race.

In investigating the signs of the ideal, or perfect
type of humanity, we must distinguish between
differences conceivably existing in a perfect state,
and differences resulting from immediate and pres-
ent operation of the Adamic curse.

As it is impossible that any essence short of the
Divine, should at the same time be equally recep-
tive of all emotions, those emotions which, by
right and order, have the most usual victory, both
leave the stamp of their habitual presence on the
body, and render the individual more and more
susceptible of them in proportion to the frequency
of their prevalent recurrence; added to which,
causes of distinctive character are to be taken into
account; the differences of age and sex, which,
though seemingly of more finite influence, cannot
be banished from any human conception. David,
ruddy and of a fair countenance, with the brook
stone of deliverance in his hand, is not more ideal
than David leaning on the old age of Barzilai,
returning chastened to his kingly home. And they
who are as the angels of God in heaven, yet can-
not be conceived as so assimilated that their dif-
ferent experiences and affections upon earth shall
then be forgotten and effaced: the child taken
early to his place cannot be imagined to wear
there such a body, nor to have such thoughts, as
the glorified Apostle who has finished his course
and kept the faith on earth. And so whatever
perfections and likeness of love we may attribute
to either the tried or the crowned creature, there
is the difference of the stars in glory among them
yet; differences of original gifts, though not of
occupying till their Lord come, different dispensa-
tions of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support,
both in their own inward, variable hearts, and in
their positions of exposure or of peace, of the
guard shadow and the smiling sun, of calling at
heat of day or eleventh hour, of calling at
heat of faith, and the clouds opened by revela-
tion; differences in warning, in mercies, in sick-
ness, in signs, in time of calling into account;
like only they all are by that which is not of them,
but the gift of God's unchangeable mercy. "I will
give unto this last even as unto thee."

Those signs of evil which are commonly most
manifest on the human features are roughly di-
vided into these four kinds: the signs of pride,
of sensuality, of fear, and of cruelty. Any one of
which will destroy the ideal character of the
countenance and body.

Now of these, the first, pride, is perhaps the
most destructive of all the four, seeing it is the
undermost and original story of sin.

The second destroyer of human beauty, is the
appearance of sensual character, more difficult to
trace, owing to its peculiar subtlety.

"Of all God's works, which do this world adorn,
There is no one more fair, and excellent
Than man's body both for power and form,
While it is kept in sober government.
But none than it more foul and indecent,
Distempered through misrule and passion's bace."

Respecting those two other vices of the human
face, the expressions of fear and ferocity, these
only occasionally enter into the conception of
character.

Among the children of God, while there is al-
ways that fearful and bowed apprehension of his
majesty, and that sacred dread of all offense to
him, which is called the fear of God, yet of real
and essential fear there is not any, but clinging of
confidence to him, as their Rock, Fortress, and
Deliverer, and perfect love, and casting out of fear,
so that it is not possible that while the mind is
rightly bent on him, there should be dread of any-
thing either earthly or supernatural, and the more
dreadful seems the height of his majesty, the less
fear they feel that dwell in the shadow of it ("Of
whom shall I be afraid?") so that they are as
David was, devoted to his fear; whereas, on the
other hand, those who, if they may help it, never
conceive of God, but thrust away all thought and
memory of him, and in his real terrible and
omnipresence fear him not nor know him, yet are
of real, acute, piercing, and ignoble fear, haunted
for evermore; fear inconceivable and desperate
that calls to the rocks, and hides in the dust; and
hence the peculiar baseness of the expression of
terror, a baseness attributed to it in all times, and
among all nations, as of a passion atheistical,
brutal, and profane. So also, it is always joined
with ferocity, which is of all passions the least
human; for of sensual desires there is license to
men, as necessity; and of vanity there is intel-
lectual cause, so that when seen in a brute it is
pleasant, and a sign of good will; and of fearthere
is at times necessity and excuse, as being allowed
for prevention of harm; but of ferocity there is
no excuse nor palliation, but it is pure essence of
tiger and demon, and it casts on the human face
the paleness alike of the horse of Death, and the
ashes of hell.

These, then, are the four passions whose pres-
ence in any degree on the human face is degrada-
tion. But of all passion it is to be generally ob-
served, that it becomes ignoble either when enter-
tained respecting unworthy objects, and therefore
shallow or unjustifiable, or when of impious vio-
lence, and so destructive of human dignity. Thus
grief is noble, or the reverse, according to the
dignity and worthiness of the object lamented,
and the grandeur of the mind enduring it. The
sorrow of mortified vanity or avarice is simply
disgraceful, even that of bereaved affection may
be base if selfish and unrestrained. All grief that
convulses the features is ignoble, because it is
commonly shallow and certainly temporary, as in
children, though in the shock and shiver of a
strong man's features, under sudden and violent
grief, there may be something of sublime.

"That beauty is not, as fond men misdeem
An outward show of things, that only seem;
But that fair lamp, from whose celestial ray
That light proceeds, which kindleth lovers' fire,
Shall never be extinguished nor decay.
But when the vital spirits do expire,
Unto her native planet shall retire,
For it is heavenly born and cannot die,
Being a parcel of the purest sky."

THE FARMER'S WIFE.—Is there any position a
mother can covet for her daughter more glorious
than to be the wife of an honest, independent,
happy farmer, in a country like this? To be the
wife of one who is looked up to by his neighbors
as one whose example may be safely followed—
one whose farm is noted far and near as a model
of neatness and perfection of cultivation. To be
the mistress of a mansion all her own, that may
be the envy of every passer-by, because it is neat
and comfortable—a sweet, lovely cottage home.
To be the angel that flits through the garden, bid-
ding flowers bloom, and twining roses and honey-
suckles around the bed-room, or sweetest smiles;
or spreading the snow-white cloth beneath the
old oak at the door to welcome her husband as
he returns from his toil; or ever tripping the cradle
with her foot, as she piles the dasher with her
hand, or busily moves the needle, at the same
time humming a joyous song of praise that she is
the happy and fondly loved wife of an American
farmer, one of the true noblemen of this free coun-
try—one that should by rights rank as the pride
and glory of America.

KEEPING MILK SWEET.—A correspondent of the
Homestead found that, in sending milk to market,
though it left the dairy perfectly sweet, it was
often curdled on delivery to customers. To remedy
this, the cans were covered with cotton cloth
soaked in salt water. By this method the curd-
ling of the milk was prevented.

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S

NOISELESS

FAMILY
SEWING
MACHINES!PRICES REDUCED:
From \$70 Upward

They are the only Machine equally adapted for

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from
common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE

"GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE
EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF
ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. RE-
QUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD.HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND
MAKE THE STRONGEST AND
MOST ELASTIC STITCH

OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c

R. G. BROWN, Agent.

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MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.

L. W. BEAN, Petaluma.

14 6m

SEWING MACHINE

PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the

State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT re-

ceive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive

the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT re-

ceive a First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute

Fair.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive

the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' IN-

STITUTE FAIR.

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that

they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS

OF 1890.

IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken

SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fair of 1890.

IT IS A FACT that after a severe VANQUISHED AT

the STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

FAIR by GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WIL-

SON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OF ALL OF THE

FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE DAY DISTRICT

SOCIETY.

IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and

willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or

ANY OTHER sewing machine or machines, or

MACHINE WORK, at the Day District or San Jose

Fairs.

If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct

STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the

above, let him promulgate them.

R. G. BROWN,

Agent Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

91 Montgomery street

6

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A

VINEYARD

OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

A large proportion of which is now productive, has

established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street,

In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE,

The Product of His Own Vines,

manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his

Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Gallons,

and he has therefore a much greater interest in the re-
putation for purity, and the standard value, which his
Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than
in any profit he may derive from his present limited
sales. He guarantees them

PERFECTLY PURE,

and assures the public that they are what he represents
them, and that they do not contain any substance not
derived from the GRAPE.Agents—S. MOLLITOR & CO., with whom all orders
may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity.Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not
be charged for filling or corking.

A. HARASZTHY.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN-

COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal,
constantly on hand and for sale by

C. H. EASTMAN,

Oregon street, between Battery and Front,
Opposite Custom House.

GLAD TIDINGS

FOR THE

HOUSEWIFE!!

THE

HYDRO-CALORIC

WASHER!

PATENTED BY

H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON,

of Portland, Oregon.

The inventors are now prepared to say to

EVERY HOUSEWIFE

IN THE UNION,

That they can show a Machine, that by a

Combination of Heated Air and Water,

The process of WASHING CLOTHES

IS LESSENERD

BY

More than Seventy-five per Cent,

AND WITH

THIS GREAT GAIN,

The Clothes or material washed

ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN

As much as by careful Hand-washing; while

THE COST OF MATERIAL

FOR FUEL in the Heating Apparatus is

Only One-Fifth

OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY

Family fires, and

MUCH EASIER

For the Laborer!

As an evidence of the ECONOMY OF TIME,

SEVEN DOZEN TOWELS

CAN BE THOROUGHLY WASHED

IN NINETEEN MINUTES.

AND

TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER

CAN BE HEATED.

ALL READY FOR USE.

IN TWENTY MINUTES!

The Inventors offer

A PRIZE OF \$300!

To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented,

of the same size, that can perform

WITHIN FIFTY PER CENT

OF THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORK

That our Machine can perform,

With as Little Damage to the Clothes.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK

Our Machines

DO NOT

RUB,

TWIST,

SQUEEZE,

OR POUND

THE CLOTHES.

Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the

proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can

teach each reader, and how

TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!

With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL

Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAW, San

Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-

rights for twenty-two States and Territories.

These Machines HAVE TAKEN

THE FIRST PREMIUM

OVER ALL OTHERS at the Mechanics' Fair in San

Francisco, and the same at the State Fair, Sacramento

Two of said Machines have taken the Premiums at

every Fair in the States where shown. And a SPECIAL

Premium was awarded in the Bronx Cañon Washers,

when in competition with the Prize Washing Machines

of the United States, at the Bay District Agricultural

Fair, held October, 1890, at San Francisco, Cal.

We call public attention to the following Agents for

our Machines:

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

Washington street, San Francisco.

H. L. SHAW, and

B. VOTAW,

No. 223 L street, between 8th and 9th, Sacramento,

DR. C. W. SHAW, San Francisco,

Agent for State Rights.

The proprietors refer all persons desiring further in-

formation with regard to the practical value of our

Machines to COL. WARREN, Editor Cal. Farmer,

P. S.—One Machine will be found at all times at our

Agents' Offices, where we invite the public to examine

them.

Read the following Testimonials:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11th, 1890.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify, that I

have used the Hydro-Caloric Washer in my family long

enough to judge of its merits, and have no hesitation in

Literary Shrubbery.

Extracts from Beecher.

We recommend most heartily the following extracts from the valuable work "Fruit Flowers and Farming," by Henry Ward Beecher:

"Sweet Your Mouth."

We heard a lad, in anger, use this expression to another. It was not very bad advice, though given somewhat roughly.

When we hear some of our mincing misses sing, now away up, and now away down, tossing their heads and rolling their eyes, we think, well, miss, if you knew what folks thought of you, you'd shut your mouth.

We have seen many men ruined because they did not know how to shut their mouth when tempted to say "Yes," to a bad business.

When we see a man standing before the bar just ready to drink, we think, Ah! you fine fellow, if you will not keep your mouth shut before that bar, you will, by and by, find yourself behind a bar where it will be shut tight enough.

When we hear a fine lady scolding till every room rings, or tattling from house to house—or scandal-mongering, we think, Ah, you lady, with all your schooling, you never learned to shut your mouth.

WHAT ARE FLOWERS GOOD FOR?

"I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if I thought it would induce them to make this a matter of particular attention and care. When a man asks me, what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse is always, to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. I am heartily sick of measuring everything by a standard of mere utility and profit; and as heartily do I pity the man, who can see no good in life but in the pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgences of eating and drinking."—[Colman's Agricultural Tour.]

We protest against the sacchariness of the italicized line. Mr. Colman never feels any such impulse; and if he does, he ought to suspect his own ears. Nothing is more preposterous than interjections among men on the matter of likes and dislikes. Every man selects his ruling passion, and scoffs at such as do not grow enthusiastic with him. A market gardener rails at a florist for folding-trifles; and the florist looks at the length of the fellow's ears who has nothing but turnips, onions, and cabbages; while a big Miami farmer, who puts in his five-hundred-acre corn-patch, by way of summer amusement, regards both as small affairs. We find no fault with those who possess a super-arrest enthusiasm for flowers; but when they throw it in other people's faces, and call them brutes and asses, for not liking pretty flowers, we think the thing has been carried quite far enough. We love good manners along with pretty flowers.

Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything. For, while it is just as cheap, it is three times as good for digestion.

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

Gardeners Wanted.

TWO EXPERIENCED MEN, ONE FOR GREENHOUSE and Flower-Garden, and one for Nursery and Garden. None need apply unless qualified for this business, and can bring proof of their ability.

Fine Farm near Lakeville

A FINE FARM OF 370 ACRES OF valuable land, three and a-half miles from Lakeville, and four and a-half from Sonoma. All under good fence; one division only. Good Water and Wood. There is a two-story Dwelling House on the premises, Corral for Stock, etc., a small Orchard of 60 assorted Fruit-Trees, 1600 Grape Vines, with the right kind of land for 200,000 Grape Vines. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of EDITOR OF FARMER.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. This Engine is TWENTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of Everett's Analyzers. The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Radnor," and will sell a large percent on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States. For particulars inquire of EDITOR FARMER, 186 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of HUGG FOREMAN, on the premises.

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petaluma Grant." There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is second on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the EDITOR OF THE FARMER, or of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Telegraphic Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., S. WHITEHEAD.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars inquire of MILLER & GUNZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer." 1 Sonoma, Oct., 1890.

For Sale.

250 ACRES OF LAND, ADJOINING THE CITY OF Oakland, beautifully located. Handsome trees, water, etc., by ARRINGTON & SHIPLEY, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Avenue Hall, San Francisco.

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS, No. 94 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN, MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.

CALIFORNIA

Sheep-raisers' & Wool-growers' Association

THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, and a copy will be mailed to any person desiring it, on application to the Secretary, viz:

JAMES E. PERKINS, Sec. Cal. Sheep-raisers' and Wool-growers' Association, Sacramento.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Sansome Street, San Francisco, (OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATER.)

SIMON H. SEYMOUR, --- PROPRIETOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG connected with the establishment as Book-Keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the OLD PATRONS of the House, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has issued from Mr. BAILEY SARGENT

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be guarantees that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The proprietor will only remark that it is INFERIOR TO NO HOUSE IN THE STATE, in all the requirements of a

First-Class Hotel,

being in a central location, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The Rooms are Large and Well-Ventilated, and furnished with SPRING MATTRESSES. Water has been introduced into all parts of the house.

BATH-ROOMS

on the premises, for the convenience of Families.

Two COACHES are attached to the Hotel, to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED, RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GORHAM & SPERRY, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing, And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED: MEALS.....50 cents. LODGINGS (Single Room).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

JOYER'S SOAP FACTORY

JOYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

13

O Main. E. H. Winchester.

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MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

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Corner of Richmond, SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

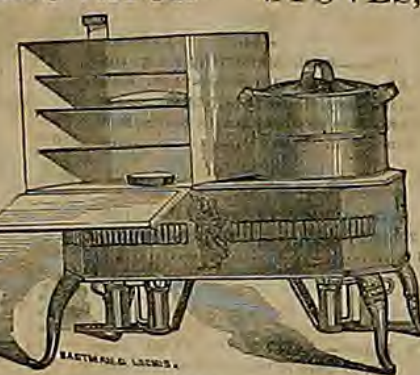
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Boggy Harness and Riding Bridle.

14-3

EROVAPOR STOVES,



Heating Rooms!

And all Kinds of Cooking, without the use of Wood or Coal!!

COMFORT AND ECONOMY COMBINED!!

WILL HEAT PLAT-IRONS in five minutes.

WILL BAKE Biscuits in ten minutes.

WILL BROIL Beefsteaks in six minutes.

WILL BOIL Water in eight minutes.

THEY NEED NO PIPE! Make no dirt, can be kindled in a moment.

ARE PERFECTLY SAFE. Can be moved in an instant to any part of the house.

95 per cent Alcohol for use with these Stoves.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL, 90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California.

WHOLESALE, Corner Front and California streets,

STANFORD BROS.,

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

COAL-OIL LAMPS!!

EXCELSIOR BURNERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Dietz's Improved Excelsior Burner!!

The most simple and economical Lamp in use. No Complication. Chimney Easily Adjusted.

A Larger Flame with the same amount of Oil, than any other Burner ever made,

by actual experiment.

THE LARGE EXCELSIOR BURNER

Was made to give the light of THREE STAR CANDLES.

More than any other Burner subjected to the test.

ALL KINDS OF LAMPS

FITTED WITH THESE BURNERS.

Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, Shades, KEROSENE and COAL-OIL,

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL—90 Montgomery street,

Four doors south of California, And on Washington street,

Three doors below Stockton.

WHOLESALE—Front street, corner California.

STANFORD BROS.,

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE IRON WAREHOUSE ON BATTERY STREET,

BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC STREETS, I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

charge of ME. TS of all descriptions, and to put the same in good order, under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS, and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions will be at the above place.

N. L. BROUGHTON, Inspector.

13

FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

46 and 48 Commercial street,

Between Battery and Front,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. N. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,



COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

50 Washington St., San Francisco,

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the fruit trade, in this market, and a thorough knowledge of the business, they feel confident in their ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-growers who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

HUNT'S

Improved Windmill.

The Mill for the Farmer and Stock-raiser.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY,

No. 34 Second street, San Francisco.

THESE MILLS ARE CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY controlled by a woman, or child of 10 years, without the least danger.

These Mills have sturdiness to receive the wind from any quarter, and the peculiarity of their construction is that they require no vane; the wind-wheel shaft being on a crank, or iron cap, which revolves on a center, the action of the wind on the wheel always keeps it faced to receive the wind to the best advantage.

The wind-wheel shaft has upon its front end an iron wheel around which an iron strap passes, to act as a brake; this brake can be applied with great force by means of rods and levers; a revolving clutch allows the wind wheel to face any direction without requiring a change of position of the brake lever. This lever is near the ground, and force can be applied by it to stop and hold the Windmill in the most violent storms.

These Mills have stood the test of wind and weather for the past three years, and have proved to be the most durable Windmills now in use for pumping water to supply Families, Stock, Irrigating Gardens, &c., &c.

Water in this State is of great value to all who cultivate the ground. On all the coast of California, and for some distance inland, during the Dry Season, the wind blows with such regularity as to be depended upon for pumping water.

The intelligent Farmer has already learned that to raise water by labor of Man or Beast for stock, or Irrigating purposes, is an expensive loss to be thought of, and when he learns that he can have

HUNT'S IMPROVED WINDMILLS,

at a very small cost, built in such a manner as will not require repairs for many years, that will supply his House, Cattle, Stock, and Grounds, with an abundance of pure fresh water, he will at once have one.

Every Farmer knows it is to his advantage to keep his cattle out of filthy mud-holes, where they are frequently swamped in the pursuit of water, and where they drink muddy and wholesome stuff, which often brings on diseases of which many of them die.

It is besides a great pleasure to have a plentiful supply of water, and to have it without labor. Every Family should have it in their house, the stable and the garden. A good Windmill to take water for a garden, will save enough more vegetation in one season than will pay its cost. A tank of water near a house is also a great safeguard against fire. These are but a few of the advantages of a plentiful supply of water that might be enumerated.

These Windmills can be set up by any man, by having assistance to raise the heavy pieces, in a single day.

Prices.—8-foot wheel, \$50; 10-foot wheel, \$75; 12-foot wheel, \$100 to \$125, and other sizes in proportion.

A patent has been applied for.

SHAFTS, CASTINGS, &c., for sale. REPAIRING done on reasonable terms. WATER-TANKS of all sizes, at the lowest market rates.

E. O. HUNT, Windmill Builder, No. 21, Second street, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IN SACRAMENTO.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OR FULL BLOCKS, situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or exchanged for Real Estate in this city, or for ranch property in the Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER.

15

THIS HOTEL

IS ESTABLISHED UPON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN.

SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,

OR SINGLE ROOMS,

Can be had by the day, week, or month.

THE ROOMS have been furnished with reference to Health and Comfort: every Sleeping-Room has

Musquito-Bars, and is well ventilated.

The Restaurant,

Is always supplied with the Best and Choiceest selection of the Market, and the Tables will always

present as many Luxuries as any Hotel in the State; while with

EVERY DISH KNOWN

From which to make a selection, BOARDERS WILL ONLY PAY FOR WHAT THEY EAT.

THE CASH SYSTEM

Is the only plan of this House; by this means a

LOWER CHARGE can always be made to Real

PATRONS, no loss arising from Bad Debts.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE

Carry Passengers from the Ocean and River Steamers FREE OF CHARGE.</

Wholesale Produce Report.
This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.
(Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 45 Clay Street.)
December 31.
The Grain Market is less active. The financial troubles in the Eastern States have had the effect to destroy confidence, and orders that were here have been withdrawn. We do not think this will last long. We hope that the political troubles that are now rife will be amicably settled. At best, our wheat market in particular will suffer a prostration for a time. Our receipts are light, but more than sufficient to equal the present demand. Oregon has begun to send us of her surplus. We received by steamer California yesterday 9540 qrs. of Flour. The present low prices of freight, and our prospects of getting remunerative prices a short time since, were great incentives for them to try our market. Barley and Oats are active and in demand, and have an upward tendency. Potatoes continue very dull, and hardly pay the expense of digging and sending to market, offering the Farmer a poor inducement to produce them. Hay has materially improved in price. Last Fall, the quantity was so large and prices so low that many did not use ordinary care, and consequently large quantities were allowed to waste. The more prudent are now being remunerated for their trouble. With these remarks we submit to-day's prices:

Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs. 1.15
Barley, 100 lbs. 1.10
Oats, 100 lbs. 1.05
Corn, 100 lbs. 1.00
Rye, 100 lbs. 1.00
Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Clover, 100 lbs. 1.00
Hay, 100 lbs. 1.00
Flour, extra, 100 lbs. 1.00
Wheat, No. 2, 100 lbs. 1.10
Barley, 100 lbs. 1.05
Oats, 100 lbs. 1.00
Corn, 100 lbs. 0.95
Rye, 100 lbs. 0.95
Beans, 100 lbs. 0.95
Clover, 100 lbs. 0.95
Hay, 100 lbs. 0.95
Flour, extra, 100 lbs. 0.95
Wheat, No. 3, 100 lbs. 1.05
Barley, 100 lbs. 1.00
Oats, 100 lbs. 0.95
Corn, 100 lbs. 0.90
Rye, 100 lbs. 0.90
Beans, 100 lbs. 0.90
Clover, 100 lbs. 0.90
Hay, 100 lbs. 0.90
Flour, extra, 100 lbs. 0.90

San Francisco Cattle Market. Dec. 31.
Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Wainwright, corner of Butte and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).
AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.
Beef—American, first quality, 8c to 9c; 2d quality 5c to 6c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 5c; 2d quality 3c to 4c.
Veal—first quality, 8c to 10c; 2d quality 5c to 6c; 3d quality 3c to 4c.
Hogs—Stock Hogs 3c; fat Hogs on foot 5c; Dressed 8c to 9c.
Mutton—dressed, 5c to 10c, according to quality.
Milk Cows—1st quality \$10 to \$15; 2d quality \$2 to \$3.

RETAIL PRICES AT WASHINGTON MARKET—Dec. 31.
Asparagus, 100 lbs. 1.00
Artichokes, 100 lbs. 1.00
Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Broccoli, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cabbage, 100 lbs. 1.00
Carrots, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cauliflower, 100 lbs. 1.00
Celery, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cress, 100 lbs. 1.00
Cucumbers, 100 lbs. 1.00
Dried Herbs, 100 lbs. 1.00
Egg Plants, 100 lbs. 1.00
Garlic, 100 lbs. 1.00
Green Beans, 100 lbs. 1.00
Green Peas, 100 lbs. 1.00
Green Potatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00
Honey, 100 lbs. 1.00
Limes, 100 lbs. 1.00
Lettuce, 100 lbs. 1.00
Onions, 100 lbs. 1.00
Parsnips, 100 lbs. 1.00
Pears, 100 lbs. 1.00
Pine Apples, 100 lbs. 1.00
Pumpkins, 100 lbs. 1.00
Raspberries, 100 lbs. 1.00
Rhubarb, 100 lbs. 1.00
Sage, 100 lbs. 1.00
Spinach, 100 lbs. 1.00
Squash, 100 lbs. 1.00
Strawberries, 100 lbs. 1.00
Tangerines, 100 lbs. 1.00
Tomatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00
Turnips, 100 lbs. 1.00
Watermelons, 100 lbs. 1.00
Wheat, 100 lbs. 1.00
Yams, 100 lbs. 1.00

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.
Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

Grape Vines—Something Rare.
We shall be receiving several thousands of the newest and rarest kinds of Grape Vines and Cuttings known now to the world. As we shall have only a few, purchasers had better come with us and leave their orders in season, in order to secure them.

Our Agent in Marysville.
As we have been requested to have an Agent in Yuba county, we have appointed Messrs. Williams & Packard, Bookellers, near the Western Hotel. They will always have numbers of the FARMER, and we invite all our Friends in that section to call on them and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Catalogues.
We invite all Nurserymen, Florists, and Seedsmen to send us parcels of their Catalogues. We will cheerfully distribute them to all that call at our office, and do it without cost to them, hoping to do them good.

DR. W. H. IRWIN, DENTIST,
THIRD STREET, near Howard, SAN FRANCISCO,
(Opposite Estelle's Mansion.)
EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN!
ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY PERFORMED in the most perfect manner. Extracting, Filling, Cleaning, Rinsing, Straightening and Developing the Teeth, with reference to the Form, Beauty, Colour and Symmetry of the Mouth and Face.
Special attention paid to the Preservation and Perfection of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Toothache Effectually Cured!
Pain—Extracting, \$1; Cleaning and Whitening, \$1 and \$1.50; Filling with Gold, \$2 and \$3; Straightening and giving shape to Lips, Mouth and Eyes, \$2, \$3 and \$5.
Whole and Partial Sets nicely and firmly adjusted in the Mouth.
Former Patients, please give us a call. Montgomery street Omnibuses pass the Office every five minutes.
Children's Teeth Extracted for 50 Cents.
143m W. H. IRWIN, M.D.

STORAGE.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
MADE ON
Grain, Flour, and General Merchandise,
STORED IN
GEO. P. BAKER'S
RINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.
Office of Warehouse, No. 87 Front street, up stairs.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.
Sculpture, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
N. B.—P. J. Devine & Bro. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Silver-Ware.
184 WASHINGTON ST.,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Tea Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, etc., made to order.
N. B. Repairing promptly attended to. 12-15

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.
In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.
Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c.
Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.
Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.
ALEX. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Agents,
No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for five years past in this market—as the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unsurpassed for Buying or Selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.
N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent.; for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

California Hams!
SIDES!!
SHOULDERS,
Pigs' Jowls, and Lard!!
For sale at the PORK-PACKING HOUSE of
WILSON & STEVENS,
No. 19 Commercial street.

\$615,000!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED
IN GIFTS!
January 5th, 1861.

GEORGE G. BRIGGS'
Grand Vocal and Dramatic
Gift Entertainment
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
MARYSVILLE THEATRE,
January 5th, 1861,
ON WHICH OCCASION THE
Following Magnificent Prizes
Will be distributed among the Ticket-holders.

412 PRIZES!
Tickets, \$2.
LIST OF PRIZES:

First Prize—BRIGGS' OLD ORCHARD. This property consists of 165 acres of Yuba River Bottom-land, in Orchard, together with the house known as "Briggs' Hotel," and the Barns and Sheds attached thereto. The Orchard numbers 35,000 Trees, all of the choicest varieties, and is the largest Orchard in the world, and probably the most productive property in the State. The Fruit from this Orchard brought in 1853, \$70,000; in 1859, \$100,000; in 1860, about \$125,000. Valued at.....\$210,000

Second Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER ORCHARD.—containing 160 acres—24,000 Fruit Trees, in variety, planted in 1857-58, the most of which will be in good condition for bearing fruit the coming year. Valued at.....120,000

Third Prize—OROVILLE ORCHARD.—containing 500 acres, 18,000 Fruit Trees, in variety. Valued at.....90,000

Fourth Prize—PAXTON ORCHARD, near Marysville, 70 acres of land, 12,000 Fruit Trees, House, and Barn. Valued at.....72,000

Fifth Prize—HAUN ORCHARD, near Marysville, 65 acres, 5000 Fruit Trees, 20,000 Grape Vines. Valued at.....53,000

Sixth Prize—COLE ORCHARD, near Marysville, 41 acres, 7000 Fruit Trees. Valued at.....42,000

Seventh Prize—VINEYARD on the Old Ranch, 2 1/2 miles from Marysville, 10 acres, 8000 Vines. Valued at.....8,000

THOROUGH-BRED
French Merino Sheep
AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE.

The undersigned would offer a valuable collection of the above kinds of stock, imported and bred by himself, and guaranteed to be equal to any stock that can be found.
Also:
NEW MILCH COWS,
Of superior quality, being the selections from 60 herds of blood stock in this State, and also the best breeds of stock on the Atlantic States.
The undersigned also intends to import from Europe these classes of Breeding Stock of the highest grade. To these will be added, from time to time, the highest grades of Durham and Hereford Stock—both Bulls and Cows.
In the first class of Stock named—

THOROUGH-BRED MERINO SHEEP—
The undersigned is confident that, with the experience of over thirty years as a Sheep-Breeder in Vermont, he has acquired a knowledge that will enable him to point out to the Sheep-Breeders of California those important and material points that it is necessary to observe to become a successful Sheep-Raiser, even in a climate and with facilities unparalleled in any country. On these points, he hopes to speak to Stock-Raisers of this State often, through the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.
The undersigned will be prepared to supply to Sheep-Raisers, who wish to COMMENCE SHEEP-RAISING, a Choice Selection of Pure American Ewes, for the purpose of crossing up, when they are not prepared to commence with Thorough-Breds at once.

HALF-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS.
Raided under my own care, can also be furnished, when wanted, with the assurance that every animal, of every kind, will have the full guaranty of the undersigned as to what they are. The above are offered for sale at Brannan's Ranch Feather River, opposite Nicolaus, Sutter county, by
A FLOCK OF CHOICE FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS AND EWES are now at Hot Springs, Sapa county, under the charge of C. A. PECK, a known Vermont Breeder, where all who desire to purchase fine Full-bloods can see them.
A. L. BINGHAM.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.
HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTER HORSES,
.....AT.....
"WOODBURN FARM,"
Those desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.
Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
113-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.
SPLENDID SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, OF very superior character, will arrive on the next steamer. They will be the finest that have been brought to this country. Purchasers in want of very superior animals of this class, can see them and learn particulars upon the arrival of the Steamer, by applying to the Editor of the Farmer; or to
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Washington street, San Francisco.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor FARMER. 20

BLUE VITRIOL.
ENGLISH, PHILADELPHIA, AND
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE.
Guaranteed Pure.
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES,
AT LOWER RATES
Than ever before offered in this Market.
REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
105 and 107 Clay street.

WOOL, HIDES, and SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.
WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool forwarded to us under advance, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
No. 50 Front street

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.
The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we are models to show their value) are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.
No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1859.
This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.
No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.
With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly fills up and harrows the ground between the rows a very new and valuable implement.
No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.
This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.
No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 17, 1859.
This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2500 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.
No. 5. A Munkato Bar.
This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.
Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver.
A most excellent labor and money saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card to our columns. Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either Country, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
GEORGE G. BRIGGS, Proprietor,
MARYSVILLE, Oct. 23d, 1860.
LEWIS LILLIE,
Agent for San Francisco,
OFFICE—North-east cor. Sansome and Washington streets,
Two doors East of Sansome.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer EOLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Clark;
" J. BRADDOCK, Captain D. B. Mosely.
One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.
Jan 1.

ARRINGTON LINE
TO SONOMA.
Capt. J. J. ARRINGTON has chartered the fast-running and splendid steamer
PEYTONA,
For twelve months, and has had her rebuilt and thoroughly overhauled, expressly for the comfort of passengers, and accommodation of freight and stock. The Peytona connects at Sonoma with a Line of New and Splendid four-horse Post-Coaches, leaving Sonoma immediately upon the arrival of the steamer, for Santa Rosa and Healdsburg, landing passengers at Santa Rosa in seven hours, and Healdsburg in nine hours, from San Francisco, the same day of leaving.
The PEYTONA leaves Pacific street wharf EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. DAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Capt. Arrington has likewise chartered the schooner GALE, and BOSTONIAN, which will make two trips each a week, and for freight or passage, apply on board, or to
H. BRUNS & CO.,
28 Clay street.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
OF
CLIPPER SHIPS,
To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to
Shippers of California Produce.
Freight will at all times be taken on the most favorable terms.
Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.
ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.
Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
24 6m

For New York—Direct.
The A 1 Clipper Ship
Endeavor,
Capt. A. DOANE
Will have immediate dispatch for the above named port. The Endeavor insures A No. 1, carries about 1900 tons, and is a sharp Clipper.
For Freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
14

CALIFORNIA
BLANKETS.
The Subscriber is now prepared to execute orders for
Any Description of Blankets which may be desired.
Dealers may be supplied by giving reasonable time for the execution of orders; and consumers will not be slow to discover the merits of
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS
As compared with those made from mixed materials.
Samples can be seen at the Factory, or at the Warehouse of Messrs. HEYNEMANN, PICK & CO., 80 and 91 California street, through whom sales will be made, or orders received.
WILLAMETTE
Woolen Manufacturing Company,
SALEM, OREGON.

THE PIONEER
Gilt Moulding Manufactory,
ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
NOS. 215 and 217 JACKSON STREET,
Near Dupont street, SAN FRANCISCO.
ALWAYS ON HAND—A LARGE STOCK OF GILT and Rosewood Mouldings, Looking Glasses and Picture-Frames, and Oval Frames of every description. These articles having formerly been imported, are now MANUFACTURED HERE equally as good, and sold MUCH LOWER than the large Importers could furnish them. All kinds of GILDING and RE-GILDING done at the lowest rates.
A. WAGNER & CO., 210 and 217 Jackson street, near Dupont.
13-3m

Jerusalem Artichokes.
5000 POUNDS SUPERIOR QUALITY JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Editor of the California Farmer.
Samples can be seen at the office of the Farmer.
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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Letter Number 2.

TO THE FARMER BOYS: As the morning of a New Year is about dawning upon us, it is a fitting time for us to look back through our various wanderings in the past year, and scan closely the results. Let us see how high we have left our mark in the scale of life, by our pleasurable, industrial, intellectual, social, and moral associations and enterprises. Let us renew for the sake of improvement those acts during the past year which necessarily tend to thwart and detract from the perfect fulfillment of the great plan of life, whether they be financial, speculative, political, intellectual, social, or honorable.

All young men, especially Californians, are ambitious to achieve a position or reputation in the circle in which they move worthy of their birth, name, or care that has been bestowed upon them. This they desire, if from nothing more than the promptings of gratitude. As a great writer hath said: "A man cannot be found so base that will acknowledge his ingratitude." If we but heed a few correct principles of business, we must be successful. If we study and practice the laws of life and health we shall, except by some physical accident, enjoy that degree of health allotted to us at birth. Years of phrenological experience have given me a favorable opinion of the good intentions of the young. I once heard in a sermon from the lips of the most popular orthodox minister and the happiest and most eloquent delineator and exponent of the principles of Phrenology now in America (Henry Ward Beecher) these words, speaking to his Church: "You will bear me witness that I have never preached a belief in the total depravity of man; on the contrary, I believe there is more good than evil in all men." Phrenology, as well as Christianity and humanity, taught him that. And I believe the past and the present moral teachings have not been presented in a form best calculated to encourage the young and old to the highest moral attainments. The sinfulness of sin and the penalties of doing wrong have been urged upon us, rather than the success, joy, and glory that arises from true obedience to all of God's laws. I further believe that if the true science of morality and Christianity could be presented to the young in a manner worthy of the cause, and as practically as Mechanics, Philosophers, and Tradersmen present their theories, the intellectual faculties and moral instincts of the young would as eagerly seek and enjoy its teachings and precepts as the physical does now a Thanksgiving or Christmas Feast, or as the ideal and social now delights in the glittering Ball, the warbling trilling music, the coquetish dance, and giddy waltz.

I know those whose faith has been steeped in the total-depravity doctrine, and those superannuated moralists who think the world is "advancing backwards," will think my idea of the young too exalted, and that the young are full of the —; that they are thoughtless and heedless upon those subjects which most intimately concern their highest natures. I pity those whose education and associations have led them to such conclusions. Every plan of their youthful minds, every act of their impulsive bodies, is but the effect of a desire for present or future happiness. We know that their plans and acts do not all result in prosperity and happiness, because their knowledge of the true way to accomplish such results are imperfect. I will consider the subject of amusements and habits, and their effects on the mind and body, in my next.

And now let us briefly revert to some of our acts in the past year, and see whether the results be success or failure. Have we "lived too fast," and beyond our income, and laid up nothing, even if our incomes were small? If so, we are worse off than when we started. Have we speculated in lands without a title, or in stocks more fancy than worthy (Washoe, or fast horses)? Then we have learned a lesson we will try not to recite next year. Did we vote for those men who will best serve the people and the God of Liberty? If so, we are in conscience right, and have a chance for a "fat office." As students, have we improved our time in reading the history of the past, the speeches and writings, pro and con, on freedom and slavery, temperance and intemperance, on philosophy and mechanics, and all those themes and theories, which are affecting the characters, moving men, and forming a history of the present? If so, we ought to be prepared to act definitely in re-

lation to them, as beings bearing a part of the burden of the world's history. Have all our social associations been in harmony with the laws of friendship, or have we deceived and taken the advantage of those we ought to have cherished, loved, and aided? On no one twig hangs more of the golden or bitter fruits of life. In our intercourse with society, have we kept our faith? Has our conduct in church, in social gatherings, with our neighbors, been such that each one's knowledge and sense of propriety could look upon and feel himself honorable and by it honored? In all that has passed, if we have done right, let us give ourselves the credit. If we have done wrong, or acted foolishly and imprudently, let us try to improve in the future. And now I welcome with you as Happy a New Year as ever dawned upon a "Young America."

H. J. S.

The American Terracultur.

A Machine for loosening and pulverizing the soil, called the American Terracultur, has lately been constructed by Mr. Henry O'Reilly, well known in connection with Telegraph Lines throughout the Union. On the 7th of November it was put to a practical test at Rochester, N. Y., in the presence of several gentlemen who were invited to witness its performance. The Machine is Evans' Spader, with Vernam's improvements, and the above cut, which is published in the Eastern papers as a representation of the New Machine, is the same we published in the FARMER several years ago, as "Evans' Terracultur." Mr. O'Reilly claims that the Terracultur "will perform more and better work than can be effected by any steam-plow, and at less than one-half the present cost of preparing land for crops. With a six-horse-team and one driver, it will thoroughly pulverize the earth to the depth of ten inches, and the width of five feet—leaving the soil mellowed than it is now usually found after plowing, subsoiling, cross-plowing, and harrowing—at the same time sowing the seed, where seed-sowing is desired; thus performing the equivalent of four or five of the present processes, and five times the quantity; completing the whole routine of preparing land for crops (when seed is sown broadcast) by passing once over the field, to the extent of from five to six acres per day, and without damage to the subsoil occasioned by the pressure of the plow and subsoiler. These calculations are made for a Terracultur of medium size for prairie use; the size varying from a one-horse power, for garden-service, up to a seven-foot breadth, with twelve-inch diggers, or to still greater breadth and depth, if steam shall be used instead of animal power; for the structure of the Terracultur renders it better adapted than any plow or gang of plows can possibly be, for use in connection with steam."

The Rochester Daily American and Democrat, of November 8th, gives the following description of the Machine as seen at work the day previous to the trial above referred to. The reader will be able, with the aid of the engraving, to get a pretty accurate idea of it:

"The rotary Spading Machine, or Terracultur, as Mr. O'Reilly calls it, may be separated for the purpose of better description into two parts, viz: the working part and the carrying part. We will first allude to the working part. Imagine four double wheels, four feet six inches in diameter on one shaft or axle, the axle sustained by a suitable frame, about 11 feet long; in front of these large wheels are others about one foot in diameter, revolving on one axle, about one foot from the ground. In the rear of the large wheels are four wheels, about six inches in diameter, revolving upon one axle close to the ground. The axles upon which the wheels revolve, are attached to the main frame by iron hangers. There is then an endless-chain of peculiar construction, passed over and under the small wheels in front and rear, so that there will be four separate endless-chains, one passing around each series of wheels. To each of these chains are attached two rows of steel teeth about ten inches in length and in either direction, about five or six inches apart. Now it will be observed that as the Machine is drawn along by the team, the large wheels revolve upon the ground, and as the chains pass over the small wheels in front, the teeth are brought into a position nearly perpendicular with the ground, when the large wheels passing forward on the chains to which the teeth are attached, press them their full length into the soil, where they remain nearly stationary, until they are caught by the small wheels in the rear, when, with a very sudden and rapid flit, they are thrown at right-angles to their former position, and out of the ground. As a ne-

cessary result, this quick turn tears the soil to pieces, and tosses it backwards. Thus four rows of them being out and up at every step of the team, thoroughly pulverizing the soil to their full depth, and leaving it exceedingly loose and mellow."

"Thus, as well as we are able, have we described the working part, which is the important part of this Machine. The carrying part of it is simply two large cart-wheels, outside of the main frame, attached to the same axle upon which the large working wheels revolve; the axle having a crank at each end upon which the cart-wheels are attached on an arm, so that when the Machine is at work the carrying-wheels are lifted a few inches clear of the ground, and when it is desired to move it, the digging or working part is, by a simple arrangement of crank, wheel and cog, raised several inches from the surface of the ground, and the whole Machine is drawn from place to place on its cart or carrying-wheels as easily as a common cart or wagon."

"A driver and from four to six horses are required to work this Machine. It does not seem liable to break or get out of order in any way, and if broken or out of order, is easily repaired, as extra links and teeth (the only parts that can break) are carried in the tool-box, so that a broken one could be immediately replaced."

The trial of the Machine took place on the grounds of Messrs. Elwanger & Barry. We take the following account from the Country Gentleman:

The soil was a medium loam, free from stone, and the ground had borne a crop of carrots, which had been harvested some time previously. The surface was uneven, and the soil wet by the abundant rains. The Machine was entirely successful in its operation, and reduced the soil to a condition quite similar to that of spading or forking, except that it did not invert it, but scattered and intermixed all portions promiscuously."

The cut which we have given would convey a tolerable impression of its appearance, if the seed-box behind (with its compartments) were entirely removed, and the heavy box-frame were replaced with a lighter one."

The Machine had been made very heavy in order to guard against breakage on its first trial. The manufacturers are confident that all necessary strength may be given, even if the whole weight were reduced 800 pounds, making it about a ton and a half, instead of nearly two tons, as it now is. It was drawn by six horses, although but four had been used. It pulverized handsomely a strip of land forty inches wide at each passing, and would consequently go over an acre in an hour, at a speed of two and a half miles an hour, if the team could endure it. When the horses walked rapidly, a portion of the earth was thrown up behind two feet high; when they walked slowly, it was thrown only a few inches. The pulverization was, of course, more complete in the former instance. The soil was left as loose as it could lie, the whole motion being to raise it, instead of pressing it down, as with a harrow, or crowding it into a mass, as in plowing."

The advantages of this Machine, as they appeared to us at the time, are:

1. It throws the soil up and loosens it thoroughly, instead of pressing it down as in harrowing, etc.

2. It forms no subterranean crust, as is always done by the sole of the plow, and the tread of horses' feet in the furrow.

3. The teeth clear themselves completely of all obstructions, and cannot clog, in consequence both of the centrifugal force which they give to the soil, and by their sudden expansion asunder as the chains pass around the lower cylinder.

4. Its working is not attended with the heavy friction between the soil and mould-board always existing in plowing.

5. By taking a wider sweep of land at each passing, a single hand is able to direct a larger quantity of work daily than by the use of the single plow.

6. Should culture by steam be adopted at some future time, the use of this Machine would be equally adapted to this force, and would not be liable to the imperfect work which the gang-plow attached to the moving engine has hitherto made.

On the other hand, a prominent drawback is the great weight of the Machine—now about two tons, but capable of being reduced to one and a half tons, by lessening unnecessarily heavy portions. We are inclined to the opinion also that both its cost and its weight might be still more reduced by making the drums much smaller, and the endless-chains shorter; for we see no advantage in such a large series of teeth standing immovably in the soil at once, the only efficacious part of their working being at that point where they pass the lower cylinder.

Further experiment will be needed to determine the relative cheapness of this mode of pulverizing the earth as compared with plowing. In the experiment which we witnessed, the teams would have worked separately and plowed as much ground, to nearly an equal depth, and with the same ease; but when the Machine is reduced in weight as proposed, the results may be much more favorable.

The point which appears to us especially to

need further investigation, and which would determine more or less its future value, is:

1. The relative force of draught required (by using the dynamometer) to draw the Machine when the teeth are out of the ground or not working, and again with the pulverizing process going on—in order to determine the actual force needed to cultivate a given depth and breadth as compared with the same work done with the plow. This is a very important point to ascertain, and has an essential bearing on the economy of the forces. If the power of the wedge in the plow is more than overbalanced by the friction of the weight on the sole, and of the soil on the mould-board, rotary cultivation should be sought as the most economical means of labor, independent of the other advantages we have mentioned.

This Machine cannot work on stony ground—its weight and complexity (and consequent cost), appear to be the prominent objections. We think, however, these might be greatly lessened; and we are not sure but that when perfected it may become the very best Machine yet devised, especially in connection with steam power, for the culture of the prairies and great farms of the West. At all events, the thanks of the entire country should be awarded to Henry O'Reilly for his enterprise and energy in this effort to find an improvement on the mode of pulverization, which has now remained essentially unchanged for thousands of years.

Fruit-Drying Tunnel.

Mr. Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore, writes to the California Farmer: I have just returned from Northampton county, Va., where the drying apparatus of which I informed you not long since has been put in successful operation. As the subject will be interesting to many of your readers, allow me to give a brief description:

Imagine a long box—or tunnel, as I call it—27 feet long, 2 feet 8 inches wide, 4 feet 8 inches high, built of lath and plaster; the object being merely to exclude air. This is fitted with a railway and train of cars, all of wood, the cars having long uprights, with grooves, to receive light frames covered with thin muslin—much like a musket-blind—on which the fruit is placed. Near the entrance is a chimney 16 feet high, made of four boards nailed together, and at the other end hot air is introduced through a pipe from a peculiarly constructed furnace. This causes a constant current throughout the length of the tunnel up the chimney, taking along with it the moisture as it is liberated from the fruit.

Apples are pared, sliced, and cored, at one operation, by an ingenious little machine made by Whittemore & Bro., of Worcester, Mass., and recently an improvement has been made, adapting it also to peaches, which was thought to be impracticable.

Apples were dried thoroughly, of a beautiful golden yellow, in twenty hours—peaches require a little more. The operation goes on without regard to weather, requiring only two women to attend the cars, and six children at the little machines, with the expense of a bushel of coal per day.

The fruit must be free of worms the coming Spring, so often the case, as the fly has no opportunity of depositing the egg, and the heat of 135° would destroy any insect that might then exist.

Another important article is green corn. The whole ears are first subjected to the heat for about five hours, to coagulate the milk, when the grain is cut off rapidly by a machine for the purpose, and spread on the frames. In fifteen hours more it comes out perfectly dry. When boiled it has all its original freshness and flavor, and cannot be distinguished from that just from the garden. A pint of the dried corn makes a dish of the usual size, which, at twenty-five cents a dish, would give six dollars a bushel for corn! That put in cans is sold by the grocers at fifty cents, and does not compare with it in quality. It could well be afforded at half the price mentioned, when, like potatoes, it would become food for the million, and a standing dish on every table.

In this manner all kinds of fruits and vegetables may be preserved, and put up in a much better condition, especially for shipment, than the usual method, in cans.

Lumber may also be seasoned in a short time, and free of risk, as not a spark of fire ever comes near it. I put in a piece quite green, for it was growing in the woods two weeks previous. It measured 25 inches long, 4 inches wide, and an inch thick, and weighed 31 ounces. The next day it had lost five ounces, and the day after but one ounce; it was then examined by two carpenters, who pronounced it thoroughly seasoned. What a valuable appendage this would be to a saw-mill! The invention is covered by my patent for the brick-drying tunnel.

Along with this, I hand you samples of the apples and peaches, and also the piece of wood above mentioned.

The editor adds: We have received with the above, samples of apples, peaches, and corn, all thoroughly dried, and beautifully bright and clean looking. They indicate what Mr. Smith himself is entirely assured of—the complete success of the invention which he has for some time had in hand, or rather the adaptation of his brick-drying process to the purpose of drying fruit. We see no reason why the same process may not be applied to many other useful purposes.

In connection with the great impetus given to fruit-culture within a year or two past, we attach great importance to Mr. Smith's invention, as the readiest and most simple method of preserving fruits of every sort for winter use. It will by an method make the crop of the fruit-grower afar off from market of nearly equal value with his who has a market at his door, and will offer further inducement to landholders to extend to the culture of the most valuable and remunerative products of the soil.

It has been well said, that a single year's crop of corn is worth more than all the gold of California. In addition to its other uses, it is now found that it produces a clear fluid, that burns without odor, without smoke, and is inexpensive, affording a good light in an ordinary kerosene lamp for half a cent an hour. The corn-oil is as clear and colorless as water.

Reclaiming Tule Lands.

A Successful Result—How the Levee was Made—Adaptability for Stock—Crops that have done well—Honey-bees.

SAN JOAQUIN, December 26, 1860.

EDITOR FARMER: I notice in my last FARMER of the improvements being made on the Tule lands near Suisun city. I am engaged in Tule land farming near Marsh's Landing, and have got one hundred and twenty-five acres leveed in; have done mine with a machine, turning two furrows or levees together, leaving a ditch two feet six inches wide, and two feet deep on each side. This makes the levee five feet wide and two feet high, which has effectually stopped the high tides thus far. I consider it better than a levee made by hand. (Parties requiring that kind of levee made on reasonable terms can address J. W. Smith, Pacheco.)

That all kinds of stock do well on this kind of land I haven't a doubt; as for hogs it can't be beat. My hogs are looking better than any stock hogs I have seen in the valleys, and they get no grain of any kind. And as for vegetables, I think this can excel any land in the State. Dr. Mayberry, on Sherman Island, has raised the past year good corn, broom-corn, pumpkins, squashes, melons, cabbage, onions, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes; of the last mentioned twenty tons per acre, and as good as a person need ask for.

The honey-bee is said to do extremely well on the Tule lands. Mr. Cubbins, at the head of Sherman Island, has got several swarms, and are said to have done exceedingly well the past year.

Having had considerable experience in bee-raising, I would like to take a few swarms on shares. If any of your correspondents know of such a chance, please let me know through the FARMER.

W.

We are very glad to receive the above letter from our subscriber, and hope all who are making improvements of like character will give in their experience and the facts connected therewith.

Errors in Shoeing Horses.

The proper shoeing of horses is an important topic. There are comparatively few good shoers, even among old blacksmiths, as almost every one knows by experience. We have a horse that, though shod by an "old hand at it," would somehow get lame. A change of shoes stopped the lameness; and this is the experience of many others. Any hints on the subject will be gladly received. The following is from a practical blacksmith, who says: "It is poorly done, as a blacksmith's hand is in poor order to write in cold weather." The writing was certainly well done. The correctness of his advice we leave for discussion by his fellow artisans. If they have any exceptions to make, let us have them. We would almost be willing to print an error or two, to wake up a discussion on the subject of so great interest to horse-owners as well as horse-shoers: Crippled and hoof-bound horses are becoming more and more common, where they are used on hard roads, and the methods adopted by many blacksmiths to prevent lameness, in the opinion of the writer, only increase the evil. Usually shoes are made with nail holes too near the toe. This leaves the heel unsupported, and throws the strain, in traveling and pulling, about midway between the heel and toe, which is the weakest part of the hoof. Often, when the shoes are removed, the sole of the foot is found torn loose from the hoof at the heels, leaving sore called corns. This is more common with heavy-footed horses, though the same style of shoeing will produce it in all. Burning the hoof with the hot shoe, to fit it to its place, is often practiced. A number of years' experience has taught me that this should not be done. When a horse's hoof is properly trimmed, the sole is less than a quarter of an inch thick; burning will destroy and crisp the life of the seam, causing the sole and hoof to separate. This is followed by sprawling and rotteness of the hoof, lowering of the sole, turning up of the toe, and general ill-shape of the foot, and the horse becomes a clumsy cripple. Horses likely to become hoof-bound, generally have small, tough, horny hoofs, of rapid growth; but, with proper care, they may be kept free from lameness. If the shoe be not properly fastened near the heels, it causes the toe to incline forward, the sole becomes hard and dead, the heels contract, and the frog is injured. Lameness must follow from the action of the coffin-joint being retarded. To keep the foot in its natural shape, the shoe should be made to fit wide at the heels; the "calk" should stand square, inclining a little outward. The shoe should be nailed well back towards the heels, say an inch and a quarter to two inches from the calks, thus securing it solidly from heel to toe. When the foot is in its natural shape, as strong a nail-hold can be had at the turn of the heel as anywhere about the hoof. The clip, or upward projection of the shoe, used by many, is worse than useless. The hoof is weakened by the notch made to receive it, and is injured by the burning to fit it. By this treatment, horses whose feet have been worn short at the toes, have often been lamed by crimping the sole and affecting the quick, causing it to feater in a few days after shoeing. After a horse's feet have been thus maltreated, it will most generally take from six months to a year of proper care to restore them to a sound condition. A shoe properly put on should remain from ten to fourteen weeks. If a horse is shod often than once in two months, there will not be sufficient growth to afford a solid hold for the nails.—[American Agriculturist.]

MULBERRY TREES.—It is to be hoped that all who have land will plant more or less of the varieties of Mulberry Tree; they will be wanted in a brief time for the use of Silkworms. Beside, the fruits of several kinds are fine table varieties, and also make fine wine, jellies, and preserves.

California Notes.

BY ALAN S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLGY OF CALIFORNIA
SECOND SERIES.

III.—C.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FARMER OF DEC. 21, 1890.)

The Indians of the Great Basin, New Mexico,
Arizona and Sonora.—No. 2.

THE following interesting notes are from the (July 1890) Sonora correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin, and are intended to give a more complete view of the connecting links of the California Indianology:

On the Road—Arizaba—Alamos—Ancient and Extraordinary Festivities.—Having been engaged to make an examination of the great soda lagoons of Pinalte, I was accompanied from here by Sr. Cobillas, the agent of the Association, and we diverged from the road in Querobabi—taking a *travero*, or short-cut across the country, to Altar. Sixteen leagues westerly, over a succession of plains more or less barren and unfitted for grazing purposes by the entire absence of water, brought us to Arizaba, a very large, dirty little town, on the Rio San Ysidro, where the people have water and don't know how to use it, but live on as best they may in congenial filth and idleness. Alamos, two leagues beyond, where we passed the night, was a slight improvement, but the country is gradually and steadily becoming more sterile, though there are said to be great grazing ranchos in the plains and valleys at the foot of the ranges on either hand—now mostly depopulated by the Apaches. On the left of the road, just after leaving Arizaba, we were pointed out a lofty hill, called El Cerro de la Prichera, girdled from base to summit by innumerable walls of encirculation of solid stone. The fortifications inclose a lagoon of fresh water, and are, I should judge, capable of receiving a garrison of eighty or a hundred thousand men. Tradition says they were erected, and their architects forgotten, long before the days of the conquest. They present a very striking appearance from the main road, and argue a former dense population in their vicinity.

The Papago Tribe of Indians.—A Specimen Youth. Sonora is principally peopled by Papagos, who replace in the North the Opata and Taahumares of the Sierra, and the Mayos and Yaguis of Southern Sonora. These Papagos, who after baptism are styled Pimas, are an active, finely-made, but worthless set of fellows, more than suspected of committing many of the outrages laid at the door of their hereditary enemies, the Apaches. They do not live, except the baptized ones, in houses, but erect a slight booth of branches as a protective against the wind, which domiciles are burned when, at periodical intervals, they abandon them to take flight for the interior. They are perpetually at war with the Apaches, and are said to be generally successful, though their weapons are mostly those of the savage—bows and arrows. Their food is of a most catholic and universal quality—embracing everything from mesquite beans down to snakes, lizards and tree-frogs. The tribe around Sonora are called Papagos Arizabos. Said Papagos—from their frequenting, at certain periods of the year, the wild wastes which stretch away along the shores of the Gulf, feeding principally on fish, jaltas, and a singular root found in the sand drifts, having a conical mushroom-shaped cap, full of juices, and tasting like a raw potato. To the use of this root the universally bad and decayed teeth of the tribe are attributed, though I felt more inclined to ascribe the result to a cause which produces corresponding effects nearer home—the great amount of salaratus in the water near the sea coast. From our guide (a fair specimen of the nation), and other sources, I drew many particulars concerning this strange and singular people. José Santos was an intelligent young fellow of eighteen, who, could a sculptor have persuaded him to sit, would have served as a model for a work of art surpassing the famed Apollo Belvidere. Many a time my eye rested with involuntary pleasure on his agile, lithe and symmetrical form as he strode carelessly across the sand hills, his ragged but picturesque costume thrown with imitable grace around his person; or, as extended in lazy listlessness by our camp-fire, gorged to repletion with fare of unwonted excellence, he might have been mistaken for a sleeping Hercules.

On the Road—The Great Desert of Pinalte.—From Sonora to Quitovaquia, five leagues to the northward, a rancheria of his tribe, the road is good and the country adapted to grazing purposes, but thence twenty leagues farther, to the gulf, all is a howling wilderness. Fancy to yourself all you have seen or read of the shifting sands of the desert, or the great dunes of the English coast reproduced on a more colossal scale, while over all towers the vast volcanic cone of the extinct crater of Pinalte, which, from its eighty-seven months (Humboldt gives it ninety-four), has poured destruction over hundreds of miles of country—color the picture as highly as you will, it will yet fall far short of the reality. Over this trackless waste our guide led us with unerring step, beguiling the time with strange traditions and wild legends of his ancestry, chiming well with the desolation around us. The ground is crossed by innumerable streams of lava fresh and sharp as if cooled but yesterday, though thousands of years have perhaps passed by since their production, while, piled up on each hand, are vast blocks of scoria, pumice, obsidian and other volcanic stones strangely intermixed with metamorphic rocks in every stage of transition. The temptation to the geologist was great, but we dared not halt even to view at leisure a curious cavern, of gigantic dimensions, said to communicate with the sea, and strewn with the rude offerings of the votaries of the Papago faith. The falling state of our mules warned us to hurry on to reach that water which alone would give them and our salvation. In these boundless arid wastes, the silence of desolation perpetually reigns; no tree is seen except here and there a struggling, stunted mesquite; the vegetation is limited to the field bedonchillo, the monotonous artemisia, the salicornia annua and other alkaline plants; a solitary rabbit, a lonely quail, or an occasional rattlesnake, give the only evidence of animal life, while the coyote, the vulture and the carrion-crow avoid them as a spot under ban. The mules' boots sink deep as they toil wearily over the treacherous sand, or crash through the deceitful saline crust which covers the surface; the sun glares red and lurid through the driving sleet, and his rays reverberate in the sand-swirls like in the fumes of a burning-glass; while above all, stern and pitiless, towers the peak of Pinalte, black and grimy from the bell-fires which have left its sides rifted and lava-seamed—the very incarnation in stone of God's judgments against an impudent world.

A Legend of the Volcano.—The Fate of Moctezuma. The steps of the Pinalte are rarely visited by civilized beings, and I was told that none had penetrated to the crater, as the Papagos obstinately refuse to act as guides, under the impression that some evil would inevitably befall them. The great gulf of the crater is intimately connected with all their superstitions. Moctezuma, whom they identify with the Sun and the Spirit of Evil, left them, they say, thousands of moons ago, with an injunction to await his return, and descended into the central abyss. The moon, or good goddess, formerly his spouse, has been in the Sierra Blanca, a mountain chain to the westward; and these di-

vinities, like many a mundane pair, are engaged in constant conflict.

Peintrest among the Papagos.—To their gods the Papagos institute feasts and dances, and perform in their honor various solemnities to which the uninitiated are not allowed to penetrate. The whole mystery is in the hands of three men, chosen from the elders of the tribe, who are the guardians of a sacred ark, concealed with scrupulous care from the gaze of the vulgar except during the first day of the festivities, when it is brought forth to receive the offerings of the multitude, which are supposed to be exclusively applied to the service of the deities. As the holy trio jealously guard the treasure, and render account to no one of their stewardship, we may well suspect their honesty. So these cunning old fellows, like the priests of all climes, ages and religions, manage to draw an easy livelihood from the credulity of the vulgar mob.

Disproportion of the Sexes.—Women in Great Demand.—The great preponderance of the female sex, so notable in the Mexican population of the western coast, is well known. As singular a disproportion exists in the inverse ratio among the Papagos—there being four or five men for each woman. This of course tends to raise the price of the female in the matrimonial market, and the moment a girl gives evidence of having reached the age of puberty the father sends runners around to the various rancherias, to announce the joyful fact, and bring in bidders for the prize. The damsel is put up at auction, and the fortunate fellow whose means enable him to offer most money, or the greatest number of cows and horses, carries off the blooming bride.

Strange Manner of Atoning for the Shedding of Blood.—The Arizabos have so great a horror of shedding blood, even in war or self defense, that when one of the tribe has slain an Apache in battle, he is banished from the wigwam to some distant and solitary spot for a fortnight, during which he receives a trifling amount of sustenance and a scanty supply of water daily, at the hands of the oldest man in the village. At the expiration of the probationary term the homicide is reconducted to the settlement by the medicine man with much formality; the poor devil, gaunt, withered, more dead than alive from hunger and exhaustion, is debauched with filth, and placed, together with his nearest relatives, in the centre of a circle composed of all the old gaffers and cronies of Papago land. Twenty-four hours afterward, during which all fast, and the strictest silence is maintained, the medicine men rise, pour an immense number of ollas of cold water over the heads of the culprit and his friends; the ceremonies are over, and the man-slaver is received once more into common life, free from the stain of blood-guiltiness.

On the Road—The Soda Lakes—Their History. Slowly and wearily on the second day of our journey we plodded down the western slope of the dunes, and, with aching limbs, parched throats and bleared eyes, pressed on for the sea. A long bay line of white lay in the horizon, which seemed at times to melt and dissolve away into the Bahr Shaitar—the tantalizing mirage; but at length the mists broke away, objects became more distinct, a low range of sand hills covered with stunted herbage lay at our feet. That passed, and a white expanse of glittering snow—the Soda Lakes—lay before us. Before I proceed to their description, let us give a passing glance at their history. When, how, or by whom these lakes were first discovered, no one knows. Tradition says that some hacendados of Altar, deceived by the appearance of the soda, mistook it for salt, exported a quantity, and were only awakened from their error by finding themselves with a vast amount of spoiled beef on hand to lament their deficiency in chemical knowledge. In 1832 a Mexican company denounced the deposit, but owing to the greed of some of the members who wished to concentrate the whole affair into their own hands, it was put in litigation; the undertaking was finally abandoned and its very existence almost forgotten. Some four or five years ago an association of Mexican and foreign capitalists obtained a concession from the Central Government of all the criaderos of soda on the Gulf coast of Sonora, and proceeded immediately to ship the article to San Francisco and Europe. The reports of the samples sent were highly flattering, and they proceeded with renewed vigor to make more and heavier shipments, with most disastrous results. The soda was impure and unsightly, and proved unmarketable—the last shipments to San Francisco being disposed of at public auction at eight dollars per ton. Many thousands of dollars were spent in the shipments and incidental expenses, obtaining the views and analyses of eminent European chemists, etc., and the whole affair finally came to a standstill.

In the Alta California of July and August 1850, appeared a series of five articles on the mineral history of Arizona and Sonora, written by Don Manuel Retes, an author of excellent research and talents. Therein is detailed the fullest and most complete accounts of the mines of the Planchas de Plata, and of the gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver deposits of those countries, from the accounts of the Jesuits before 1600, and of the old Spanish archives of Arizpe, in Sonora, and the more recent Mexican accounts down to 1859. These notes are of great value, and the author shows himself thoroughly acquainted with his subject. The many gold and silver-bullet stories of the Apache wars with Spaniards and Mexicans, are therein carefully noted, so as to leave little doubt of their truth. The account of discovery of liquid quicksilver and rich cinabar deposits by the Jesuits before 1750, in the Moque country of New Mexico, are well set forth; as also of a deposit of cinabar and native mercury discovered by Mr. Thos. Whitley, an American trapper of Sta. Tomas, Lower California, about 1841, situated from Fort Yuma about three days' journey, or 150 miles up northerly on the Colorado River, and its situation near the left bank of the river. This last cinabar deposit may be the one referred to in Clavigero's California, in our note on the Indians of Santa Cruz Mission, vide FARMER April 1890. Since May new discoveries of rich cinabar veins have been made on Rogue River of South Oregon; in the Pyramid Lake country; in the Owen Lake country, and also fifteen miles from the New Idria mines in Monterey county.

67G.—HOW APACHE WHISKY IS MADE.

A correspondent of the Arizonian, at Apache Pass, gives the following account of the manner in which the Indians of this region manufacture their "disquin" or "tlaween," an intoxicating liquor of extraordinary ferocity: The corn is first soaked for twenty-four hours; a hole is then dug in the ground, generally in a wigwam, and some dry grass laid on the bottom; on this grass the corn is placed, and a layer of grass over it. Four or five times a day warm water is sprinkled over the corn, and at night the family sleep on it to increase the warmth and make the corn sprout quick. At the end of four or five days the corn is all sprouted; it is then dried and pounded fine, put in a kettle and boiled for five hours; when cooled, it is mixed with sugar and flour, and left to ferment for twelve hours, when it is ready for drinking. Although not rank to the taste and fiery, its intoxicating power is very great, and when an Indian has a quart or two on board, he don't care a copper who is President of the United States.

68.—INDIANS.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writing from San Cristobal, in the State of Chiapas, in January 1859, remarks: The mountains around the city are inhabited by various tribes of

Indians, who are daily seen coming into town, bringing on their backs various articles for sale, from a heavy load of fruit, or charcoal, to the lighter one of a few *jaranas*, a diminutive kind of guitar, much used by the lower orders, and sold as low as twenty-five cents. These Indians appear to shun association with the whites, living entirely among themselves; and there are tribes in which a half-breed is not to be seen, and it is said that an Indian woman having a child by a white man is punished with death. This, I readily believe, inasmuch as they do not permit whites to live among them. They are nominally Christian, with scarcely a feature of civilization about them. In a future letter I may give you some particulars in regard to this State, its chief towns, different tribes, climate, diseases, etc.

(From the London Medical Times and Gazette.)

On Fermented and Aerated Bread, and their Comparative Dietetic Value.

BY J. DAUGLISH, M. D.

SINCE the new process of preparing bread has been introduced—a process which effects the raising of bread wholly by mechanical means, imparting to it the most perfect vascular structure, while it leaves the constituents of the flour wholly unchanged and uncontaminated—there has not been wanting those who doubt whether the process of fermentation, by which bread has been hitherto prepared, is not really beneficial in other respects than that of imparting the vesicular structure to it; whether, in fact, the changes which the constituents of the flour—especially the starch—undergo, are not essential to healthy digestion in the stomach.

Although I believe there are few members of the Medical profession who will be prepared to maintain that fermentation is beneficial, still, as some do hold such an opinion, and have asserted likewise that starch which has not undergone the fermentative process is wholly unfit for human food, I am desirous of stating what I believe are good reasons for rejecting the process of fermentation for the new one which I have introduced.

In order to dispose of the assertion that starch requires to be prepared by the fermentative changes to render it fit for human food, it is but necessary to remark, that the proportion which the inhabitants of the earth, who thus prepare their starchy food, bear to those who do not, is quite insignificant. Indeed, it would appear that the practice of fermenting the flour or meal of the cereal grains is followed chiefly by those nations who use a mixed animal and vegetable diet, while those who are fed wholly on the products of the vegetable kingdom reject the process of fermentation entirely. Thus, the millions of India and China, who feed chiefly on rice, take it for the most part simply boiled; and that large portion of the human race who feed on maize, prepare it in many ways, but they never ferment it. The same is true with the potato-water of Ireland, and the oatmeal-eater of Scotland. Nor do we find that even wheat is always subjected to fermentation; but the peculiar physical properties of this grain appear to have tasked man's ingenuity more than any other, to devise methods of preparing from it food which shall be both palatable and digestible. In the less civilized states, a favorite mode of dressing wheat-grain has been by first roasting and then grinding it. On the borders of the Mediterranean it is prepared in the form of macaroni and vermicelli, while in the East it is made into hard thin cakes for the more delicate, and for the hard-working and robust into thicker and more dense masses of baked flour and water. Even in our own nurseries wheat flour is baked before it is prepared with milk for infants' food. The necessity of subjecting wheat-grain to these manipulations arises from its richness in gluten, and from the peculiar properties of that gluten. If a few wheat-grains are taken whole and thoroughly masticated, the starchy portion will be easily separated, mixed with the saliva and swallowed, while nearly the whole of the gluten will remain in the mouth in the form of a tough, tenacious pellet, on which scarcely any impression can be made. A similar state of things will follow the mastication of flour. In this condition, the gluten is extremely indigestible, since it cannot be penetrated by the digestive solvents, and they can only act upon its small external surface; hence the necessity to prepare food from wheat in such a manner as shall counteract this tendency to cohere and form tenacious masses. This is the object of baking the grain and flour as before men-

tioned, of making it into macaroni, and of raising it into soft spongy bread; by which latter means the gluten assumes a form somewhat analogous to the texture of the lungs, so that an enormous surface is secured for the action of the digestive juices; and this I believe is the sole object to be sought in the preparation of bread from wheaten flour.

Wheat is said to be the type of adult human food. It supplies, in just proportions, every element essential to the perfect nutrition of the human organism. And yet in practice we find that man organism. And yet in practice we find that the food which we prepare from it, and furnish to the inhabitants of our large towns and cities, is the inhabitants of our large towns and cities, is quite incapable alone of sustaining the health and strength of any individual. This is the more remarkable, since in Scotland we find that the food prepared from the oat, a grain possessing the same elements of nutrition as wheat, though in a coarser form—furnishes almost the exclusive diet of a very large number of the hardiest and finest portion of the population.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Sale of Blood-Stock.

The fillics recently imported by the Kentucky Blood Stock Company were sold at Lexington on the 10th ult., at Capt. Beard's Stable; a list of the prices and the names of the purchasers we append, together with the pedigrees, as an item for future reference:

Brown filly, by Flying Dutchman; yearling. Bred by Her Majesty, at Hampton Court. The Flying Dutchman by Bay Middleton, dam Barbelite by Sandbeck. R. A. Alexander, \$710.

Brown colt, by Flatcatcher; yearling. Bred by Mr. Simpson, at Diss, Cambridgeshire. Flatcatcher by Touchstone, dam Decoy by Filho da Puta. J. M. Clay, \$1050.

Chestnut filly by Irish Birdcatcher; two years old. Bred by John Osborne, at Leyburn, Yorkshire. Irish Birdcatcher by Sir Hercules, dam Guiccioli by Bob Booty. V. M. Flournoy, \$1875.

Chestnut filly, by Weatherbit; two years old. Bred by John Osborne, at Leyburn, Yorkshire. Weatherbit by Sheet Anchor, dam Miss Letty by Priam. R. Higgins, \$625.

Brown filly, by Flying Dutchman; yearling. Bred by John Osborne, at Leyburn, Yorkshire. The Flying Dutchman by Bay Middleton, dam Barbelite by Sandbeck. R. A. Alexander, \$1500.

Bay filly, by the Cure; yearling. Bred by John Osborne, at Leyburn, Yorkshire. The Cure by Physician, dam Morsel by Malatto. R. A. Alexander, \$775.

Brown filly, by Weatherbit; yearling. Bred by John Osborne, at Leyburn, Yorkshire. Weatherbit by Sheet Anchor, dam Miss Letty by Priam. James A. Grinstead, \$1000.

Amazon, Bay filly, by King Tom; yearling. Bred by Sir Robert Peel, M. P. King Tom by Harkaway, dam Pocahontas by Glencoe. M. Armand, \$1300.

Bay filly, by Kingstone; yearling. Bred by Wm. Blekiron, at Middle Park, Eltham. Kingstone by Venison, dam Queen Anne by Slane. J. R. Viley, \$1550.

Bay filly, dam by Kingstone; yearling. Bred by Wm. Blekiron, at Middle Park, Eltham. Kingstone by Venison, dam Queen Anne by Slane. R. A. Alexander, \$1000.

Zone, Bay filly sister to Zodiac, by the Cure, yearling. Bred by Capt. J. H. Skipworth, at Brigg, Lincolnshire. The Cure by Physician, dam Morsel by Malatto. J. H. Chiles, \$1275.

Salora, Bay filly, by Vindex. Bred by Capt. J. H. Skipworth, at Brigg, Lincolnshire. Vindex by Touchstone, dam Garland by Langar. Swigert & Ward, \$1000.

Gov. Seward's Arabian Horses.

The Committee of the N. Y. Agr. Society, appointed to examine the recently imported Arabian horse, presented to Gov. Seward, in Syria, by Ayrah Beg Tarabulsky, of Alexandria, and shown at the State Fair: Report, that, in their opinion, the horse unites most, if not all the points which indicate the purity of the Eastern blood. He is six years old, a blood bay, and about fourteen hands and a-half in height. The horse is not in good condition, being recently off a long voyage. But among other good things, it may be stated, that his head is perfect and well set on; his eyes are lively; his ears small; his nostrils full; and his forehead broad. His loin is large, with a full development of muscle; his barrel round and well ribbed up. His stifle and square knees indicate a powerful muscular action.

The committee needs scarcely more than allude to the well understood properties of the Arabian, in imparting style, action, spirit and stamina, to all other breed of horses, as indispensable in elevating this noble animal to the dignity and station which he should ever hold in the estimate of a civilized people: as such, they commend this horse to the good opinion of the American public.

Signed by the Committee and dated, Elmira, Oct. 4, 1860.

The report was accepted and ordered published. On motion of A. B. Conger, ex-President,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in confirming the report of the special committee appointed to examine the Arabian horse imported by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and exhibited at the Fair, cannot forego the opportunity of expressing their grateful appreciation of the noble generosity manifested by him in introducing animals of such rare merit into his native State; and while they feel it to be their province, as far as they may, of expressing the thanks of the Farmers of the Union, for the skill and care exercised in obtaining a new impression of blood of unquestioned purity, they are free to offer their best services in assisting his design of first securing the benefits of his importation to the Empire State.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—UMPIRE VICTORIOUS.—Mr. Ten Brock, whose indefatigable exertions in England have made him so conspicuous, has at length gained the supremacy. Umpire, who was defeated in the Derby and St. Leger, has beaten Tom Bowline in a match for \$10,000. It will be recollected that, but a short time since, Tom Bowline ran against Thormanby, the winner of the Derby, and beat him easily, while Thormanby defeated the winner of the "Two Thousand," who, in turn, beat the winner of the St. Leger. This, we think, fully entitles Umpire to the proud position of Champion of the Turf. The English sporting-papers state that, previous to the start, the betting was 5 to 2 on Umpire, and while running, 10 to 1; and (as usual when a favorite loses) they further say that Tom was much out of condition, and that at no time during the race was Umpire obliged to extend himself. But this is not all: Pomona, at the Cambridgehire meeting, won twice. The first carrying off a selling sweepstakes, on the Criterion Course, defeating The Woman in Red, the Lord of the Manor, and Tom Thumb. The second, also a selling stake, beating Polybolton, Lopcatcher, Lord Palmerston, and others that were nowhere in the race. Again we see that, at the same meeting, Pedlar landed for Mr. T. another selling plate of fifty sovereigns. We know that the friends of Mr. Ten Brock will rejoice at the good tidings, and join with us in hoping that these victories are but the forerunners of greater triumphs for the American horses in England, whose performances have been so closely watched for the last three or four years.—[Porter's Spirit.]

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 Howe'er we may differ, in this we agree—
 Our glorious banner no traitor shall mar,
 By affixing a stripe, or destroying a star!
 Division! No, never! the Union forever!
 And cursed be the hand that our country would sever!

The Union! The Union! 'twas purchased with blood!
 Side by side, to secure it, our forefathers stood—
 From the North to the South, through the length of
 the land,
 Ran the war-cry which summoned that patriot band!
 Division! No, never! the Union forever!
 And cursed be the hand that our country would sever!

The Union! The Union! at Lexington, first,
 Through the clouds of oppression, its radiance burst—
 But at Yorktown rolled back the last vapory crest,
 And a bright constellation, it blazed in the west!
 Division! No, never! the Union forever!
 And cursed be the hand that our country would sever!

The Union! The Union! its heavenly light
 Cheers the heart of the nation who grope in the night;
 And, athwart the wide ocean, flags, gilding the tides,
 A path to the country where freedom abides!
 Division! No, never! the Union forever!
 And cursed be the hand that our country would sever!

The Union! The Union! in God we repose!
 We confide in the power that vanquished our foes!
 The God of our fathers—oh, still may He be
 The strength of the Union, the hope of the Free!
 Division! No, never! the Union forever!
 And cursed be the hand that our country would sever!

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FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES!!

Fruit Trees!

San Jose Valley

NURSERY!



B. S. FOX

Has received from the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

...THEIR...

First Premium!

—OF—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

—FOR THE—

Best Nursery in the State!

This the Third Year.

—ALSO—

THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY'S

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Nursery.

—AND—

The State Agricultural Society's

First Premium!

—FOR THE—

Largest and Best Collection of Apples,

—AND ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

PEARS, APPLES, AND PLUMS!

With the Bay District Society's FIRST PREMIUMS for the Largest and Best Collection of Apples;

—ALSO—

FIRST PREMIUMS

—FOR—

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Plums, and Apricots,

Imported from the following Gentlemen:

"I have sent you many New and Valuable Pears not yet described, and shall be happy to add to your success."
 "MARSHALL P. WILDER," "Boston."

"We send you all that is new and good."
 "HOVEY & CO.," "Boston."

"I have sent you the only authentic collection of Southern Apples in the United States, from the fact that I was the first man to collect them."
 "J. VAN BUREN," "Georgia."

"I have sent you the selected varieties of Southern Winter Apples."
 "H. B. ROSEY," "Virginia."

"I send you one hundred varieties of the best Wine-making Grapes procured in my travels through Europe."
 "HENRY E. FLYNNE," "London."

—I NOW OFFER THIS—

Largest Stock of Fruit Trees

Ever Grown in California.

Dealers and those planting largely

Will Find it to Their Interest

To call upon me

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE.

Though I am interested from Thirty Years' experience,

I CONFIDENTLY ASSERT THAT

No Ten Acres of Farming can Ever

PAY SO WELL AS

TEN ACRES OF ORCHARDING,

And TWENTY for all purposes would pay better. No matter

what your friends in the Orchard line may say; if there

are any men in the business say it don't pay, please to ask

them what they will take for their concerns, and then

Form Your Own Conclusions.

BERNARD S. FOX,

San Jose.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION GRATIS. 93m

NURSERY BUSINESS.

ABBOTT'S NURSERY, FRUIT VALE, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL for the patronage he received during the last season, would again inform purchasers that he has for sale at his Nursery of

Trees and Shrubbery

Consisting in part of:
 5,000 Standard Pears, one, two and three years old;
 3,000 Dwarf Pears, one and two years old;
 15,000 Apples, all choice kinds, one and two years old;
 500 Dwarf Apples,
 2,000 Plums,
 3,000 Cherries (Mazard stock), 20 varieties;
 1,000 Peaches;
 500 Apricots;
 20,000 Raspberry Plants;
 10,000 Lawton Blackberries;
 15,000 Apple Seedlings.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, GRAPE-VINES, Etc.,

My trees are grown with great care, without irrigation, and are believed to be

INFERIOR TO NONE IN MARKET.

I shall sell on as

FAVORABLE TERMS

As any respectable Nurseryman in the country. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. STEPHEN ABBOTT, Fruit Vale, Brooklyn P. O., Oct. 25, 1860. 10

French Garden VINEYARD, SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner, MR. J. B. LÉGER, has just returned from France, bringing with him a complete

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING,

and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again partnership, one being from BORDEAUX and the other from BOURGOGNE, they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

WE WOULD CALL THE AT-

tention of GRAPE-GROWERS.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

Grape-Vines.

Already well noted for the

MOST BEAUTIFUL KINDS OF GRAPES,

BOTH FOR

TABLE AND WINE.

We have also lately added several varieties, FROM BORDEAUX AND BOURGOGNE, Which we will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

With us will also be found—

Fruit Trees,

One, two, and three years old, of all kinds.

And the best Ornamental Trees, embracing—

ELMS, LOMBARDY POPLARS, AND

SILVER-LEAF POPLARS.

Our whole assortment is in very fine order.

We beg our Friends and Customers to honor us with their confidence, and we will do all in our power to satisfy their wishes.

Catalogues sent to applicants.

A. DELMAS & J. B. LÉGER.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 5th, 1860.

30,000 Locust Trees,

1000 LOMBARDY POPLAR,

...AND...

200 Hives of Bees,

FOR SALE BY

J. S. HARBISON,

SACRAMENTO.

THE ABOVE TREES are straight and well

grown; the size varies from one to three

inches in diameter and from 12 to 20 feet high.

A large proportion of them were transplanted in the

Nursery when one year old, consequently will bear re-

moval without loss. The

Salubrious Shade and Valuable Timber

afforded by the

Locust Trees,

they being hardy, and of rapid growth, make them

THE VERY BEST TREE TO PLANT

for those purposes. They are also suitable for Hedges

Etc. &c.

THE BEES,

ARE IN SUPERIOR CONDITION,

each hive having the main apartment

(containing 220 cubic inches) full of

comb, stores, and bees, and weigh from

75 to 100 pounds the hive. I WILL

WARRANT THEM TO BE FREE

FROM FOUL BREED, and to remain

so, conditioned that they are not to have flight within

two miles of any hives having said disease.

I will sell the above by the single hive or in lots to

suit the purchaser; and if desired, have them conveyed

to any part of the State, at my own risk.

For further particulars, apply at the Nursery and

Applars, three miles below Sacramento City, or by letter,

directed as above. 11 3m

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

TREES. TREES. AT THE SAN LORENZO NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SAN LORENZO NURSERY, Would call the attention of his former Patrons and all those desirous of PLANTING ORCHARDS the present season, to his LARGE STOCK OF

FRUIT TREES,

Which he will sell at very low rates, for Cash,

Consisting of

Apple, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Plum,

Cherry, and Apricot Trees,

Of the Choicest Varieties, from

ONE TO FOUR YEARS' GROWTH.

Also—Peach Trees, that have not had the Carrot Leaf,

Foreign and Native Grape-vines; Lawton and

High-bush Blackberry; Red-Dutch and Cherry

Currant; Raspberry; English Walnut, Etc.

My Trees are of Thrifty Growth, and

GROWN WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

All Orders are promptly attended to, and Trees well

packed. Address, J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo.

3m

Fruit Trees!

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,

Grapes, Green-House Plants,

ETC., ETC.,

—AT THE—

San Jose Nursery.

Always on hand the best varieties of APPLES,

PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, PEACH-

ES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,

STRAWBERRIES, Etc., Etc.

Also, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

A great variety of EVERGREENS, cultivated in pots to

insure their growth.

My collection of ROSES received the FIRST PRE-

MIUM at the State Fair at San Jose.

The best varieties of MULBERRY TREES for Silk

Culture.

—ALSO—

CALIFORNIA GRAPES,

OF ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,

By the hundred or thousand,

FOR SALE AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

The Trees and Shrubs carefully labeled and packed up in

bundles or boxes, according to the distance they have to go.

CATALOGUES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Direct to

L. PREVOST, San Jose, California.

MR. DELABONE, 89 Clay street, or

MR. L. PINCHARD, Sonoma, California.

14-3m

Large Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES!!!

GRAVES & WILLIAMS,

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

made with the large and well

known Nurseries which they name

below, will be enabled to offer to their patrons, the

LARGEST STOCK OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

that can be found at any of the sale depots in this city.

TREES, BOTH FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

TOGETHER WITH

GRAPE-VINES.

WILL BE OF THE

Very Best Character, and from Nurseries bear-

ing a high repute.

WE SHALL OFFER THE

Entire Stock of Fruit and Ornamental

Trees, Plants and Shrubs,

From the well known

Shell-Mound Nurseries,

Alameda County.

Which are now to be closed out entirely.

We shall also have the ENTIRE SALES of that

EXCELLENT NURSERY OF SANTA CLARA,

L. A. GOULD, PROPRIETOR.

From these Nurseries, and their ample stock, we can

SUPPLY ORDERS TO ANY AMOUNT,

and we feel confident that all parties desirous of pur-

chasing will find it greatly to their advantage to call on

us before purchasing.

Lawton Blackberry

We shall also offer 25,000 LAWTON BLACKBERRY,

Strong and Healthy Plants.

Great care will be exercised in Packing Trees

and Plants, so that they can be safely sent to any part

of the State with perfect security.

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE,

and will be sold at Low Rates as any in the country.

Another very important fact should be established in

the minds of purchasers of Seeds: when the same care

has been used as by Mr. Perkins in growing seeds—

they will prove that they are equal to the very highest

quality of imported Seeds, and can be sold at less prices.

Bees. Bees. Bees.

We are also ready to offer those who want,

200 Hives Honey-bees,

in lots to suit in the very best possible condition,

Full Hives, and at the lowest market price.

The undersigned invite their friends from all parts of</

STATE SUMMARY.

The Overland Stage has lately encountered snow for fifty miles, in some places two feet deep, in crossing the mountains between Los Angeles and Fort Tejon.

The Marysville Appeal, of Tuesday, says all of the stages from the mountains bring accounts of heavy snows. From Nevada we learn that two and a half feet of snow has fallen as near the valley as seven miles this side of Nevada.

A historical and scientific society has been founded in Sonoma, Tuolumne county. Its object is to make the natural history of California known to every one, and to preserve all the minerals and fossils discovered in the country.

In Sierra county, the Citizen says that all river mining operations have been stopped for the winter by the storm and consequent floods. Also, that 9.61 inches of rain fell at Downsville between the 15th and 21st inst., inclusive.

In the case of the People vs. Howard, the Supreme Court has decided that a black person or mulatto is not a competent witness against a white man, even when he is the injured party. Judge Cope dissents from the decision. It has been the practice in this city to admit such witnesses.

A good deal of snow, says the Morning Transcript, rather more than is warranted by the experience of former winters, has fallen in the region of Nevada. We had a white Christmas, which is a lucky omen, and the prospect is that we shall have a still whiter New Year. North and east of Nevada the snow is from two to four feet deep.

The gale of Sunday night and Monday morning made great havoc in Marysville. The new market was blown down, one side of the pavilion knocked in, and several other buildings more or less injured. On the same night a destructive fire occurred, which consumed Mr. Curry's barn, with a lot of carriages and twenty-eight horses and mules.

At Red Bluff the Beacon of last Saturday says: "The rain thus far has been warm for the season—no snow having fallen below Michigan Bluff. Should the rains cease now, and the weather continue moderate for the next month, this will be the most favorable season for both farming and mining that the people have had in this part of California for several years."

This fine three-year old colt "Wizard" was, we understand, sold lately, to Mr. Thomas Lett, of Nevada Township, Marin county, for the large sum of six thousand dollars. Wizard was bred by Mr. J. B. Redmond, of this city, out of his thoroughbred imported English mare "Fairy Queen," and was sired by David Hill, Black Hawk. "Wizard" is in fine condition, and is said to weigh 1155 pounds.

Mr. George Naglee, of this city, says the Call, has made a wager of \$1000 with Mr. Lee, of the firm of Burnett & Lee, builders, that he (Naglee) can lay 1000 brick, on an eight inch wall, in one hour. The money is up, the judges chosen, and the trial will be made as soon as the latter shall fix the time. Mr. Naglee may win his money, but if he does he will have to handle brick a little faster than any other man can do. The feat seems to be an impossible one.

On Sunday evening the bark Frances Palmer, Capt. Paty, arrived here from the Sandwich Islands, completing the one hundred and first voyage made by that commander between California and the dominions of his Hawaiian majesty. The citizens of Honolulu, after the arrival there of Capt. Paty, on his fiftieth voyage to California and back—one hundredth voyage, counting both ways—celebrated the event by a feast given to the Captain and a very valuable present as a testimonial to the event.

A Savings and Loan Society has been organized in Petaluma, and the necessary steps taken to secure its organization. It is thought business operations will be commenced in January. The following are the officers of the society, the second Savings and Loan Society in the State: President, F. W. Louger; Vice President, Wm. Ordway; Secretary, L. S. Chubb; Treasurer, F. W. Louger; Jas. N. McCune, Wm. Ordway, S. H. Wagoner, R. E. Tuttle, W. H. Hedges and I. D. Gross.

A big squash at Nevada, is thus noticed by the Transcript: In Judge Caswell's garden is a squash, the product of the by-gone season, which is as round as a pippin apple and measures exactly two feet in diameter, or about six feet in circumference. Its weight has not been tested, but it is supposed to be about 160 pounds. Last year the Judge raised one that weighed 200 pounds. What have the men of the Sacramento Valley to say to this elephantine specimen of mountain vegetation?

A miner reports to the San Andreas Independent that there are now nearly two hundred persons engaged at work on or near the newly discovered underground channel running along Chili Gulch. He represents that the average depth of shafts is about seventy-five feet; that the pay dirt, when they strike upon the channel, is in many respects like that on the "old channel" which passes through San Andreas; and that it will pay ten dollars per day to the man. The miners in that vicinity are quite hopeful that the new diggings will turn out to be rich, permanent and extensive.

L. B. Miner, Superintendent for California, reports that \$10,962 01 was contributed by the voters of this State at the last election in aid of the Washington Monument Fund. The Committee awarded the statue to Colusa county, that county having contributed the largest in proportion to its vote, to wit: sixty cents to each voter. The counties next in order were: Merced, 58 cents to each voter; Del Norte and Fresno, each 34; San Mateo, 33; Mariposa, 30. The lowest contributors were: Buena Vista and Tulare, 1 cent each; Sonoma, Sutter, and Napa, 2 cents each. Sacramento contributed 3 cents, and San Francisco 5 cents for each voter. The counties of Klamath, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo and Santa Cruz have not reported.

The mystery of the Lone Mountain murders is at last thought to be unraveled. On the information of E. L. Brittingham, the police have arrested Patrick Marran alias Marion Martin, who kept a milk-ranch near the scene of the murder; and also the man who worked for Marran at the time, named Thomas Hinebury or Hambury. The latter was arrested near Stockton, having been paid to leave the city, as supposed. Marran is said to have been making preparations to leave for the East. From a train of circumstances, the following theory of the matter is put forth: That Cook had been at work for one Marran, a milkman, in the neighborhood of Johnson's, at \$25 per month, but Marran could not, or would not, pay him for his services; that Marran went into town (San Francisco) on the day of the murder, to get money; that he told Cook, on his return, that he could not pay him; that sharp words were exchanged, and that Cook threatened to see him, and might have raised the shovel in his hand, when Marran seized the ax lying by and killed him with it; that the daughter of Johnson saw the murder and fled to the house to tell her mother; that the murderer followed her and killed her and her mother, and then set the house on fire to conceal his crime. It is also said that a person witnessed the murders from a clump of bushes, but was afraid to reveal what he knew. No positive evidence against the parties arrested has yet been made public, and whether they have been wrongfully accused will probably appear during the examination which is now being held.

Our rainy weather has continued long enough to satisfy everybody, we should think, and many would have been pleased to see it "let up" a little sooner. It made a decidedly damp time for Christmas, and many would no doubt have been better pleased had this festival been postponed one day, for fair weather came on Wednesday; but we had a little more rain yesterday. On Sunday night last the rain was accompanied by a heavy gale, and about daylight Monday morning, a lively hail-storm prevailed for a short time. Some of the hail-stones were the size of large peas, and it was piled an inch or two deep on the windward side of buildings, so that the boys were for some time making up balls of it. This was at least a rare occurrence for San Francisco.

THE RIVAL TO WASHOE.—Many of those who have returned from the Esmeralda silver district, and who are acquainted with both regions, think that it is far richer in mineral than is the far famed Washoe country. Whether their suppositions are correct or not, we are not able to say, but certain it is Esmeralda can boast of much mineral wealth, and is in a fair way of being able to boast of a large population. We were yesterday shown by Mr. R. Ross, proprietor of the Bella Union building, some rich specimens of silver ore taken from the Bay State lead, in the Esmeralda district. This lead is only one of many very rich mines recently opened in that section. It was discovered on the 6th of the present month, and is about twenty feet in thickness. The Bay State, as well as the other leads, give indications of growing richer the further they are explored, and the Esmeraldians feel confident that after spring opens they will be enabled to contribute largely to the circulating medium of the world, and also add greatly to their own wealth. This district is represented to be quite extensive, and is exhibiting the most flattering indications of wealth throughout.—[Call.]

THE Pony Express that has arrived with dates from St. Louis to Dec. 10th, brings the following from Washington: The Military Academy and Pension Bill passed the House on the 6th. The Homestead Bill which passed requires the payment of \$10 for 160 acres. In the Senate, Green offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing an armed police force in the Border (Slave and Free) States, for maintaining general peace, and enforcing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter, strongly urging the delay of the Secession movement, and reconciliation and continuance in the Union. A Southern Caucus was held to determine what action ought to be taken relative to the Special Committee of Thirty-three, and whether any of the Cotton States should meet with the Committee, as they ought strongly to do so. The result is not known. The Democratic Senators serving on the Committee do not wish to recognize Douglas as a Democrat. It is doubtful if the Democrats can command a majority. Raymond, Riggs & Co. refused to pay any more Government Loan, on the ground that South Carolina, one of the contracting parties, has withdrawn from the firm.

VALUABLE RANCH, With Fine Cottage, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE that valuable RANCH, comprising between Seventeen and Eighteen Hundred Acres, situated in Sonoma county, on the Main Road leading from Sonoma City to Napa, being four miles from Sonoma and six from Napa. The above Farm is subdivided, fenced, having running streams throughout, well wooded, and offers many inducements to any desiring to engage in farming. On the Ranch is a one-story COTTAGE HOUSE, containing six rooms, with outbuildings, consisting of stables for thirty horses; large barn and sheds, capable of holding some three hundred tons of hay; also, an ORCHARD, containing several hundred bearing trees, of the finest varieties of Fruit. On the Ranch was made this year 1000 gallons of Wine, besides selling a large amount of Grapes. The above Ranch will bear careful inspection, and to any one who feels disposed to engage in Farming, Wine-growing, or Fruit-raising, it offers superior inducements. The title is guaranteed, and all particulars may be obtained of the undersigned on the premises, or of the Editor of the FARMER. P. S.—Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for five years, at 12 per cent per annum. 15

Mercantile Library Association's LECTURES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION have the pleasure to announce that they have completed arrangements for a Course of Five Lectures, to be delivered weekly, in Tucker's Academy of Music, as follows: 1st Lecture, by Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, Thursday Evening, Dec. 31st. Subject—"Existence and Liberty." 2d Lecture, by Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Thursday Evening, Jan. 3d. Subject—"The Duty and Pleasures of Uniting Literary Taste with Business Purviews." 3d Lecture, by JAMES F. BOWMAN, Esq., Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9th. Subject—"Poets, Poetry, and the Ideal Faculty." 4th Lecture, by Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, Thursday Evening, Jan. 17th. Subject—"Rock and Reading." 5th Lecture, by ROBERT C. ROBERTS, Esq., Thursday Evening, Jan. 24th. Subject—"Garibaldi." TICKETS, admitting a Lady and Gentleman to the Course, \$3 00. Tickets, admitting one person to the Course, 2 00. Single Ticket, for each Lecture, 50. To be obtained at the Book Stores and at the Rooms of the Association. 18

FOR the HOLIDAYS! ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS!

LATEST FROM THE PRESS, Comprising the most choice selections of ENGLISH & AMERICAN Publications for 1861

ALSO 1000 Family Bibles, And an endless variety of JUVENILE BOOKS, FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail, at A. ROMAN'S 127 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, 17-1m

E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER, H. F. COOK
McLEAN & FOWLER
FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Agents, AND Average Adjusters.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN

On Brick or Frame Dwellings and Stores, and Furniture or Merchandise therein, and on Mills and Manufactories, in the city, or States of California or Oregon.
MARINE RISKS TAKEN
On vessels, by the voyage or year, and on Merchandise, Freight, or Treasure, to and from all parts of the world. Policies issued on most favorable terms, and losses promptly adjusted and paid.
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents, OFFICE: North-East Corner of Clay and Battery streets 17

THE BEST IN USE!



GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

PRICES REDUCED: From \$70 Upward

FARM USE,

Sewing the Finest Fabric or Heavy Bag, from common Spools, or Ball of Twine,

FAMILY USE,

And the Manufacture of Grain and Produce Bags.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN WORK-BOX IS THE "GROVER & BAKER."

A CHILD CAN OPERATE THEM. THEY ARE EXTREMELY SIMPLE. DO NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. RUN AT GREAT SPEED. REQUIRE NO RE-WINDING OF THREAD. HAVE NO LEATHER PAD; AND MAKE THE STRONGEST AND MOST ELASTIC STITCH OF ANY

Sewing Machine.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR OF CUTS, PRICES, &c

R. G. BROWN, Agent.
91 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
SAMUEL JELLY, 124 J street, Sacramento.
ALIMENT, 156 Second street, Marysville.
J. T. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton.
S. W. WOLF, Nevada.
F. F. BARSS, Placerville.
J. LEWIS, San Jose.
MRS. JAS. HARTER, Sonoma.
L. W. BEAN, Petaluma. 14 5m

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUMS!

Fact upon Fact!

IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the State Fair.
IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER exhibited at the State Fair.
IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.
IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair.
IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.
IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson DID NOT receive a First Premium at the Mechanics' Institute Fair.
IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER DID receive the FIRST PREMIUM AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.
IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson announced that they should exhibit for a Premium at ALL THE FAIRS OF 1860.
IT IS A FACT that Wheeler & Wilson HAVE NOT taken ONE FIRST PREMIUM at any of the Fairs of 1860.
IT IS A FACT that GROVER & BAKER HAVE taken SIX FIRST PREMIUMS during the Fairs of 1860.
IT IS A FACT that after being VANQUISHED AT THE STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR BY GROVER & BAKER, WHEELER & WILSON REFUSE TO COMPETE FOR ONE OR ALL OF THE FOUR PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE BAY DISTRICT SOCIETY.
IT IS A FACT that Grover & Baker are prepared and willing to compete against Wheeler & Wilson's or ANY OTHER SEWING MACHINE or MACHINES, or MACHINES WORK, at the Bay District or San Jose Fairs.
If Wheeler & Wilson's Agent has a more "correct STATEMENT OF FACTS," in as few or less words than the above, let him promulgate them.
R. G. BROWN, Agent Grover & Baker, S. M. Co. 91 Montgomery street

Pure Wines and Brandies.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A VINEYARD OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES A large proportion of which is now productive, has established a

DEPOT: No. 110 Montgomery street, In this city, for the sale of BRANDY AND WINE, The Product of His Own Vines, manufactured by himself. The Annual Product of his Vineyard will soon exceed

Two Hundred and Fifty thousand Gallons, and he has therefore a much greater interest in the reputation for purity, and the standard value, which his Wines and Brandies may obtain upon the market, than in any profit he may derive from his present limited sales. He guarantees them

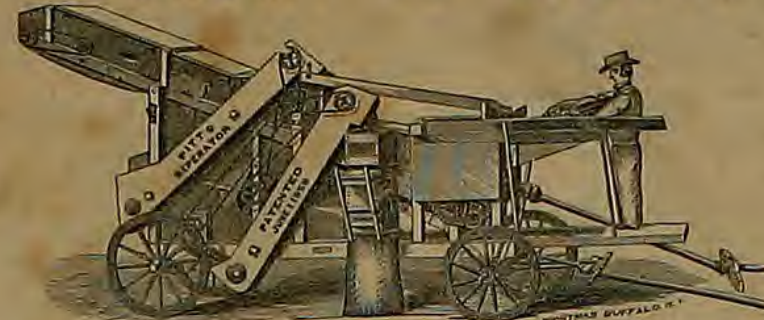
PERFECTLY PURE, and assures the public that they are what he represents them, and that they do not contain any substance not derived from the GRAPE.

AGENTS—S. MODITOR & CO., with whom all orders may be left, for one gallon or any larger quantity. Persons furnishing their own casks or bottles will not be charged for filling or corking.
A. HARASZTHY.

COAL.

ANTHRAHITE, WEST HARTLEY, LIVERPOOL, VAN COUVER ISLAND, and other descriptions of Coal, constantly on hand and for sale by C. H. EASTMAN, Oregon street, between Battery and Front, Opposite Custom House.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."



STEAM THRASHERS, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

40-Inch Cylinders, of JOHN A. PITTS' Genuine Make, BUFFALO, N. Y., WITH ALL OF C. M. RUSSELL'S IMPROVEMENTS, IN THE SHOE AND CYLINDER, as it runs on Steel Pivots, and in all other respects by far superior to the RUSSELL make of Machine, both in material and workmanship, as well as finish; with

Forty-inch Cylinder and Twelve-Horse-power Steam-engine on Tracks, and capable of Threshing in one day, in a good and workmanlike manner, at least 3,000 SACKS OF GRAIN, which is more than has ever been done, by any Machine, in the same length of time. ALSO—

AN IMPROVED THIRTY-SIX-INCH CYLINDER GENUINE PITTS MACHINE, With all of Russell's latest improvements, in the SHOE and PIVOT CYLINDER, to run with belt and jack, the same as the GENUINE RUSSELL make of Machines. ALSO—

EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE J. A. PITTS' GENUINE MACHINES, Made at Buffalo, New York, to run with GEAR, and much improved in the FANNING-MILL and SHOE, and in many other respects. ALSO—

TWO, FOUR AND SIX-HORSE MACHINES, In all respects the same as the large Machine, to run with GEAR, same as OLD STYLE PITTS'.

All of the above Machines are made at Buffalo, N. Y., expressly for me and under my direction. Any person in want of such Machines, cannot fail to be pleased, as this make of Machine has no rival, and has taken this year, the following list of FIRST PREMIUMS, to wit: At the STATE FAIR in Sacramento, over the Russell Machine; in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland. It was not placed on Exhibition in any other State. This Machine stands unrivalled for Threshing and Cleaning Grain at one operation: It is acknowledged to be superior to any other Machine in the WORLD, in its Operation, Finish, and Mechanical Construction.

EXTRA EXTRAS of all parts for the GENUINE PITTS MACHINE constantly on hand and For sale by

THOMAS OGG SHAW, Agent
33 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.

No Machines GENUINE, except those made at Buffalo, New York, and marked J. A. PITTS. Persons in want of a Genuine Pitts Machine will please send in their orders in time. All communications attended to promptly.

THOMAS OGG SHAW.

C. M. RUSSELL'S OHIO THRASHING MACHINE, EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE-POWER, Manufactured at Massillon, expressly to fill my order, with Extras and all complete. This is the GENUINE RUSSELL MACHINE and stands next to J. A. Pitts' make of Machine.

Any person in want of a RUSSELL MACHINE can purchase of me on the most reasonable terms, by applying soon, as I intend to sell cheap in order to meet the farmer's wants. You can save money by purchasing soon.

E. BALL'S OHIO THRASHING MACHINE, EIGHT AND TEN-HORSE-POWER, on the same plan as C. M. Russell's in all respects, with Steel Cylinder-Pivot, and equal to the RUSSELL MACHINE.

ALL of the different make of Thrashers which I represent in this advertisement, are manufactured only by the parties above named, and stand ahead of all other makers.

THOMAS OGG SHAW.
EXTRA EXTRAS for all of the different make of Machines, can be had on short notice, at 33 SACRAMENTO STREET.

FARMERS! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!! Home Manufactures will take the Precedence!

LIST OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AT Thomas Ogg Shaw's Pioneer Excelsior Agricultural Works, CORNER DAVIS AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.....SAN FRANCISCO.

PECK'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER OR TULE-SPADES, for Ditching TULE LANDS. CAST-STEEL DEEP-TILLER PLOWS. STEEL SUBSOIL PLOWS. SIDE-HILL PLOWS, STEEL. BREAKING PLOWS, ALL SIZES. GEDDES' HARROWS. HAY-PRESSES. FAN-MILLS AND CHEESE-PRESSES. ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS. CULTIVATORS. GAUGE-WHEELS. ROLLING, HANGING AND STANDING COULTERS. ALL KINDS OF MACHINE CASTINGS.

Among the List of LEADING ARTICLES, are—

1st. E. PECK'S HEADER OR HARVESTER! Which is by far superior to any imported machine, and took the FIRST PREMIUM at the STATE FAIR held at Sacramento in 1858, and in 1859. This Machine is both light and durable.

2d. THE CALIFORNIA COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER! Which cuts six feet in width, and is the best Machine on this Coast, as it possesses many advantages over those made in the States. This Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great trial, last season, at Oakland, over eleven other Machines.

3d. Eggleton's Broadcast Patent Sowing-Machine.

The best in use, and is known in the Eastern States as the "FARMER'S FRIEND." This is the only SEED-SOWER ever invented, that can be depended upon, for sowing various kinds of Grain, on all qualities of soil and in all kinds of weather. Heretofore, the great difficulty has been with machines of this class, that they have not been able to sow the grain even in all kinds of land and rendered worthless in windy weather. These difficulties this Machine entirely overcomes. The advantages we claim for this Machine over all others, are as follows:

- 1st. It is made of the most durable material, and in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.
- 2d. The Feeding roller being disconnected in the center and geared from both wheels, enables us, in sowing a corner, to sow the outside of the circle in the same proportion, per acre, as the inside.
- 3d. It can be changed in one moment suitable to sow the smallest quantity of grain seed, per acre, to the largest quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or any other Grain, sown broadcast.
- 4th. With proper management. Wheat can be sown (brined and lined from the vat), which cannot be done by any other Machine. The cut-off slides are so arranged that in closing out a land, any width may be sown, from TWELVE feet down to ONE. An advantage possessed by this Machine only.

The following is a list of Premiums awarded to this Machine since the date of its patent, March 1st, 1859. I offer this as a good guarantee for what I have said, aside from my own observation: FIRST PREMIUM, LARGE-SIZED SILVER MEDAL awarded at the GREAT NATIONAL FAIR held at Chicago, Sept. 1859. LARGE-SIZED SILVER MEDAL and FIRST PREMIUM at the AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION at St. Louis, Missouri. Also, the same award, FIRST PREMIUM and FRAMED DIPLOMA, by the WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, held at Milwaukee. In fact, this Machine has taken the FIRST PREMIUM at every State and County Fair, wherever it has been on exhibition.

4th. Rider's Patent Equalizing screw Horse-Power.

This Power possesses great advantages over any other Power in use, and is well calculated for doing all kinds of work usually done by Horse-Powers, and being simple in its construction, can be easily repaired, and at little expense. And in conclusion will add that all the above lists of Goods are made of the very best material that the country will afford. Also, all the mechanics employed in putting up these goods, are men of long experience, and the best of the day, and cannot be surpassed in point of durability, beauty, practicability, and workmanlike. For this reason, I feel safe in asserting that Home Manufactures will take the precedence; and while I feel thankful for all past favors, I still trust that I may address

THOS. OGG SHAW, 33 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

ALSO Every Variety of Farming Implements, From a Hay-fork to a Twelve Horse-Power Thrashing-Machine, can be had at my place, 33 SACRAMENTO STREET.

Every article that I import is of the very best style and most improved goods in the market, and can be sold as cheap as the cheapest, as I purchase all my goods direct from the manufacturers, saving all the commissions, thus enabling me to sell cheap. All persons in want of any of the above goods, will please send in their orders in time.

THOS. OGG SHAW, 33 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' Department.

LIZIE WILBY WARREN, M. D., EDITRESS.

THE TREASURE-SEEKER.

This ballad, by Goethe, translated by Professor Ayton, has a great truth imaginatively and gracefully expressed:

Many weary days I suffered,
Sick of heart and poor of purse;
Riches are the greatest blessing,
Poverty the deepest curse!
Till at last I dug a treasure,
Forth I went into the wood;
"Fiend, my soul is thine forever,"
And I signed the scroll with blood.

Then I drew the magic circles,
Kindled the mysterious fire,
Placed the herbs and bones in order,
Spoke the incantation dire.
And I sought the burial metal
With a spell of might and might;
Sought it as my master taught me,
Black and stormy was the night.

And I saw a light appearing
In the distance like a star;
When the midnight hour was tolling,
Came it wailing from afar,
Came it flashing swift and sudden,
As if fiery were its way,
Flowing from an open chalice,
Which a beautiful boy did bear.

And he wore a lustrous chaplet,
And his eyes were full of thought,
And he stepped into the circle
With the radiance that he brought,
And he bade me taste the goblet;
And I thought "It cannot be,
That this boy should be the bearer
Of the demon's gift to me."

"Taste the draft of pure existence,
Sparkling in this golden urn,
And no more with baneful magic
Shalt thou hitherward return;
Do not seek for treasures longer,
Let thy future path be clear—
Days of labor, nights of rest,
So shall peace return to thee."

California Wine.

The world has staggered with inebriation from time immemorial, and so long as the thirst for intoxicating liquor exists, humanity will drink—though there were nothing better or purer than strychnine whisky; and on the other hand, the world might overflow with pure (California) Wine, and if humanity were not thirsty it would not drink. It is not the wine that creates the thirst and intoxication, but just the reverse. It is the errors in the quality and quantity of food that induces the thirst for liquor. Hippocrates said, excess in drinking is almost as bad as excess in eating, and he might have said with as much truth that excess in eating is the cause of excess in drinking. In this, as in many other things, public opinion has the effect before the cause; and all the "Maine Laws" in Christendom will never abolish the desire for intoxicating drinks—remove the cause of the thirst, and the manufacture of beverages will soon cease.

Since there is more money expended for Tobacco in California than for "breadstuffs," churches, schools, colleges, and a proportionate amount for Tea and Coffee, California must make Wine, or go stark mad with thirst (unless the demand can be supplied by importation).

In Number 12 of the FARMER, I. B. R. discourses in this wise:

FRUIT-VINE (Brooklyn), Nov. 16, 1890.

EDITOR FARMER:—Reading an article in the "Ladies' Department" of your paper, headed "Jams, Jellies, etc.," leads me to believe that the Editor was opposed to the use of Wine, at least as a beverage. The thought then came into my mind, that if you do not advocate its use, you, at least, brought it before the people in a manner to encourage its manufacture, and speak much of the revenue that the people of this State will receive from the sale of it. Now, this is an important question, and one which, I suppose, can find its advocates and opponents—so I thought, thus, to say a few words, hoping to do some good, by inducing some person to throw such light on the subject, as will show who is in error. The idea of how much money we can draw out of our neighbors by the use of it, should be left entirely out of the question; but it should be considered thus: "Will the Wine (or fermented juice) of Grapes or Berries do those who drink it any good? Will it do them any harm? Will it do more good than harm? These are the questions—who will answer? If it will do good, then its manufacture should be encouraged; then all those suitably situated should be induced to produce it in such quantities as to enable the laboring men to enjoy its blessings; at least, such fruits as cannot be consumed should be saved from waste. But if, on the other hand, it is injurious—ought not its manufacture and use be opposed, discouraged, at least not countenanced, by those who see it; and had not the fruit better go to waste, than be thus used? Your friend, as ever, I. B. R.

In a pecuniary point of view, the manufacture of Wine would be a great acquisition to the wealth of the State; but, unfortunately, that which will make a State, nation, or individual rich, does not always give a proportional good to the physical and spiritual well-being of the same; and if in manufacturing Wine we become rich in lands, houses, and money, and rheumatic, goat, and scrofulous in physique, and proportionately gross and low spiritually, we will evidently not be the gainers. The question with Wine-growers seems to be: How much money is there in it? not, How much good or harm does it? Our correspondent, I. B. R., has come to the point in his letter, "Will the Wine (fermented juice) of Grapes and Berries do those who drink it any good? Will it do them any harm? Will it do more good than harm?"

These are questions that admit of great discussion, because they involve the well-being of humanity. Individual opinions are not worth much, however, we will give ours, viz: That Wine does us good who lives principally on animal-food highly seasoned, uses Tobacco, and drinks Tea and Coffee, because it helps to feed the fire that is burning him up, and the sooner the work is consummated the better, as humanity is always degraded by the moral atmosphere of a man who makes a god of his belly! It does a man harm whose dietetic habits are in accordance with physiological laws, because it is a poison to him, and creates a morbid condition. It does more harm than good in the aggregate, because it is a poison, and consequently cannot be assimilated as blood, bone, and muscle. Others have the same right to their opinion and its expression that we have, and

through this journal we shall be glad to have them give us not only their opinions, but all the facts in the case pro and con, that they can, and we will give some physiological reasons why Wine should not be used.

The Formation of Character in its Practical Relation.

No one who has reflected deeply on the subject, doubts that the present system of education, whether in schools or at home, only grapples with a few points of character, leaving untouched the mass. It grafts something on a tree which may or may not succeed; it trains the branches, and sometimes on the Chinese plan, dwarfs it altogether into a pretty little flower-pot parlor ornament. But it does not, it cannot with certainty, modify the radical condition of the whole plant. It has not learned the laws of growth or the principles of perfecting it.

Why not? Simply because no plan of education now followed attempts to exclude from the growing mind those deleterious influences which have most to do with really injuring it. Great pains are taken, to be sure, to exclude the "immoral," not merely from the knowledge of the young, but even so to train that through life there shall be no social recognition of the existence of such an element. Now it is tolerably certain that any element whose nature is based in ineradicable conditions of humanity, will only gather strength by being ignored and left to itself. The pliancy of mystery is the true source of vice, and timid ignorance its best friend.

But how prevent the mere knowledge of evil from having the worst results? Simply enough—by strengthening the mind. A strong, healthy mind, trained to rely on itself, has literally nothing to dread from any knowledge of any kind whatever. The best and greatest men that ever lived, the world's workmen, have known both good and evil, and the world knows it. General knowledge, therefore, carefully and judiciously imparted by wise teachers, is a powerful strengthening force. The principle which now generally prevails, of softening down and ignoring all the dark sides of history, of "vivifying" the real sins of Mirabeau, Richards III., Isabella, and other talented sinners, is contemptible because false. If we were to believe the books published during the past thirty years, all the great probates of the past were saints; the world has always gone on in a most perfect way, and everything gleams through a rose-colored light. Will living, even with the best intentions, really advance truth?

But of the greatest weakening influence, "education" takes positively no care. A young girl of the finest natural gifts, who grows up in a city, is most certain to be so weakened by social influences that knowledge and truth would act on her mind like poison. Let us examine it. From childhood she hears an incessant gossip about other people, their private affairs and domestic details. How A dresses and B lives; who C married; and why D is or is not "in society"; is poured in one endless wash into her mind; yes, into her very soul. Dress and appearance share with gossip, literally, nine-tenths of all the conversations in which she is engaged. She may be highly educated and acquire much accomplishments; she may be varnished until the very polish, as in Japanese ware, acquires a resistant strength, and she seems to actually have a vigorous and tenacious character; but it is all false after all. Gossip generally brings with it a habit of passing over all things with a smile, and efforts at nonchalance. It destroys the power of genial interest in what is earnest and beautiful, and true. It has been shown that our large cities are oases of human life; that their population would soon be extinct but for immigration. But they are far more terrible oases of intellect and genius in the young.

And not one father in a thousand, when he hears his children chattering gossip, ever dreams that they are gossiping themselves into practical imbecilities; into creatures whom it will never be quite safe to trust with unexpurgated English or any other classic writers; apes whom it would be very imprudent to teach besides their own physical structure and the laws of health; weaklings who must be regarded with trembling and terror, until safely married or otherwise settled. Can parents, teachers, or preachers, do nothing to make their charges ashamed of this gossip and vile trifling? Will it ever be understood that all pains should be taken to cultivate youthful interest in anything else? Interest in reading, in forming collections, in hearty amusements, in anything at all, except in the follies of grown life.

To youthful mind, and especially the girl's, which resists the influences of family pride, dress, social gossip and frivolous treatment of knowledge, must be a miracle. Perhaps nineteen in twenty are now in city "society" reduced to about a level with Oriental odalisques, and are about as capable of being rational companions to men of mind. Fortunately, the majority of women grow up under better influences, which are, it is to be hoped, continually increasing in power.—[Eastern paper.]

Home Conversation.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas, and the most pleasant way of reception is by the voice and the ear, not the eye and the printed page. The one is natural, the other artificial. Who would not rather listen than read? We not unfrequently pass by in the papers a full report of a lecture, and then go and pay money to hear the self-same words uttered. An audience will listen closely from the beginning to the end of an address, which not one in twenty of those present would read with the same attention. This is emphatically true of children. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem it drudgery to study in the books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of the educational advantages which they desire, they cannot fail to grow up intelligent, if they enjoy in childhood and youth the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people.

Let parents, then, talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house may be, in many respects, a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household. Ireland exports beef and wheat and lives on potatoes; and they are as poorly who reserve their charms for companions abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home, than it is to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent home is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk or think of being "shut up" there; and the youth who does not love home is in danger. Make home, then, a cheerful and pleasant spot. Light it up with cheerful, instructive conversation. Father, mother, talk your best.

A woman, who went West, writes to a friend, of Niagara. "I passed over the big bridge, but didn't go up to the dam; I don't care for such and all kinds of things."

SEED, PLANTS, &c.



SEED WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1850.

S. W. MOORE.

No. 110 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome—SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Has for sale the most extensive variety of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, Tree, and

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

In California, including
20,000 lbs. Pure Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed
OF THE NEW CROP.Hungarian Grass, Red Clover, Timothy, Kentucky Blue
Grass, Canary Bird Seed, White Dutch Clover,
Etc.; also, Chufas or Earth Almonds,
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and other
Bulbous Roots.Assortments of Native California Flower and Evergreen
Seeds, collected by a well known Botanist,
always on hand.The undersigned, from his long experience in the business,
and his extensive facilities for procuring his Seeds
from the best Seed-growers and Nurserymen, is enabled
to offer unusual inducements to the Trade and large
Ranch-owners.The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and all
other Express Companies connecting therewith, are
hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned,
in taking orders for Seeds, and receiving for the same.
Orders by mail are promptly attended to. A liberal
discount will be made to the Trade. Particular attention
given to the careful packing of Seeds for shipment.
Your early orders are solicited, which shall have immediate
and faithful attention.Boxes of Seeds, containing 100 papers, for retailing,
in such assortments as desired, furnished.
S. W. MOORE,
8-6m Seed Warehouse, 110 California street.

New York Seed Warehouse.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.,

111 Sansome street,

One Door from Corner of Clay, San Francisco.

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
per Express, a very extensive assortment of FreshGarden, Flower, Fruit,
TREE, AND AGRICULTURAL
SEEDS,—INCLUDING—
10,000 pounds best Chili and Pure California-raised Alfalfa,KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER,
HUNGARIAN GRASS,
RED-TOPI GRASS,
LAWN GRASS,
RED CLOVER,
TIMOTHY,
MILLET,

And a variety of other Grasses.

—ALSO—
Vegetable Seeds of All Kinds,
GROWN IN 1890.
TOP-ONIONS, HUNGARIAN AND POTATO-ONIONS, JE-
RUSALEM ARTICHOKES, ETC. CANARY, BENT,
RAPE, AND BIRD GRAVEL, BOXES OF
SEEDS FOR RETAILING, SUITED
FOR THE GARDEN, TRADE.We offer our unrivaled assortment of New and Choice
Seeds to the public with perfect confidence, having an ex-
perience of TEN YEARS in the business in San Francisco,
and possessing unequalled facilities for procuring our Stock from
the most experienced Seed-growers in the Atlantic States,
Europe, and California.

Chas. L. Kellogg & Co.

60,000 Pear Stocks!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER THE FINEST
lot of
Pear StocksNow to be seen in the State. The Stocks are one and
two years old, of excellent growth.
They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and
AT LIBERAL RATES.If applied for and engaged in season.
MARK FARNEY,
6-4m Woodside Nursery, San Jose.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Geo. F. Silvester

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM
his friends and the Trade generally that
he is now opening an entire new stock of
FRESH SEEDS at his NEW SEED STORE,
85 Washington Street,
And will be in constant receipt of all kinds of

Garden, Flower, Fruit, and Agricultural

SEEDS,

By every steamer during the season. From long expe-
rience of the business in this city, he fully understands
the wants of all who purchase Seeds, and has taken great
care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disap-
pointment and loss of crops. Farmers, Gardeners, and
others will do well to call and examine his stock before
purchasing elsewhere. All Seed guaranteed Fresh and
True to Label, and sold at the lowest market rates.
Parties in the country can rely upon their orders being
faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He
has in store and offers for sale the following varieties of
Grass and Clover Seeds:Kentucky Blue-Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Top Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Hungarian Grass,
Mixed Lawn Grass,
White Dutch Clover,
Red Clover,
Lucerne,
Alfalfa (pure),
Millet.ALSO, EARLY PEAS:
Early Daniel O'Rourke,
"Kenil,"
"Bishop's Dwarf,"
Early Prince Albert,
"Washington" or May
Tom Thumb.Your orders are respectfully solicited.
GEO. F. SILVESTER, Seedman,
11 85 Washington street, bet Battery and Front.

L. I. WILDER,

Commission and Purchasing Agency,

No. 35 Commercial street, Cor. Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders received and forwarded to Marshall P. Wilder,
Eq., of Boston, for Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of
every known variety of Fruits and Flowers. 6-20p

Sugar-Beet Seed.

1000 POUNDS FRENCH SUGAR-BEET RE-
CEIVED and for sale. Apply at the
FARMER OFFICE.

GLAD TIDINGS

FOR THE

HOUSEWIFE!!

THE

HYDRO-CALORIC
WASHER!

PATENTED BY

H. M. COOMBS and L. W. NELSON,

of Portland, Oregon.

The inventors are now prepared to say to

EVERY HOUSEWIFE

IN THE UNION.

That they can show a Machine, that by a

Combination of Heated Air and Water,

The process of WASHING CLOTHES

IS LESSENER

BY

More than Seventy-five per Cent,

AND WITH

THIS GREAT GAIN,

The Clothes or material washed

ARE NOT INJURED OR WORN

As much as by careful Hand-washing; while

THE COST OF MATERIAL

FOR FUEL in the Heating Apparatus is

Only One-Fifth

OF THE AMOUNT USUALLY CONSUMED BY

Family fires, and

MUCH EASIER

For the Laborer!

As an evidence of the ECONOMY OF TIME,

SEVEN DOZEN TOWELS

CAN BE THOROUGHLY WASHED

IN NINETEEN MINUTES,

AND

TWENTY GALLONS OF WATER

CAN BE HEATED,

ALL READY FOR USE,

IN TWENTY MINUTES!

The Inventors offer

A PRIZE OF \$300!

To the owner of any Washing-machine, now patented,
of the same size, that can perform

WITHIN FIFTY PER CENT

OF THE SAME AMOUNT OF WORK

That our Machine can perform,

With as Little Damage to the Clothes.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

FOR SPEEDY AND PERFECT WORK

Our Machines

DO NOT

RUB,

TWIST,

SQUEEZE,

OR POUND

THE CLOTHES,

Our Circulars will contain a full description, with the
proofs of what our Machines can do, and what they can
teach each reader, and how

TRADERS CAN MAKE \$10,000!

With reasonable energy and a SMALL CAPITAL.
Apply to our Agents, or to Dr. C. W. SHAUG, San
Francisco, owner, with L. W. NELSON, of the Patent-
rights for twenty-two States and Territories.

These Machines HAVE TAKEN

THE FIRST PREMIUM

OVER ALL OTHERS at the Mechanics' Fair in San
Francisco, and the same at the State Fair, Sacramento.
Two of said Machines have taken the Premiums at
every Fair in the States where shown. And a SPECIAL
Premium was awarded to the Hydro-Caloric Washing
Machines, when in competition with the Prize Washing
Machines of the United States, at the Bay District Agricultural
Fair, held October, 1890, at San Francisco, Cal.We call public attention to the following Agents for
our Machines:

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

Washington street, San Francisco.

H. L. SHAUG, and

B. VOTAW.

No. 223 L Street, between 5th and 9th, Sacramento.

And DR. C. W. SHAUG, San Francisco,
Agent for State Rights.The proprietors refer all persons desiring further in-
formation with regard to the practical value of our
Machines to COL WARREN, Editor Cal. Farmer.P. S.—One Machine will be found at all times at our
Agents' Offices, where we invite the public to examine
them.

Read the following Testimonials:

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13th, 1890.

This is to certify that as a test of the value of Nelson
& Coombs' Hydro-Caloric Washer, we gave to Dr. C. W.
Shaug, for washing two sets of very fine lace window
curtains, that were very dirty. The machine washed
them clean and neat, without the least damage. We
are quite sure that other machines would have rendered
the curtains unfit for use. We are sure that the machine
is worthy of a place in every family laundry, and is
designed to general use.

F. E. WEYGANT,

Proprietor Tremont House, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13th, 1890.

This is to certify that as a test of the value of Nelson
& Coombs' Hydro-Caloric Washer, we gave to Dr. C. W.
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are quite sure that other machines would have rendered
the curtains unfit for use. We are sure that the machine
is worthy of a place in every family laundry, and is
designed to general use.

J. B. VERDENAL,

San Francisco, Oct. 14th, 1890.

EDITOR FARMER:—I take this method of inform-
ing the public generally that I have purchased and tried
the Oregon Washing Machine, called the "Hydro-
Caloric Washer," and after a fair trial in practical
washing, I can certify that it is a most excellent
of the kind that I have ever seen. It is the only inven-
tion of the kind that I have ever seen that I can call a per-
fect Washer. The economy for heating water, and the
time saved in washing the clothes, will doubtless save
the price of the machine in less than twelve months
with proper attention. Therefore I would recommend
said machine to a place in every family laundry.

T. Gaoz, Artist and Machinist.

STOCKTON
Female Seminary.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER
the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, will
be opened on Monday, September 10, 1890,
and continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS:—
For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches,
per session.....\$150
For Tuition in Music, per session..... 50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing..... 25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each..... 25
For Tuition and Board per annum.....\$1 50
Washing per dozen.....\$1 50
Payable Quarterly in advance.
Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end
of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and al-
though any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have
chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving
those sciences most available to common life. Beginning with
fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and
easy gradations, through a course of study, calculated to
strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for health
ful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Pre-
paratory of two, and an Academic of three years.
THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's
Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Historical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography,
History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetor-
ic, Physical Geography, and Composition.
FOURTH YEAR.
Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic,
Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

FIFTH YEAR.
Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Chris-
tianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.
The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental
and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework,
optional through the whole course.

No extra charge for any of the languages.

any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Di-
ploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole
course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board
with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course
of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular
attention paid to the preparation for College.
Terms the same as in the Female Department.
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS in-
stitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th.
The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the
Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory
Department.

—TERMS:—
Entrance, to be paid but once.....\$ 15
Board and Tuition per session..... 35
Washing and mending of articles washed, per ses-
sion..... 45
Stationary, per session..... 10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be
preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per
session..... 10
Vacations, if spent at the College..... 35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each
one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philoso-
phy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form
extra charges. School Books are furnished at store
prices. No extra charge for any of the languages.

Payments to be made half a session in advance.
For further information apply to the President of
Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A.
Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignace Church, Market street, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

BY.....

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,

155 Sansome street.

LAWRENCE &amp

Literary Shrubbery.

DELICIOUS LEGEND.—There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On an autumn spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife, "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and the heat of the day; I will arise, take off my shocks, and place with him, without his knowledge." The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take off my shocks, and place with him, without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks unadvisedly. This course of events occurred for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard, and solve the mystery. They did so; when, on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon ground, followed by such associations as this, was the Temple of Solomon erected, so spacious and magnificent, as to be the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas, in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than add to it a single sheaf!

ANOTHER TAX.—While J. B. Hall, Esq., was pleading in Court, on Tuesday, he spoke of a statutory law being improperly punctuated, making its meaning doubtful. In the course of his argument he used the word "syntax" several times. An old citizen sitting behind him raised his head in a listening attitude on hearing the word "syntax" first mentioned. On its repetition he raised to his feet, somewhat agitated; and upon the word being again repeated, he caught a friend by the arm, pulled him out of the Court-room, and exclaimed: "Look here! did you hear that? Now, sir, I have paid my poll-tax, my school-tax, my road-tax, and a—n—e if they ain't going to put a sin-tax upon us! We can't stand it, sir!"—[Stockton Democrat.]

A PRETTY LITTLE ALLEGORY.—When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said, "I will nourish you, charming place." He quickly brought three animals: a sheep, a lion, and a hog; and killed them one after another near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifested in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet, he is then agreeable and friendly. That is the nature of a sheep. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "who is like me?" and talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mud. Need it be said that he resembles the hog?

IRISH WIT.—A lawyer built him an office in the form of a hexagon or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen who were passing by. They made a full stop, and viewed it critically. The lawyer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out, and addressed them:

"What do you stand there gazing at my office for? Do you think it's a church?"

"Faix," answered one, "I was thinking so till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy."

"Tut teach you to play pitch and toss! I'll dog you for an hour, I will!"

"Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing!"

Briggs' Gift Entertainment.

In reply to various inquiries in regard to the great Gift Entertainment, advertised in our columns, Mr. Briggs sends the following communication to the Marysville Appeal:

Marysville, Nov. 10, 1880.

EDITOR APPEAL: Having received a great number of letters of inquiry within the past few days, respecting the "Gift," "Value," "Time of Drawing," etc., of the property in our Gift Entertainment, I beg the use of your columns to answer publicly those inquiries.

1. I have the "Great Gift" the "Settler's Title," and the "Possession Title." I am not aware of any person claiming any part of our lands. My title is indisputable and unimpaired.

2. The ticket will pay, on an average, more than 200 pounds of fruit, each, a very fair, which, at 3 cents a pound, would amount to more than the whole property is valued at in our schedule.

3. The drawing will come off on the 5th day of January, if I have to employ 1000 men to dispose of the tickets during the month of December.

4. I will hold myself in readiness to redeem every ticket, at two dollars each, if the drawing does not come off on the 5th day of January, or within ten days thereafter.

5. I will give \$1000 to any person that will prove that I have made a promise within ten years past that I have not fulfilled.

"Our doubts are traitors,"

And make us see the good we oft might win,

By fearing to invest."

Respectfully yours, G. G. BRIGGS.

Valuable Patents.—We call the attention of parties who are interested in PATENT RIGHTS to these advertised by us. Each of them will secure a very handsome sum to any person of enterprise and energy. The models and rights can be shown and explained, by calling at our office, when the price and terms will be made known.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished having over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

CALIFORNIA

Sheep-raisers' & Wool-growers' Association

THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION, and a copy will be mailed to any person desiring it, on application to the Secretary, viz:

JAMES E. PERKINS, Secretary, California Sheep-raisers' and Wool-growers' Association, Sacramento.

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

Fine Farm near Lakeville

A FINE FARM OF 360 ACRES OF valuable Land, three and a half miles from Lakeville, and four and a half from Sonoma. All under good fence; one division only. Good Water and Wood. There is a two-story Dwelling House on the premises, Corral for Stock, etc., a small Orchard of 60 assorted Fruit-Trees, 1600 Grape-Vines, with the right kind of land for 3000-4000 Grape-Vines. The whole will be sold a bargain, if applied for soon. Inquire of

EDITOR OF FARMER.

Willow Grove Quartz Mill FOR SALE.

A FINE LARGE TWELVE (12) STAMP STEAM QUARTZ MILL, with everything in good running order. The Engine is TWENTY-FIVE HORSE-POWER, and works like a charm. There is attached to the Mill four of Prevost's Amalgamators. The Mill is situated in Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, near "Geolia," and will pay a large per cent on the investment. The owner is desirous of selling, as he wishes to visit the Eastern States.

For particulars inquire of

EDITOR FARMER, 188 Montgomery street, San Francisco, or of HUGH FORSMAN, on the premises.

400-ACRE FARM IN PETALUMA.

A FINE FARM OF 400 ACRES IN PETALUMA, FOUR miles from the center of business, on the "Petaluma Grant." There is a small HOUSE, and an ORCHARD of three acres. The soil is of the best quality. The land is fenced on three sides, and is excellent for Farming or Stock purposes, and the tenant can pay the rent in labor. Inquire of the

EDITOR OF THE FARMER, Or of the subscriber at Sonoma, at "Temple Hall," residence of G. P. Swift, Esq., S. WHITEHEAD.

Land for Sale in Sonoma.

FORTY ACRES OF CHOICE GRAPE LAND, situated one mile from the town, well fenced; no other improvements; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars inquire of MILLER & GUNZ, Sonoma, or Editor of "Farmer."

Sonoma, Oct. 1880.

For Sale.

250 ACRES OF LAND, ADJOINING THE CITY OF Oakland, beautifully located. Handsome trees, water, etc., by

ARRINGTON & SHIPLEY, Real Estate Agents, No. 7 Armory Hall, San Francisco.

Gardeners Wanted.

TWO EXPERIENCED MEN, ONE FOR GREENHOUSE and Flower-Garden, and one for Nursery and Garden. None need apply unless qualified for this business, and can bring proof of their ability.

16

ST. GEORGE HOTEL!

Corner of Fourth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY

RENOVATED, RE-FITTED AND RE-FURNISHED,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PUBLIC.

C. I. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

8-3m

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

10-5m

GORHAM & SPERRY, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BENICIA.

The nearest Hotel to the Landing, And Starting Point of all the Stages.

PRICES REDUCED:

MEALS.....50 cents.

LODGINGS (Single Rooms).....50 "

A Carriage will be in attendance on the arrival of the Boats to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Proprietor.

Connected with this House is a fine Livery-Stable, where there can be had good Saddle Horses, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc.

22-3m

JOHN C. AYRES,

Brass Foundry and Lock Factory,

Oregon, between Front and Davis streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Brass Castings and Finishing, Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal Castings, executed with neatness and dispatch.

LOCKS.

Bank-Vault, Store, and Prison Locks. Also, Brass Pad-Locks of different patterns made to order.

Bell-Hanging, Engineer's Gongs and House-Bells made and fitted to order.

All Jobs promptly attended to.

15-3m

NEW ENGLAND SOAP FACTORY

DYER'S SOAP FACTORY

J. P. DYER

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

13

O Main. D. H. Winchester. MAIN & WINCHESTER.



MANUFACTURERS and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS, COLLARS, SADDLE-WARE, & C.,

No. 68 Battery street, Corner of Richmond, SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, "Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1877 and 1878; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1877, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.

14-3

EROVAPOR STOVES,

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

123 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. M. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

8-3m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

50 Washington St., San Francisco,

Will receive on consignment, and sell,

PEACHES, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT,

IN THEIR SEASON.

HAVING HAD THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the fruit trade, in this market, and a thorough knowledge of the business, they feel confident in their ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with business. Fruit-Growers who consign to us, will be kept well posted in the changes of the market, and in all that pertains to their interest.

A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

14-3m

HUNT'S Improved Windmill.

The Mill for the Farmer and Stock-raiser.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MANUFACTORY,

No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

THESE MILLS ARE CHEAP, DURABLE, AND EASILY controlled by a woman, or child of 10 years, without the least danger.

These Windmills revolve to receive the wind from any quarter, and a peculiarity of their construction is that they require no vane; the wind-wheel itself being on a crane, or iron cap, which revolves on a center, the action of the wind on the wheel always keeps it faced to receive the wind to the best advantage. The wind-wheel shaft has upon its front an iron wheel around which an iron strap passes, to act as a brake; this brake can be applied with great force by means of rods and levers; a revolving clutch allows the wind-wheel to face any direction without requiring a change of position of the brake lever. This lever is near the ground, and force can be applied by it to stop and hold the Windmill in the most violent storms.

These Mills have stood the test of wind and weather for the past three years, and have proved to be the most durable Windmills now in use for pumping water to supply Families, Stock, Irrigating Gardens, &c., &c.

Water in this State is of great value to all who cultivate the ground. On all the coast of California, and for some distance inland, during the Dry Season, the wind blows with such regularity as to be depended upon for pumping water.

The Intelligent Farmer has already learned that to raise water by labor of Man or Beast for stock, or Irrigating purposes, is an expensive mode to be thought of, and when he learns that he can have

HUNT'S IMPROVED WINDMILLS,

at a very small cost, built in such a manner as will not require repairs for many years, that will supply his House, Cattle, Stock, and Grounds, with an abundance of pure fresh water, he will at once have one.

Every Farmer knows it is to his advantage to keep his cattle out of filthy mud-holes, where they are frequently swamped in the pursuit of water, and where they drink muddy unwholesome stuff, which often brings on diseases of which many die.

It is besides a great pleasure to have a plentiful supply of water, and to have it without labor. Every Family should have it in their house, the stable and the garden. A good Windmill to raise water for a garden, will save enough more vegetation in one season than will pay its cost. A tank of water near a house is also a great safeguard against fire. These are but a few of the advantages of a plentiful supply of water, that cannot be enumerated.

These Windmills can be set up by any man, by having assistance to raise the heavy poles, in a single day.

Prices.—Single wheel, \$30; 10-foot wheel, \$75; 12-foot wheel, \$100 to \$125, and other sizes in proportion.

A patent has been applied for.

SHAFTS, CASTINGS, &c., for sale. REPAIRING done on reasonable terms. WATER-TANKS of all sizes, at the lowest market rates.

E. O. HUNT, Windmill Builder, No. 24 Second street, San Francisco.

8-3m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IN SACRAMENTO.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED LOTS OR FULL BLOCKS, well situated in Sacramento City, will be sold or exchanged for Real Estate in this city, or for ranch property in the or Alameda county. Address Editor of FARMER.

16

FURNITURE RAILROAD HOUSE,

46 and 48 Commercial street,

Between Battery and Front,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

AND

MIRRORS,

128 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

The Largest Stock of FURNITURE Ever

Offered on the Pacific Coast,

Which we will sell

AT LESS PRICES

THAN IT COSTS OTHERS TO IMPORT.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

128 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

8-3m

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. M. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

8-3m

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,

123 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

8-3m

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. S. M. BURRELL, Portland, Oregon.

8-3m

BATH-ROOMS, with Hot and Cold Baths, at 25 cents,

are connected with the Hotel.

The Railroad House,

Is Thorough Fire-Proof.

HEALTH, COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND SAFETY,

Is the Motto of this House.

JOSEPH A. DORR,

PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor of the RAILROAD HOUSE will never employ Runners, being determined to make the CHARACTER of his HOUSE and his EXERTIONS to please his PATRONS, the best "Trumpet-tuned Runners" he can employ, aside from the legitimate medium of the Press.

20

BENSLEY WATER-CURE

—AND—

MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTION!

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

Formerly Proprietor of the Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in Sacramento,

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO, ON STOCKTON STREET, CORNER OF BATTERY, TO BE KNOWN AS

DR. SMITH'S

Bensley Water-Cure and Motorpathic Institution,

Established for the cure of all curable diseases. Especially have our patients been, for the past year, of those afflicted with Rheumatism, Indigestion and Constipation; Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia and Consumption, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula, Piles, Spinal Affections, Urinary Derangements and Nervous Debility.

Reader, do you want to be restored to health, and know how to keep yourself and others well? Are you a clergyman? a lawyer? a merchant? a teacher? an artist? a man of letters? Are you a mechanic? a farmer? a miner? a student? Are you a sick woman, worn down with work or family cares? or a girl, delicate, nervous from study, and predisposed to consumption? You may rely on it, that there is no place in California where all your peculiar afflictions can be so healthfully treated, and home comforts so kindly supplied, as at the

INSTITUTION AND HOME OF DR. SMITH.

Dr. SMITH was one of the first graduating from the first regularly chartered Hydropathic (or Hygienic Therapeutic) Medical College in the world, and first to establish an Institution on the Pacific Coast, based upon the principles of Hygienic medicine as therein taught.

Those who have been doctoring under the "old school," with poisonous drugs, for weeks, months and years, and have not been cured, and wish the ben of a more rational system, may be assured that Dr. SMITH is the best authority in the State. He has treated over 100,000 patients, and his patients, his Institution, within the past year, both male and female, with unparalleled success. Six of the number had been given up by their physicians as incurable, who were by his varied applications and remedies restored to good health, besides performing many cures through home treatment by advice.

Every lady treated at the Institution, for spinal complaints, nervous weakness or urinary derangements, returned home either well or rapidly recovering, having learned how to complete the cure, and keep well in the future.

The Electro-Chemical Water Bath in connection with Water-Cure is the only means by which the system can be speedily and permanently rid of mercury and poisonous drug diseases.

My objects in referring to the Bay are these: I desire to extend my influence as far as possible in the cause of health and physical improvement, believing it to be an *object worthy the Physician's highest ambition*. And San Francisco being a center around which gather more interest of State, and a larger collection of minds than any other, I can there come in contact with and give more the advantages of my experience, than elsewhere in California. Besides, patients recover one-third faster in San Francisco than in Sacramento.

Friends of medical and dietetic reform are invited to visit the Institution, and if they desire, can, during their stay in the city, be pleasantly accommodated.

Terms moderate. Consultation free, verbal or by letter.

Circulars sent on application, free of postage.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer. (Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 45 Clay Street.)

The Grain market has been dull, and few transactions have taken place in Wheat, very little coming to market; purchasers are not willing to pay the present prices, and are offering but \$1.70 for choice, which holders are not willing to take. Millers are only buying to fill contracts, or barely sufficient to keep their mills employed a portion of the time. Our Millers fear Oregon Flour will interfere with their baker customers, and will not lay much wheat ahead. Barley and Oats have not changed in price since our last report, although very little is selling. The bad weather, and troubles in money matters in the Atlantic States, together with the Holidays, have made the grain transaction very limited the past week; we anticipate an improvement after New Year.

We submit the following report:

Wheat, No. 1... \$1.15	Potatoes, No. 1... 50c
Barley, No. 1... 1.15	do No. 2... 45c
Oats, No. 1... 1.15	do No. 2... 45c
do No. 3... 1.00	do No. 4... 35c
do No. 5... 1.00	do No. 6... 35c
do No. 7... 1.00	do No. 8... 35c
do No. 9... 1.00	do No. 10... 35c
do No. 11... 1.00	do No. 12... 35c
do No. 13... 1.00	do No. 14... 35c
do No. 15... 1.00	do No. 16... 35c
do No. 17... 1.00	do No. 18... 35c
do No. 19... 1.00	do No. 20... 35c
do No. 21... 1.00	do No. 22... 35c
do No. 23... 1.00	do No. 24... 35c
do No. 25... 1.00	do No. 26... 35c
do No. 27... 1.00	do No. 28... 35c
do No. 29... 1.00	do No. 30... 35c

(Corrected by Ring & Howell, Washington Market.)

Butter, No. 1... 25c	Cheese, No. 1... 15c
do No. 2... 25c	do No. 2... 15c
do No. 3... 25c	do No. 3... 15c
do No. 4... 25c	do No. 4... 15c
do No. 5... 25c	do No. 5... 15c
do No. 6... 25c	do No. 6... 15c
do No. 7... 25c	do No. 7... 15c
do No. 8... 25c	do No. 8... 15c
do No. 9... 25c	do No. 9... 15c
do No. 10... 25c	do No. 10... 15c
do No. 11... 25c	do No. 11... 15c
do No. 12... 25c	do No. 12... 15c
do No. 13... 25c	do No. 13... 15c
do No. 14... 25c	do No. 14... 15c
do No. 15... 25c	do No. 15... 15c
do No. 16... 25c	do No. 16... 15c
do No. 17... 25c	do No. 17... 15c
do No. 18... 25c	do No. 18... 15c
do No. 19... 25c	do No. 19... 15c
do No. 20... 25c	do No. 20... 15c

San Francisco Cattle Market. Dec. 28. Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whittington, corner of Battery and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

The market has advanced somewhat since our last for extra beef, in consequence of the Holidays—that in market generally not being as good as the butchers would like, and a first-rate quality would bring our highest quotations. The stock of mutton-cows in market is of rather an inferior quality. There seems to be considerable inquiry for first-class animals of this kind, which no doubt would bring good prices, somewhat above our quotations.

Average slaughterers' prices.
Beef—American, first quality 9c to 12c; 2d quality 5c to 6c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 5c; 2d quality 3c to 4c.
Veal—First quality, 8c to 12c.
Hogs—Stock Hogs 3c; fat Hogs on feet 3c; Dressed 3c to 4c.
Mutton—Dressed, 5c to 10c, according to quality.
Minors—Cows—1st quality \$40 to \$50; 2d quality \$25 to \$30.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Dec. 28.

Apples, No. 1... 15c	Oranges, No. 1... 15c
do No. 2... 15c	do No. 2... 15c
do No. 3... 15c	do No. 3... 15c
do No. 4... 15c	do No. 4... 15c
do No. 5... 15c	do No. 5... 15c
do No. 6... 15c	do No. 6... 15c
do No. 7... 15c	do No. 7... 15c
do No. 8... 15c	do No. 8... 15c
do No. 9... 15c	do No. 9... 15c
do No. 10... 15c	do No. 10... 15c
do No. 11... 15c	do No. 11... 15c
do No. 12... 15c	do No. 12... 15c
do No. 13... 15c	do No. 13... 15c
do No. 14... 15c	do No. 14... 15c
do No. 15... 15c	do No. 15... 15c
do No. 16... 15c	do No. 16... 15c
do No. 17... 15c	do No. 17... 15c
do No. 18... 15c	do No. 18... 15c
do No. 19... 15c	do No. 19... 15c
do No. 20... 15c	do No. 20... 15c
do No. 21... 15c	do No. 21... 15c
do No. 22... 15c	do No. 22... 15c
do No. 23... 15c	do No. 23... 15c
do No. 24... 15c	do No. 24... 15c
do No. 25... 15c	do No. 25... 15c
do No. 26... 15c	do No. 26... 15c
do No. 27... 15c	do No. 27... 15c
do No. 28... 15c	do No. 28... 15c
do No. 29... 15c	do No. 29... 15c
do No. 30... 15c	do No. 30... 15c

Apples, No. 1... 15c	Oranges, No. 1... 15c
do No. 2... 15c	do No. 2... 15c
do No. 3... 15c	do No. 3... 15c
do No. 4... 15c	do No. 4... 15c
do No. 5... 15c	do No. 5... 15c
do No. 6... 15c	do No. 6... 15c
do No. 7... 15c	do No. 7... 15c
do No. 8... 15c	do No. 8... 15c
do No. 9... 15c	do No. 9... 15c
do No. 10... 15c	do No. 10... 15c
do No. 11... 15c	do No. 11... 15c
do No. 12... 15c	do No. 12... 15c
do No. 13... 15c	do No. 13... 15c
do No. 14... 15c	do No. 14... 15c
do No. 15... 15c	do No. 15... 15c
do No. 16... 15c	do No. 16... 15c
do No. 17... 15c	do No. 17... 15c
do No. 18... 15c	do No. 18... 15c
do No. 19... 15c	do No. 19... 15c
do No. 20... 15c	do No. 20... 15c
do No. 21... 15c	do No. 21... 15c
do No. 22... 15c	do No. 22... 15c
do No. 23... 15c	do No. 23... 15c
do No. 24... 15c	do No. 24... 15c
do No. 25... 15c	do No. 25... 15c
do No. 26... 15c	do No. 26... 15c
do No. 27... 15c	do No. 27... 15c
do No. 28... 15c	do No. 28... 15c
do No. 29... 15c	do No. 29... 15c
do No. 30... 15c	do No. 30... 15c

Apples, No. 1... 15c	Oranges, No. 1... 15c
do No. 2... 15c	do No. 2... 15c
do No. 3... 15c	do No. 3... 15c
do No. 4... 15c	do No. 4... 15c
do No. 5... 15c	do No. 5... 15c
do No. 6... 15c	do No. 6... 15c
do No. 7... 15c	do No. 7... 15c
do No. 8... 15c	do No. 8... 15c
do No. 9... 15c	do No. 9... 15c
do No. 10... 15c	do No. 10... 15c
do No. 11... 15c	do No. 11... 15c
do No. 12... 15c	do No. 12... 15c
do No. 13... 15c	do No. 13... 15c
do No. 14... 15c	do No. 14... 15c
do No. 15... 15c	do No. 15... 15c
do No. 16... 15c	do No. 16... 15c
do No. 17... 15c	do No. 17... 15c
do No. 18... 15c	do No. 18... 15c
do No. 19... 15c	do No. 19... 15c
do No. 20... 15c	do No. 20... 15c
do No. 21... 15c	do No. 21... 15c
do No. 22... 15c	do No. 22... 15c
do No. 23... 15c	do No. 23... 15c
do No. 24... 15c	do No. 24... 15c
do No. 25... 15c	do No. 25... 15c
do No. 26... 15c	do No. 26... 15c
do No. 27... 15c	do No. 27... 15c
do No. 28... 15c	do No. 28... 15c
do No. 29... 15c	do No. 29... 15c
do No. 30... 15c	do No. 30... 15c

Farms, Vineyards, and Gardens.
Those in want of either should call at our office and gather information about several which we have for sale. Those who wish to sell should call and see us about them.

Grape-Vines—Something Rare.
We shall be receiving several thousands of the Newest and Rarest kinds of Grape-Vines and Outgrapes known now to Pomological Science. As we shall have only a few, purchasers had better come with us and leave their orders in season, in order to secure them.

Twelve Newspapers a Month for Fifty Cents.
By referring to our New Proposal, our friends will see that we now propose to give them THREE PAPERS EVERY WEEK, or TWELVE EVERY MONTH, for FIFTY CENTS. This is one Hundred and Fifty Papers a year for \$5. This we know is the best collection of News offered on the Pacific Coast for a small sum of money. We are now mailing to our subscribers samples of these Papers, and hope a liberal response.

Purchasing Agency.
Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent for our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent. for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer make purchases for all who wish our services of any of these articles named, or for any article of merchandise in our business, or for anything else, and give the same as they shall direct. In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory manner, we will do our best to suit them. Our charge will be First per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references of the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be pleased to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our special "trade," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Health of Horses.

Nothing tends so much to the health and well-being of the horse as cleanliness and good ventilation. Better that a horse should go without his food after a hard ride, than that he should be left in the stable covered with sweat and mud, and permitted to dry off thus. A careful attention now is all important; a careful drying off and cleaning down with good clean litter will do more for the horse than any other treatment; food had better be deferred than the cleaning. Why should the hard working horse be allowed to go so often unattended to and uncared for, when the sporting horse has the most careful attention and kindest care? Give the same wise care to the working-horse and he will pay back a better fee than the race-horse, and at less risk; but all horses, whether the farm-horse, roadster, or sporting-horse, all should receive care and attention. They need clean beds, and baths, and pure air, as much as man; and as it is always injurious for man to allow himself to eat immediately after hard work, or eat while the blood is heated, so it is also injurious for the horse or any other working animal.

Clothe Children Warm.—We often notice the prompt care that good housewives bestow upon their pet plants; a rose, geranium, or lily is taken into the house on the approach of the cold and frost, but small little children are allowed to go with bare legs and open and exposed necks during cold and stormy weather; the plants are saved, but the children die.

STORAGE.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON

Grain, Flour, and General Merchandise,

STORED IN

GEO. P. BAKER'S

BINCON POINT WAREHOUSES.

Office of Warehouse, No. 57 Front street, up stairs.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM

Marble Works,

K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,

SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantel-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & B. have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute.

W. K. VANDERSLICE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Silver-Ware.

184 WASHINGTON ST.,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tes Sets, Pitchers, Walters, Cups, etc., made to order.

N. B. Repairing promptly attended to.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,

R. A. CHAPTER,

COUNCIL,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Chairs, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,

No. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEX. H. TODD, ALORNO, GREEN.

ALEX. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce and General Commission Agents,

No. 45 CLAY STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALEXANDER H. TODD has been engaged in selling Grain and Produce for the five years past in this market.

—was the Pioneer Expressman of California in 1849—has an extensive acquaintance, and possesses advantages unequalled for buying or selling. Has permission to refer to many of our most substantial merchants in the city and also to a large number of farmers throughout the country.

N. B.—My terms for buying and selling produce are: For amounts under \$5,000, 2 1/2 per cent. for \$5,000 and upwards, 2 per cent.

THE PIONEER

Gilt Moulding Manufactory,

ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

NOS. 216 and 217 JACKSON STREET,

Near Dupont street, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND—A LARGE STOCK OF GILT and Rosewood Mouldings, Looking-Glasses and Picture-Frames, and Ornate Frames of every description. These articles having formerly been imported, are now MANUFACTURED HERE, equally as good, and sold MUCH LOWER than the largest Importers could furnish them. All kinds of GILDING and RE-GILDING done at the lowest rates.

A. WAGNER & CO., 216 and 217 Jackson street, near Dupont.

California Hams!

SIDES!!

SHOULDERS,

Pigs' Jowls, and Lard!!

For sale at the PORK-PACKING HOUSE of

WILSON & STEVENS,

No. 19 Commercial street.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

5000 POUNDS SUPERIOR QUALITY JERU-

SALEM ARTICHOKES will be sold in lots

to suit purchasers, on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Editor of the California Farmer.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Farmer.

\$615,000!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED

IN GIFTS!

January 5th, 1861.

GEORGE G. BRIGGS'

Grand Vocal and Dramatic

Gift Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

MARYSVILLE THEATRE,

January 5th, 1861,

ON WHICH OCCASION THE

Following Magnificent Prizes

Will be distributed among the Ticket-holders.

412 PRIZES!

Tickets, \$2.

LIST OF PRIZES:

First Prize—BRIGGS' OLD ORCHARD. This property consists of 165 acres of Yuba River Bottom-land, in Orchard, together with the house known as "Briggs' Hotel," and the Barns and Sheds attached thereto. The Orchard numbers 35,000 Trees, all of the choicest varieties, and is the largest Orchard in the world, and probably the most productive property in the State. The Fruit from this Orchard brought in 1858, \$70,000; in 1859, \$100,000; in 1860, about \$125,000. Valued at \$210,000.

Second Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER ORCHARD—containing 120 acres—24,000 Fruit Trees, in variety, planted in 1857-58, the most of which will be in good condition for bearing fruit the coming year. Valued at \$120,000.

Third Prize—OROVILLE ORCHARD—containing 200 acres, 15,000 Fruit Trees, in variety. Valued at \$90,000.

Fourth Prize—FAITON ORCHARD, near Marysville, 70 acres of land, 12,000 Fruit Trees, House, and Barn. Valued at \$72,000.

Fifth Prize—HAUN ORCHARD, near Marysville, 65 acres, 5000 Fruit Trees, 20,000 Grape Vines. Valued at \$53,000.

Sixth Prize—COLE ORCHARD, near Marysville, 41 acres, 7000 Fruit Trees. Valued at \$42,000.

Seventh Prize—VINEYARD on the Old Ranch, 2 1/2 miles from Marysville, 10 acres, 8000 Vines. Valued at \$8,000.

Eighth Prize—GRAIN FIELD, part of Old Ranch, 220 acres. Valued at \$6,000.

Ninth Prize—GRAIN FIELD, part of Old Ranch, 180 acres. Valued at \$4,000.

Tenth Prize—SACRAMENTO RIVER RANCH, 420 acres, meadow. Valued at \$3,000.

Eleventh Prize—PAXTON RANCH, meadow, 50 acres. Valued at \$3,000.

Twelfth Prize—FEATHER RIVER RANCH, meadow, 150 acres. Valued at \$3,000.

400 Cash Gifts of \$5 each, from Nos. 12 to 412. Valued at \$2,000.

Total \$615,000.

Comprising, altogether, 1801 acres of Land,

101,000 Fruit Trees, 28,000 Grape-

vines, and \$2000 in Cash.

The Lands upon which these Orchards are planted are all bottom-lands, and as good as can be found in the State. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pears, Plums, Quinces, Figs, Black Walnuts, Almonds, etc., etc., will be found in these Orchards in great variety, and of the choicest kinds. The character of the Fruit is well known throughout the northern and central portions of the State. All the Vines, and nearly all the Fruit Trees, will be of age to bear a good crop the coming year. We append the following certificate for the benefit of persons not well acquainted with the value of the property:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we are acquainted with most of the above-described property, and that we do not believe its value, as above stated, is over-estimated.

J. C. FALL, Marysville,

W. R. HODSON, "

J. A. PATTON, "

E. P. WELLS, "

E. P. AVERY, Editor Appeal,

CHAS. COVILLAND, Marysville,

REV. O. C. WHEELER, Cor. Sec. Cal. S. Ag. Soc., Sac.

J. BRYANT HILL & Co., San Francisco,

KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., "



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CALIFORNIA FARMER

Lacking: Feb. 10, 1860
June 15, 1860
June 29 through July, 1860
Aug. 10, 17, 1860
Sept. 14, 21, 28, 1860
Oct. 19, 1860
Nov. 23, 1860

